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Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

(At the Beginning of

JANUARY, 1948)

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

(For the Last Week in December

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
March 6, 1948





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1947.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	H.F. Greenway
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Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In conformity with the movement invariably indicated at the beginning of January in the 27 years for which data are available, the volume of employment afforded by leading industrial establishments showed an important recession at Jan. 1, 1948, when the 18,461 firms^{1/} furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the eight major industrial groups reported a staff of 2,001,984, as compared with 2,062,073 at Dec. 1. Among the more important factors contributing to this decline of 2.9 p.c. may be mentioned curtailment in outdoor and other seasonal operations, shut-downs during the holiday season and for inventory purposes, and absenteeism. The general contraction in activity at the date under review was on a rather larger scale than that which took place a year earlier, although the percentage loss was less than at Jan. 1, 1946, being also below the average for the time of year in the period since 1920.

The index number of employment, (1926-100), declined from 199.6 in the preceding survey, to 193.7 at the date under review, as compared with 181.0 at Jan. 1, 1947. The latest figure is the highest on record for the time of year, exceeding by 4.3 p.c. the previous Jan. 1 maximum of 185.7, which had been reached in 1944. The contraction in employment at the first of January as compared with

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

NOTICE

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is now issuing a brief advance summary of the provincial statistics of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries, with a Dominion figure for manufacturing as a whole, as soon as the preliminary material becomes available, at a date a week or ten days prior to the release of the monthly bulletins. Persons interested in these advance statements may obtain copies on application to the Bureau.

Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Canada and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported at Jan. 1, 1948,
Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at December 1, 1947, January 1, 1947 and January 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.												
			Earnings Reported at				Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls								
			Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946					
(a) Provinces		\$	\$	\$	\$														
Maritime Provinces	140,743	4,577,769	32.53	33.73	28.93	29.04	118.7	126.2	111.2	111.2	176.4	194.4	146.8	147.7					
Prince Edward Island	3,173	94,033	29.64	30.54	27.61	28.35	140.2	153.4	120.4	112.4	190.6	214.9	151.7	140.7					
Nova Scotia	75,574	2,334,844	30.89	33.40	27.13	28.95	105.3	115.5	100.7	104.9	144.3	171.1	120.8	134.6					
New Brunswick	61,996	2,148,892	34.66	34.34	31.26	29.30	139.5	142.3	127.8	121.6	231.5	234.0	191.6	170.8					
Quebec	595,077	20,656,251	34.71	36.82	31.57	28.72	125.4	130.7	118.7	109.2	181.5	200.9	155.2	130.5					
Ontario	850,030	31,535,098	37.10	39.63	33.35	29.96	125.5	127.1	115.7	106.8	171.8	185.8	142.2	117.7					
Prairie Provinces	230,125	8,524,007	37.04	37.90	34.08	31.71	129.5	133.8	123.4	117.4	181.2	191.6	158.9	140.7					
Manitoba	103,782	3,795,234	36.57	37.44	33.78	31.18	125.5	129.8	121.3	116.1	173.0	183.2	154.4	136.3					
Saskatchewan	45,357	1,652,892	36.44	36.56	34.26	31.60	124.9	132.2	116.5	112.6	175.8	186.7	153.8	136.9					
Alberta	80,986	3,075,881	37.98	39.27	34.37	32.49	138.0	140.5	130.4	121.9	196.0	206.3	168.2	148.7					
British Columbia	186,009	7,264,149	39.05	40.95	34.57	32.10	144.3	150.2	133.7	121.3	197.8	215.7	162.5	137.3					
CANADA	2,001,984	72,557,274	36.24	38.28	32.64	29.92	126.9	130.7	118.5	110.2	178.3	193.9	149.9	127.6					
(b) Cities																			
Montreal	285,544	9,872,270	34.57	37.10	31.25	28.81	127.9	131.7	123.4	112.5	172.3	190.3	150.4	126.6					
Quebec City	28,735	853,609	29.71	32.69	27.94	25.62	115.8	121.8	103.4	102.0	163.5	189.3	137.7	124.6					
Toronto	268,022	9,959,849	37.16	39.01	33.17	30.58	129.8	130.6	121.0	112.9	180.0	190.1	149.3	128.4					
Ottawa	24,895	789,954	31.73	33.15	28.98	26.46	123.1	123.2	122.4	112.0	169.5	177.1	153.8	128.1					
Hamilton	63,066	2,414,731	38.29	40.36	33.36	29.82	116.7	118.5	108.0	104.4	162.6	173.9	131.3	113.0					
Windsor	38,039	1,430,791	37.61	46.67	40.05	34.17	117.1	119.1	103.7	78.9	118.0	148.9	110.2	71.4					
Winnipeg	68,146	2,277,240	33.42	34.68	30.48	28.16	130.7	135.8	126.2	120.7	171.5	184.8	151.0	133.4					
Vancouver	84,764	3,099,307	36.56	38.39	32.85	30.40	159.7	163.7	150.0	139.2	219.6	236.4	186.0	160.2					
Halifax	23,491	721,640	30.72	31.91	27.84	26.22	130.3	125.8	127.4	136.9	176.7	177.2	156.2	157.9					
Saint John	15,390	489,841	31.83	31.05	29.88	26.94	144.2	127.9	134.6	125.0	211.9	183.4	185.4	153.3					
Sherbrooke	10,489	291,997	27.84	32.54	24.06	22.73	116.2	118.0	108.1	102.6	155.5	184.6	125.0	111.0					
Three Rivers	10,516	381,066	36.24	37.06	31.26	28.61	126.9	136.8	116.9	98.2	177.5	195.8	141.4	108.7					
Kitchener- Waterloo	20,698	720,369	34.80	37.90	29.49	26.00	135.7	137.5	128.4	116.9	208.6	230.1	166.3	133.5					
London	25,651	884,541	34.48	35.88	30.20	28.20	143.4	146.5	135.5	118.2	194.4	206.6	160.1	131.8					
Port William - Port Arthur	12,216	474,610	38.86	42.18	35.26	32.83	85.2	87.6	72.3	74.1	124.0	138.6	95.2	90.9					
Regina	11,940	396,152	33.12	33.06	30.58	27.95	130.1	133.6	117.0	113.4	187.5	191.9	154.9	138.2					
Saskatoon	7,831	257,565	32.89	33.77	30.26	27.29	154.9	160.7	142.5	136.0	230.1	245.2	195.7	168.5					
Saskatoon	21,440	754,393	35.19	36.08	31.81	31.00	134.9	136.8	124.3	116.4	186.7	194.1	156.7	138.0					
Calgary	20,615	691,395	33.54	35.20	30.12	28.81	148.2	158.3	140.5	134.0	204.3	229.1	173.7	158.3					
Edmonton	13,733	480,460	34.99	36.85	31.74	27.98	157.4	155.3	154.9	145.3	219.8	228.5	195.7	162.0					
(c) Industries																			
Manufacturing	1,048,957	38,077,440	36.30	39.25	32.40	29.49	119.1	122.1	113.5	107.1	166.6	184.6	141.5	121.2					
Durable Goods 1/	491,768	18,827,066	38.28	42.09	34.40	31.30	116.4	118.0	108.6	101.9	158.0	176.0	132.6	113.3					
Non-Durable Goods	530,407	18,108,295	34.14	36.50	30.29	27.57	121.3	125.6	117.9	112.0	176.0	194.9	151.2	130.1					
Electric Light and Power	26,762	1,142,079	42.68	42.52	39.72	37.07	131.4	133.7	118.9	109.5	177.1	179.6	147.9	125.7					
Logging	125,201	4,815,391	38.46	39.20	32.35	27.37	260.1	256.0	234.0	217.6	502.1	503.6	380.5	299.4					
Mining	78,471	3,182,061	40.55	46.19	35.50	36.59	94.2	96.5	86.9	84.1	119.7	139.7	96.9	97.7					
Communications	45,196	1,804,549	35.60	35.60	33.53	32.53	172.0	171.2	159.4	130.8	223.7	223.2	196.6	156.3					
Transportation	179,324	8,094,719	45.14	46.41	43.06	39.01	140.8	141.7	133.6	126.7	193.9	196.4	175.8	151.2					
Construction and Maintenance	186,597	6,413,870	34.37	36.46	31.00	28.98	103.0	122.7	90.0	77.5	153.8	194.2	121.3	97.8					
Services 2/	64,833	1,563,674	24.43	24.96	22.19	19.80	139.6	140.4	129.9	121.3	207.5	213.2	178.4	148.3					
Trade	273,405	8,785,570	32.13	32.06	29.00	26.74	147.1	145.6	135.4	123.5	199.4	196.9	166.5	140.2					
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,001,984	72,557,274	36.24	38.28	32.64	29.92	126.9	130.7	118.5	110.2	178.3	193.9	149.9	127.6					
Finance	83,352	3,111,491	37.33	37.36	35.75	34.14	136.6	136.4	128.6	116.7	175.8	175.6	159.1	138.2					
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,085,336	75,668,765	36.29	38.24	32.77	30.09	127.2	130.9	119.0	110.4	178.2	193.2	150.2	128.1					

1/ This classification comprises the following:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power. 2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statement at end of this report.

Dec. 1 was accompanied by a substantial decline in the salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments, in which the general reduction exceeded that noted 12 months earlier, although it was rather smaller than at Jan. 1, 1946.

Logging, communications, trade and steam railway operation showed heightened employment at Jan. 1. Manufacturing, mining, local and water transportation, construction and maintenance and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, on the other hand, showed contractions which in some cases were seasonal in character. There were especially noteworthy reductions in manufacturing and construction, in which the indicated losses amounted to 2.4 p.c. and 16 p.c., respectively; these decreases were rather below-average in the experience of earlier years of the record.

Within the manufacturing division, there was a considerable seasonal increase in tobacco, together with a minor advance in beverage factories. In all other classes, there were general reductions, of which the most noteworthy were in food, textile and iron and steel plants.

PAYROLLS.

The sum of \$72,557,274 was distributed at Jan. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the 18,461 reporting employers^{1/2/} in the eight leading industries; this total was lower by 8.1 p.c. than that of \$78,934,081 which they had disbursed at the first of December. It will be recalled that Christmas in 1947 fell on Thursday; the observance of Boxing Day has become very general, while numerous firms also remained closed on the following Saturday, or else operated with greatly reduced staffs. Thus in spite of the fact that increasing numbers of firms are reporting payment to their employees for the statutory holidays, the seasonal decline in the weekly payrolls distributed by the larger firms at the date under review exceeded that of 6.1 p.c. which had been indicated at Jan. 1, 1947. The latest decrease was, however, rather smaller than the loss of 8.5 p.c. noted at Jan. 1, 1946 when the festivals had also fallen closer to the week-end.

The per capita weekly earnings^{3/} declined from \$38.28 at Dec. 1, to \$36.24 at the first of January, or by \$2.04; the loss of \$1.31 which had been shown at Jan. 1, 1947, had lowered the average in the eight leading industries to \$32.64. In earlier years of the record, the means were as follows: 1946, \$29.92; 1945, \$30.10; 1944, \$29.69; 1943, \$27.92, and 1942, \$26.13.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the number of persons in recorded employment at Jan. 1 was 2,085,336, as compared with 2,145,319 at the beginning of December. The amounts received in weekly payrolls by these employees were given as \$75,668,765 paid on or about Jan. 1, and \$82,044,530 paid on or about Dec. 1. The general per capita figure for the nine major industries, including finance, was \$36.29, as compared with \$38.24 at the beginning of December, and \$32.77 at Jan. 1, 1947.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1947, and Jan. 1, 1946. In the table on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings from 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941,

- 1/ See explanatory notes at the end of this report.
- 2/ For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" now issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
- 3/ The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Nine Leading Industries					Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing					
Year and Month		Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of				
		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		
<u>1941</u>					<u>1941</u>					<u>1941</u>				
June	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57	
<u>1945</u>					<u>1945</u>					<u>1945</u>				
Jan.	1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22	
Feb.	1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06	
Mar.	1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56	
Apr.	1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55	
May	1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59	
June	1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88	
July	1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94	
Aug.	1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73	
Sept.	1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.9	127.4	32.58	
Oct.	1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54	
Nov.	1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64	
Dec.	1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.4	136.7	126.9	32.44	
<u>1946</u>					<u>1946</u>					<u>1946</u>				
Jan.	1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49	
Feb.	1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43	
Mar.	1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43	
Apr.	1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82	
May	1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24	
June	1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83	
July	1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37	
Aug.	1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66	
Sept.	1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.91	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71	
Oct.	1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18	
Nov.	1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45	
Dec.	1</													

as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 shows that, in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 26.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 2), while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 78.3 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1948, has amounted to 27.2 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 78.2 p.c. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period for which data are available may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 19.1 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 66.6 p.c., while the weekly earnings per employee reported by leading establishments have risen by 42 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Jan. 1 showed a gain of 37 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the same classes was higher by 93.2 p.c. than at June 1, 1941.

Since Jan. 1, 1947, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by five p.c., accompanied by a gain of 17.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The per capita weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger manufacturing concerns have advanced by 12 p.c. A composite index of employment for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a gain of 9.5 p.c. in the 12 months, and of 20.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report and in the table on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

There were declines in employment for workers of both sexes in the larger industrial establishments at the beginning of January, when totals of 1,573,799 men and 428,185 women were reported by the co-operating employers in the eight major industrial divisions. The loss as compared with Dec. 1 amounted to 50,589, or 3.1 p.c. in the case of men, and to 9,500, or 2.2 p.c. in the case of women workers. The general reduction was 2.9 p.c. In this group of industries, women constituted 214 per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the firms making returns; a month earlier, the proportions were 788 men and 212 women per 1,000, while at Jan. 1, 1947, the ratios were 220 women and 780 men per 1,000.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Jan. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Jan. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Dec. 1, 1947		Jan. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	145,184	123,156	22,028	84.8	15.2	85.6	14.4	84.9	15.1
Prince Edward Island	3,492	2,577	915	73.8	26.2	75.6	24.4	73.5	26.5
Nova Scotia	77,980	66,686	11,294	85.5	14.5	86.8	13.2	85.8	14.2
New Brunswick	63,712	53,893	9,819	84.6	15.4	84.5	15.5	84.3	15.7
Quebec	618,212	474,781	143,431	76.8	23.2	77.4	22.6	76.4	23.6
Ontario	887,621	673,815	213,806	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2	75.1	24.9
Prairie Provinces	242,245	189,777	52,468	78.3	21.7	78.6	21.4	78.0	22.0
Manitoba	109,274	82,878	26,396	75.8	24.2	76.1	23.9	75.6	24.4
Saskatchewan	48,418	38,163	10,255	78.8	21.2	79.5	20.5	78.9	21.1
Alberta	84,553	68,736	15,817	81.3	18.7	81.4	18.6	80.8	19.2
British Columbia	192,074	156,316	35,758	81.4	18.6	80.7	19.3	80.6	19.4
CANADA	2,085,336	1,617,847	467,489	77.6	22.4	77.8	22.2	77.0	23.0
(b) Cities									
Montreal	302,925	211,350	91,575	69.8	30.2	70.0	30.0	69.3	30.7
Quebec	300,077	21,594	8,483	71.8	28.2	73.6	26.4	69.8	30.2
Toronto	286,696	192,957	93,739	67.3	32.7	66.9	33.1	65.7	34.3
Ottawa	28,624	18,753	9,871	65.5	34.5	65.3	34.7	63.8	36.2
Hamilton	64,435	47,432	17,003	73.6	26.4	72.8	27.2	71.9	28.1
Windsor	38,762	32,156	6,606	83.0	17.0	83.3	16.7	83.6	16.4
Winnipeg	72,513	49,227	23,286	67.9	32.1	68.2	31.8	67.8	32.2
Vancouver	88,596	64,326	24,270	72.6	27.4	72.3	27.7	72.9	27.1
Halifax	23,491	17,436	6,055	74.2	25.8	71.0	29.0	73.4	26.6
Saint John	15,390	11,456	3,934	74.4	25.6	71.7	28.3	74.0	26.0
Sherbrooke	10,489	6,915	3,574	65.9	34.1	65.9	34.1	63.8	36.2
Three Rivers	10,516	8,070	2,446	76.7	23.3	77.8	22.2	74.0	26.0
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,698	14,214	6,484	68.7	31.3	68.4	31.6	68.9	31.1
London	25,651	17,662	7,989	68.9	31.1	68.1	31.9	68.8	31.2
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	12,216	10,371	1,845	84.9	15.1	85.5	14.5	82.7	17.3
Regina	11,940	7,323	4,617	61.3	38.7	61.4	38.6	61.5	38.5
Saskatoon	7,831	5,660	2,171	72.3	27.7	72.8	27.2	70.8	29.2
Calgary	21,440	16,127	5,313	75.2	24.8	75.6	24.4	74.0	26.0
Edmonton	20,615	14,131	6,484	68.5	31.5	69.3	30.7	67.8	32.2
Victoria	13,733	10,397	3,336	75.7	24.3	75.2	24.8	74.3	25.7
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,048,957	813,838	235,119	77.6	22.4	77.0	23.0	76.9	23.1
Durable Goods ^{1/}	491,788	437,857	53,931	89.0	11.0	88.9	11.1	88.4	11.6
Non-Durable Goods	530,407	352,145	178,262	66.4	33.6	65.6	34.4	66.1	33.9
Electric Light and Power	26,762	23,836	2,926	89.1	10.9	89.3	10.7	88.7	11.3
Logging	125,201	122,967	2,234	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6
Mining	78,471	76,845	1,626	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Communications	45,196	21,378	23,818	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6	45.0	55.0
Transportation	179,324	168,146	11,178	93.8	6.2	93.7	6.3	93.4	6.6
Construction and Maintenance	186,597	182,787	3,810	98.0	2.0	98.3	1.7	97.9	2.1
Services ^{2/}	64,833	30,859	33,974	47.6	52.4	47.1	52.9	45.5	54.5
Trade	273,405	156,979	116,426	57.4	42.6	57.4	42.6	56.1	43.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,001,984	1,573,799	428,185	78.6	21.4	78.8	21.2	78.0	22.0
Finance	83,352	44,048	39,304	52.8	47.2	52.9	47.1	53.6	46.4
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,085,336	1,617,847	467,489	77.6	22.4	77.8	22.2	77.0	23.0

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

3/ The January data are subject to revision.

In the nine major industries, the decline among men was stated as 50,157, or three p.c., and that among women, at 9,426, or two p.c., as compared with Dec. 1, 1947. The latest proportions in these industries were 224 women and 776 men per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment. At Dec. 1, 1947, there were 222 women and 778 men per 1,000 employees on the payrolls of the reporting firms, while at Jan. 1, 1947, the proportions were 230 women and 770 men per 1,000.

Employment for men increased at Jan. 1 as compared with a month earlier in logging camps, steam railway operation, communications and trade. On the other hand, construction work released large numbers of men, and there were also important losses in manufacturing and numerous other industrial divisions. In most cases, the changes were of a seasonal nature.

Among women, there were substantial seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food and textile plants, while trade and communications afforded more employment for persons of that sex.

As compared with Jan. 1, 1947, the number of men reported by leading employers in the nine major industrial divisions showed an increase of 7.6 p.c., accompanied by an advance of 4.1 p.c. in the indicated number of female employees.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the most recent data of employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Jan. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1947.

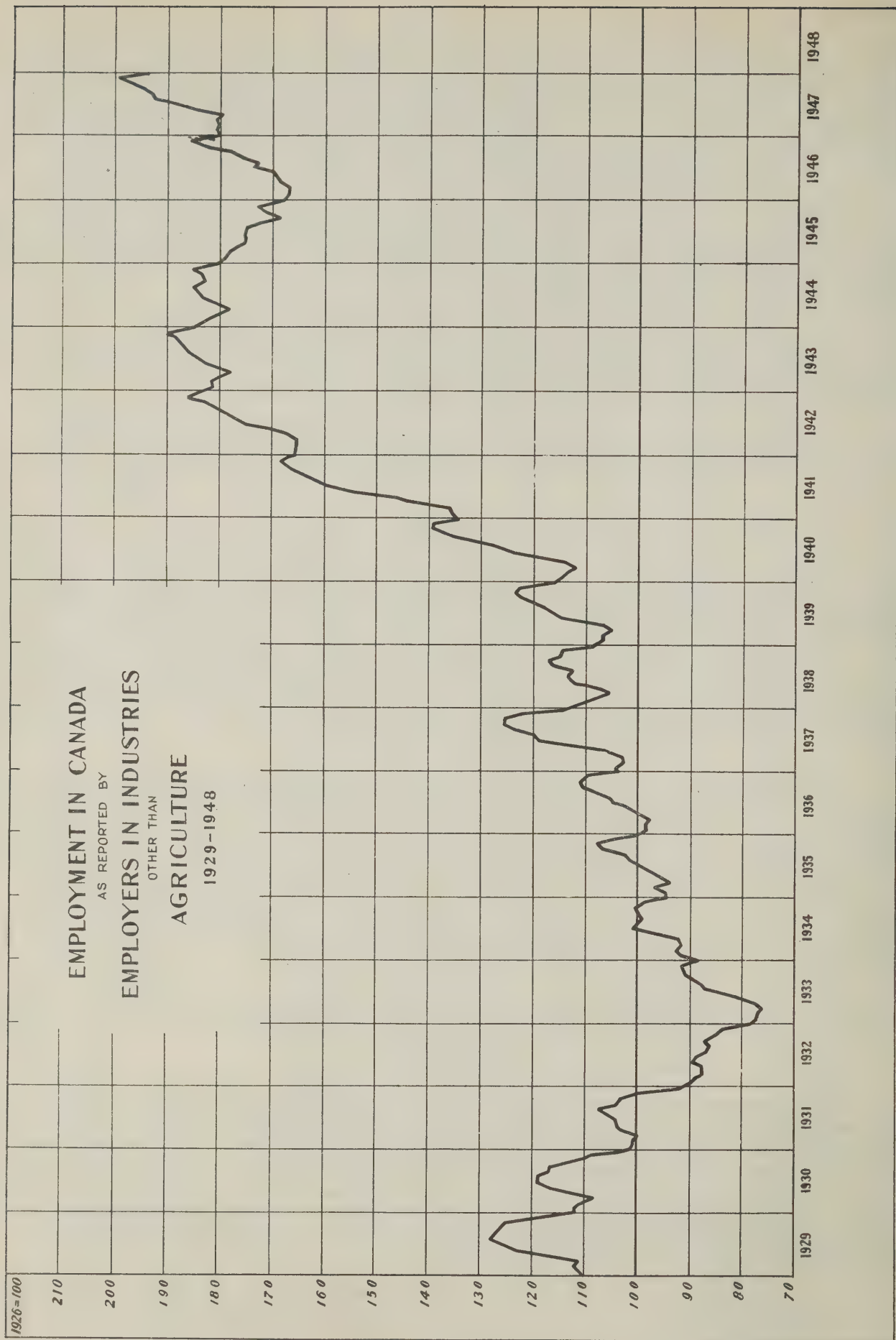
THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

1. MANUFACTURING.

Employment.- In accordance with the trend indicated without exception at the beginning of January in the years since 1920, employment in leading manufacturing establishments at Jan. 1, 1948, showed a pronounced decline. The percentage decrease was less than normal in pre-war experience, although it was rather greater than that at Jan. 1 in 1947 or 1946. The 9,386 factories^{1/} co-operating in the latest survey reported a staff of 1,048,957 men and women. As compared with 1,075,003 at Dec. 1, there was a reduction of 26,046 employees, or 2.4 p.c., accompanied by a loss of 9.8 p.c. in their weekly payrolls.

The substantial curtailment in the number in recorded employment at the date under review lowered the index of employment, (1926=100), from 205.1 at the

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.



beginning of December, to 200.1 at Jan. 1, when it was five p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1947, figure of 190.6, and exceeded by 11.2 p.c. the Jan. 1, 1946, index of 179.9. Lower than at Jan. 1 in the period of intensified activity in wartime production from 1943 to 1945, the latest index was higher than at the same date in any preceding year.

Considerably heightened employment of a seasonal character was recorded at the beginning of January in tobacco factories, and there was a minor increase in beverage plants, but the movement in the remaining manufacturing divisions was downward, the losses in many cases being seasonal. Particularly marked curtailment was indicated in animal and vegetable food, textile and iron and steel factories. The losses were also large in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions, while those in the paper product, rubber, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral product divisions were on a smaller scale.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The persons on the staffs of the factories^{1/} co-operating in the latest survey received the sum of \$38,077,440 in weekly earnings at Jan. 1, as compared with \$42,190,918 paid at the beginning of December to the workers then employed by these establishments. The seasonal decline amounted to 9.8 p.c., which exceeded that of 7.7 p.c. indicated at Jan. 1 of last year, but was smaller than the reduction of 11.2 p.c. reported at Jan. 1, 1946. Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Jan. 1 was 166.6, as compared with 184.6 at the beginning of December, and 141.5 at Jan. 1, 1947. There was thus an increase of 17.7 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the twelve months, which accompanied that of five p.c. in the index number of employment. The average weekly earnings^{1/} per employee stood at \$36.30 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.25 at Dec. 1, and \$32.40 at Jan. 1, 1947. In 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures had been \$29.49, \$30.22, \$30.18, \$28.11 and \$26.32, respectively.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

The curtailment in employment at the beginning of January affected women to a relatively greater extent than men, largely because of the industrial distribution of the losses. The manufacturers furnishing data reported 813,838 men and 235,119 women employees, the latter forming 224 per 1,000 of both sexes. The ratio at Dec. 1, was 230 women per 1,000 employees, and that at Jan. 1, 1947, 231 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment. The number of male employees declined at the date under review by approximately 14,127, or 1.7 p.c., as compared with a month earlier. Among women, the loss amounted to some 11,919, or 4.8 p.c.

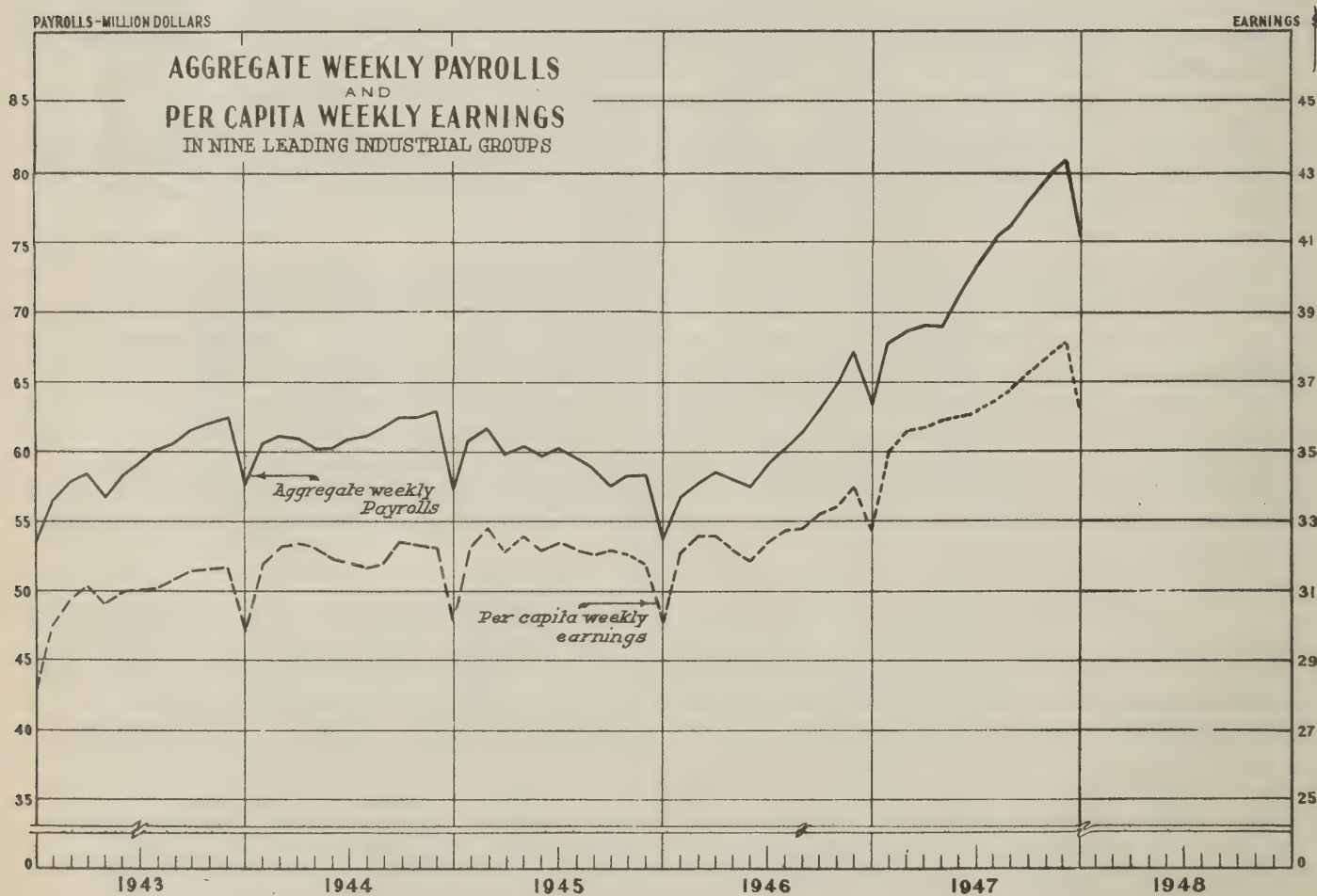
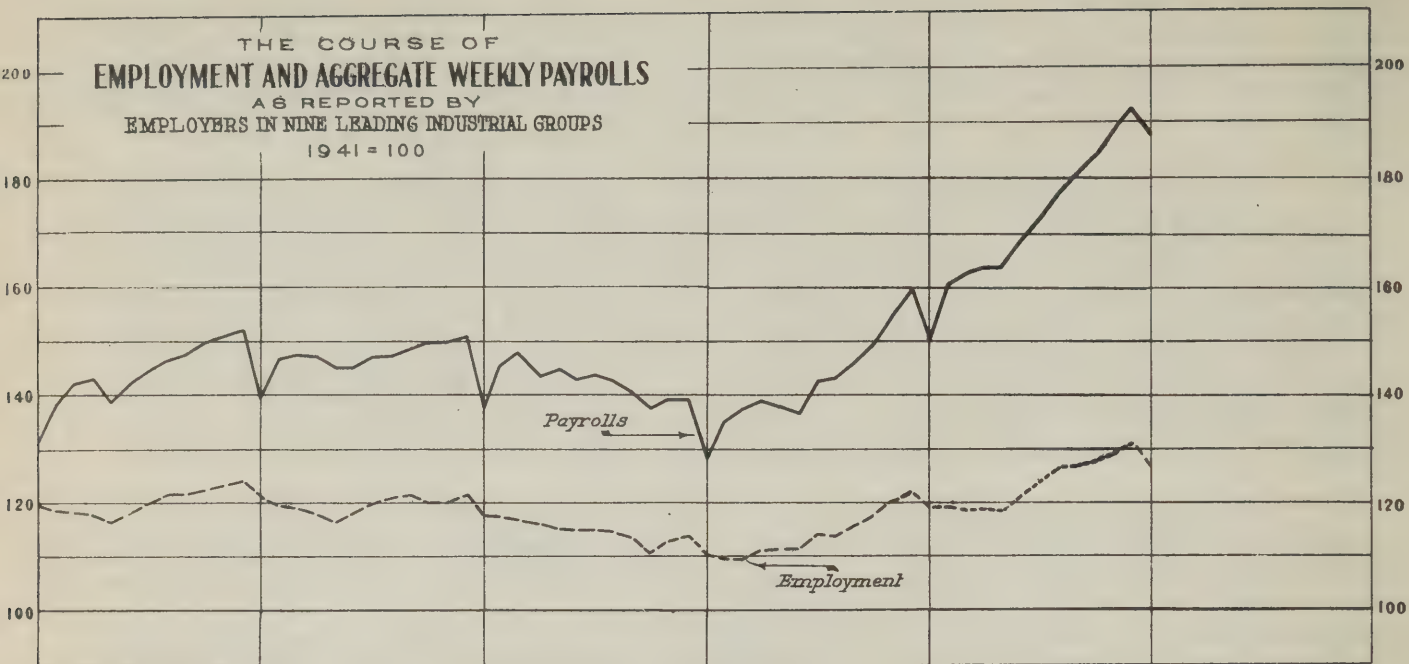
Especially pronounced reductions in the number of men in recorded employment at Jan. 1 were noted in the food, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and lumber divisions. On the other hand, improvement for such workers was indicated in tobacco factories, which also substantially increased their staffs of female employees. Employment for women was greatly curtailed in vegetable food, textile, leather and other factories.

In the last 12 months, employment in the larger manufacturing plants has risen by 5.9 p.c. in the case of men, and by 1.9 p.c. in the case of women workers. The general advance in this comparison amounted to five p.c.

NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- There were further important additions to the working forces of the larger logging camps. The expansion was contrary to the downward movement usually

^{1/}See explanatory notes at the end of this report.



indicated at Jan. 1, although it repeated that noted at the same date in immediately preceding years, as well as in certain pre-war winters. Statistics were tabulated from 663 leading employers^{1/} with a staff of 125,201, as compared with 123,197 at Dec. 1. The index of employment, at 411.8, was higher by 11.1 p.c. than that of 370.5 at Jan. 1, 1947, since when the indicated payrolls have gained by 32 p.c. The latest reported aggregate of salaries and wages was \$4,815,391, somewhat lower than the total of \$4,829,241 disbursed by the same firms at Dec. 1. The per capita earnings fell from \$39.20 at that date, to \$38.46 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$32.35 at Jan. 1, 1947. It must again be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings in certain areas. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2 towards the end of this bulletin).

Mining.- Coal mining was decidedly slacker, and there was also a falling-off in employment in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores. The general decline in mining was seasonal in character, being about normal in extent. Returns were received from 659 of the more important operators with a combined working force of 78,471 persons, a reduction of 1,873 from their Dec. 1 staffs. The latest index in the mining group stood at 167.0, as compared with 171.1 in the month before, and 154.0 at Jan. 1, 1947. The gain of 8.4 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of 23.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the reporting firms amounted to \$3,182,061; this was lower by 14.3 p.c. than the sums which they had distributed in the preceding period of observation. Suspension of work and absenteeism during the holiday season were mainly responsible for the reduced earnings. The per capita figure declined from \$46.19 at Dec. 1, to \$40.55 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$35.50 at Jan. 1, 1947.

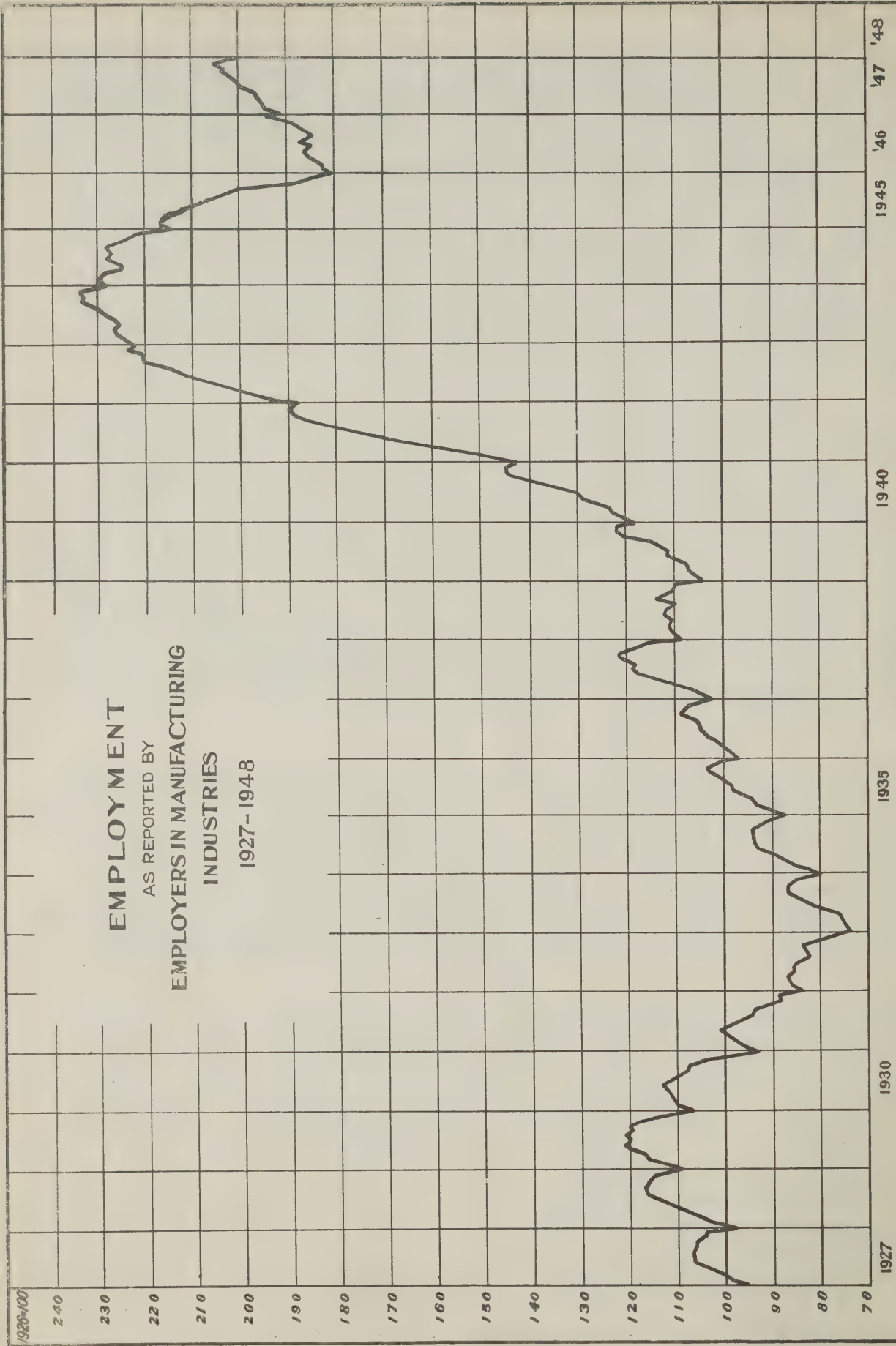
Communications.- Employment in communications was rather brisker at the beginning of January, when a personnel of 45,196 was indicated by the co-operating establishments^{1/}, in which the employees at Dec. 1 had numbered 44,979. The payrolls distributed by these employers at the date under review aggregated \$1,604,549, as compared with \$1,601,088 in their preceding report. The average earnings per worker fell from \$35.60 at Dec. 1, to \$35.50 at the first of January, as compared with \$33.63 at Jan. 1, 1947. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 167.2, exceeding by 7.9 p.c. the figure of 154.9 at the beginning of January of last year. The rise in the payroll index in the 12 months amounted to 13.8 p.c.

Transportation.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at the beginning of January, the 812 co-operating companies^{1/} and branches then reporting a staff of 179,324, as compared with 180,542 in their last return. Steam railway operation showed a considerable gain, but there were declines in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. The general loss in the group as a whole was smaller than at Jan. 1, 1947, being also less-than-average for the season in the experience of past years. The latest index of employment in transportation was 139.1; this was lower than the figure of 140.2 in the preceding month, but was 5.4 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1947, index of 132.0.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Jan. 1 by the reporting establishments aggregated \$8,094,719, averaging \$45.14 per employee. At Dec. 1, 1947, they had paid the sum of \$8,197,977, giving per capita earnings of \$45.41. The average at Jan. 1, 1947, had been \$43.06, and that in 1946, \$39.01. The latest index of payrolls was 10.3 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927-1948



Construction and Maintenance.- There were very substantial losses in construction at the first of January, when the percentage decline was above the average in the years since 1920. Particularly important reductions were noted in work on the highways, although building and railway construction and maintenance also released large numbers of men. The 2,208 contractors^{1/} furnishing information had a personnel of 186,597 - 35,548 fewer than at Dec. 1, the loss amounting to 16 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers totalled \$6,413,870, as compared with \$8,099,394 in their last report. The average earnings per employee declined from \$36.46 at Dec. 1, to \$34.37 at the beginning of January. The Jan. 1, 1947, figure had been \$31.00.

The latest index of employment in construction was 143.2; this was 14.5 p.c. above that of 125.1 at the same date of 1947. The accompanying gain in the payroll index was 26.8 p.c.

Services.- The trend in laundries and dry-cleaning plants was seasonally downward, while little general change was shown in the hotel and restaurant group. Data were received from 1,112 of the leading establishments^{1/} in these industries, in which the working forces totalled 64,833, as compared with 65,219 at the beginning of December. The contraction was less than usual for the time of year. The salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms at Jan. 1 amounted to \$1,583,674, as compared with \$1,627,601 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, the index of employment has shown an increase of 7.5 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls has risen by 16.3 p.c. The per capita earnings at Jan. 1, 1948, were \$24.43; and those at Dec. 1, 1947, were given as \$24.96, while the Jan. 1, 1947, figure had been \$22.19. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; employees in the former division constituted some 66 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of January.

Trade.- Seasonally heightened activity was indicated in retail trade at Jan. 1, but wholesale establishments were slacker. The general expansion in employment in trade approximated the average in the experience of past years. Statistics were tabulated from 3,537 leading retailers and wholesalers^{1/} having a staff of 273,405 men and women, as compared with 270,644 at the beginning of December. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$8,785,570, as compared with \$8,676,545 at Dec. 1. The per capita earnings showed a moderate gain, rising from \$32.06 at that date, to \$32.13 at the beginning of January. A year earlier, the figure had been \$29.00.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 230.6; this was 8.6 p.c. above that of 212.3 at the opening of 1947, since when the index of payrolls has increased by 19.8 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Data were received from 983 of the larger financial institutions^{1/}, with a combined personnel of 83,352, as against 83,246 at Dec. 1. Their weekly payrolls amounted at the date under review to \$3,111,491, as compared with \$3,110,449 paid on or about Dec. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$37.33, as compared with \$37.36 in the preceding report, and \$35.75 at Jan. 1, 1947; in the 12 months, the index of employment in financial institutions has risen by 6.2 p.c., to 158.6, while that of payrolls has advanced by 10.5 p.c.

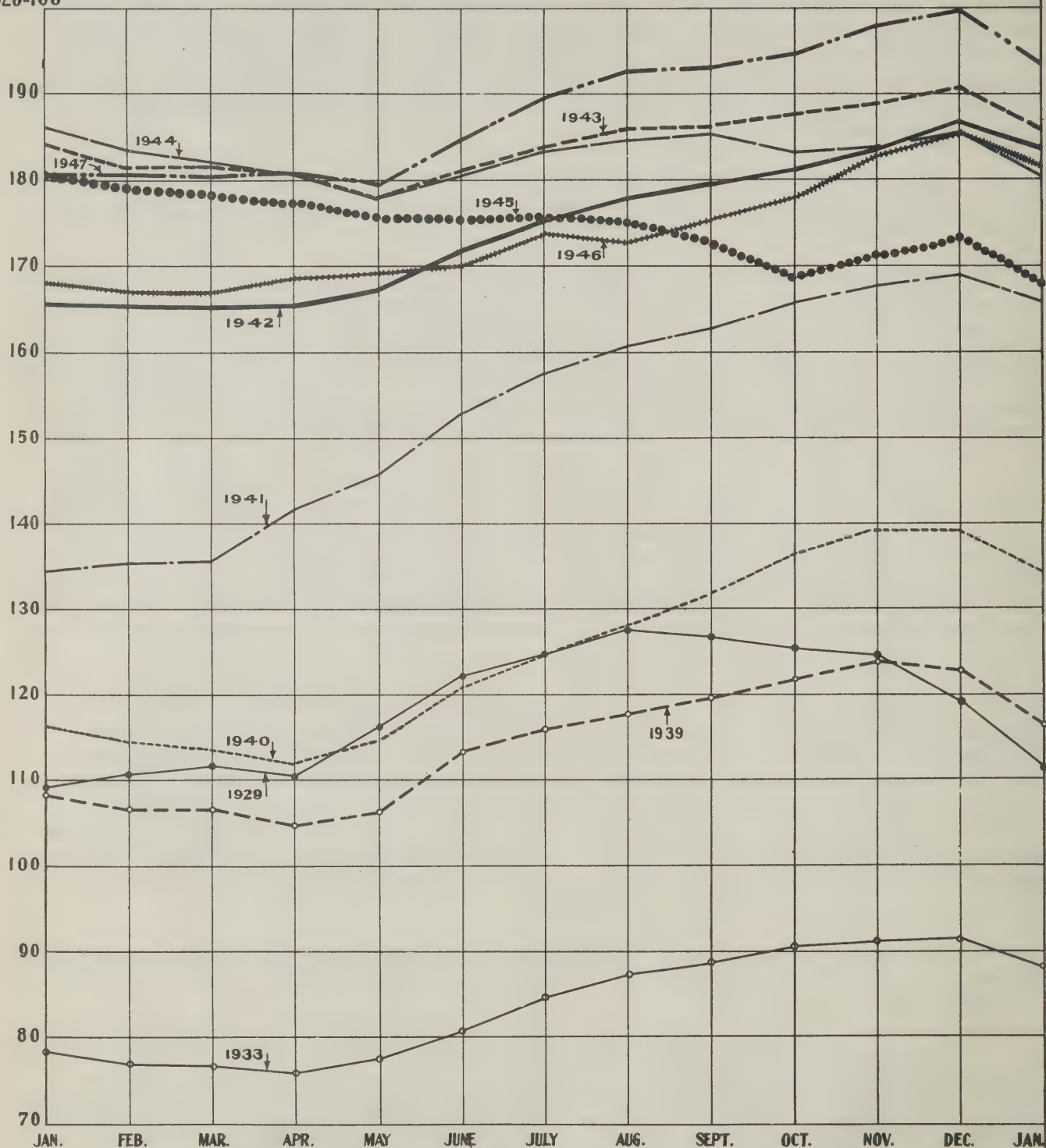
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1 was downward in all

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

provinces. The indicated declines varied from 1.2 p.c. in Ontario and 1.8 p.c. in Alberta, to 8.6 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and 8.8 p.c. in Nova Scotia. In all provinces, the reported payrolls were also substantially smaller, due to loss of working time during the holidays and to increased absenteeism, as well as to the very widespread curtailment in industrial employment. Except in New Brunswick, the average earnings per employee were also lower than in the preceding return.

The general index numbers of employment and payrolls in all provinces exceeded those indicated a year ago. The per capita weekly earnings at Jan. 1, 1948, were considerably higher in all areas than at Jan. 1 in 1947 or any earlier year for which data are available.

Maritime Provinces.- Pronounced reductions in employment were reported in the Maritime Area at the beginning of January, when the 1,338 leading establishments co-operating in the eight major industrial divisions released 8,874 persons from their staffs, which aggregated 140,743. This decrease of 5.9 p.c. as compared with Dec. 1 was rather larger than that at Jan. 1, 1947, and was also above-average in the experience of pre-war years. The losses in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick amounted to 8.6 p.c., 8.8 p.c. and two p.c., respectively.

Manufacturing generally in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was much quieter. The curtailment was especially marked in the lumber, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel divisions. There were also declines in logging, mining and construction, that in the last-named involving the release of large numbers of employees. On the other hand, seasonally heightened activity was indicated in transportation. The remaining non-manufacturing industries showed only slight changes.

The salaries and wages paid at Jan. 1 by the reporting firms in the Maritime Area for services rendered in the preceding week, amounted to \$4,577,769, being less by 2.3 p.c. than their payrolls of \$5,046,275 at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, together with absenteeism and seasonal shrinkages in employment, reduced the per capita earnings from \$33.73 at Dec. 1, to \$32.53 at Jan. 1, 1948. The average 12 and 24 months earlier had been \$28.93 and \$29.04, respectively. The index of employment in the Maritime Provinces at the date under review, at 180.9, exceeded by 6.8 p.c. that at Jan. 1, 1947; the index of weekly payrolls was higher by 20.2 p.c. while the average earnings showed an advance of 12.4 p.c. in the year.

Quebec.- The percentage decline in employment in Quebec at Jan. 1 was greater than at the opening of January in 1947, but was below-average in the experience of preceding years of the record. The 4,902 larger firms^{1/} furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries reported a staff of 595,111 men and women, a loss of 25,469, or 4.1 p.c., as compared with Dec. 1. Their payrolls had then aggregated \$22,849,408, as compared with \$20,656,251 at the date under review. The reduction in the month was 9.6 p.c. The average earnings per employee were considerably lower, at \$34.71, as compared with \$36.82 in the last return. The Jan. 1, 1947, figure had been \$31.37. The latest index of employment, at 197.2, was 5.6 p.c. higher than was the case a year earlier, while the index of payrolls has risen by 16.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Curtailment was indicated at Jan. 1 in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction, while improvement as compared with a month earlier was noted in logging, communications, hotels and restaurants and trade. The declines in manufacturing and construction were very large, as is usual at the time of year. Within the former division, especially pronounced losses were recorded in iron and steel, textile and food factories, but there were also considerable decreases in lumber, leather, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone and other plants.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

Ontario.- Recorded employment in Ontario showed a seasonal recession which exceeded that indicated 12 months earlier, but which was less-than-average in the experience of pre-war years. The persons on the paylists of the 7,466 larger employers^{1/} co-operating in the Jan. 1 survey totalled 850,030; as compared with their forces of 860,550 at Dec. 1, there was a loss of 1.2 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments at the date under review amounted to \$31,535,098, a falling-off of 7.5 p.c. from their payrolls of \$34,101,925 at Dec. 1; the per capita earnings had then stood at \$39.63, declining to \$37.10 at the date under review, when the average considerably exceeded the figures of \$33.35 at the beginning of January, 1947, and \$29.96 at Jan. 1, 1946. The latest index of employment, at 202.5, was rather lower than that of 205.0 a month earlier, but was 8.5 p.c. above the Jan. 1, 1947, figure of 186.7. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 20.8 p.c.

There was an important decline in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1. The losses were especially noteworthy in the vegetable food division, but the reductions in the lumber, paper product, textile and some other divisions were also considerable. On the other hand, tobacco and iron and steel factories afforded more employment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications and trade showed heightened activity during the pay period under observation. Mining, transportation, hotels and restaurants and construction, however, released employees. The seasonal decline in construction work was on a fairly large scale.

Prairie Provinces.- According to information obtained from 2,511 leading firms^{1/} in the major industrial divisions in the Prairie Area, employment at Jan. 1 was decidedly quieter than at the beginning of December; since then, these establishments had released 7,647 persons, bringing their staffs to 230,125 at the date under review. This decrease of 3.2 p.c. was smaller than that indicated at Jan. 1, 1947, being also below-average in the experience of pre-war years. Each of the provinces in this area shared in the retrogressive movement at the date under review.

Manufacturing showed important curtailment as compared with Dec. 1, mainly in the animal and vegetable food divisions; printing and publishing and some other classes also laid off employees, while lumber mills and iron and steel plants reported improvement. There were moderately large gains in logging, but employment in the remaining non-manufacturing industries declined; the seasonal recession in construction was substantial.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments in the Prairie Provinces at Jan. 1, 1948, amounted to \$8,524,007; as compared with \$9,010,457 at the beginning of December, there was a falling-off of 5.4 p.c. The average earnings per employee were \$37.04, - 86 cents lower than at Dec. 1, but considerably above the Jan. 1, 1947, figure of \$34.08. In the twelve months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has advanced by five p.c., the latest index being 166.2, as compared with 158.3 at Jan. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 14 p.c.

British Columbia.- A seasonal contraction in industrial activity was indicated in British Columbia at Jan. 1, 1948, when the percentage loss was somewhat less-than-average for the time of year in the experience of the period from 1920. Statistics were received from 2,241 of the larger employers^{1/} in the principal industrial divisions, with a combined working force of 186,009 men and women; this was 7,511 fewer than at the beginning of December, a decline of 3.9 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 8.4 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. These amounted to \$7,264,149 at the date under review. The per capita figure was then \$39.05, as

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

compared with \$40.95 at Dec. 1, and \$34.57 at Jan. 1, 1947. The index of payrolls since then has risen by 21.7 p.c., while that of employment is higher by 7.9 p.c.

Manufacturing was decidedly less active than at Dec. 1, there being important losses in employment in food processing, with smaller reductions in the lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel product divisions. Logging, transportation, construction and trade also showed curtailment. The decrease in construction was substantial. Mining and communications showed little change, on the whole.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Jan. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax showed an increase at Jan. 1 as compared with a month earlier, the improvement being largely confined to seasonal shipping operations. On the other hand, manufacturing, (notably food processing), construction and trade reported lowered activity. A combined working force of 23,491 men and women was employed by the 259 larger establishments^{1/} co-operating in the most recent survey; these businesses had had 22,666 employees at Dec. 1. This gain of 825 persons, or 3.6 p.c., was accompanied by a loss of 0.2 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages, which fell from \$723,304 in the preceding survey, to \$721,640 at the date under review. The per capita figure was also lower than at the beginning of December, standing at \$30.72, as compared with \$31.91 a month earlier. The latest average, however, was higher than that of \$27.84 at Jan. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Halifax has risen by 2.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.1 p.c.

Saint John.- Seasonal activity in shipping operations resulted in an important advance in employment in Saint John at the beginning of January. Data were tabulated from 175 of the larger firms^{1/} in the main industrial divisions, whose staff of 15,390 men and women exceeded by 1,733 the number they had employed at the first of December. Manufacturing was quieter, especially in iron and steel plants, and construction also released some employees, but as already stated, transportation employed many more workers, and moderate improvement was noted in trade. The changes in the remaining non-manufacturing divisions were slight.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms were also higher at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1, their latest weekly aggregate being \$489,841, and the average, \$31.83, as compared with a total of \$424,103, and a per capita figure of \$31.05 in the preceding survey; the mean at Jan. 1, 1947, had been \$29.88. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Saint John has increased by 7.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.3 p.c.

Montreal.- In accordance with the usual trend at the opening of the year, there was a considerable decline in employment in Montreal, where the 2,769 co-operating firms^{1/} reported a staff of 285,544, - 8,477 fewer than at Dec. 1. This was a loss of 2.9 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 9.5 p.c. in their weekly payrolls, bringing these to \$9,872,270. The per capita figure was \$34.57, as compared with \$37.10 in the last report, and \$31.25 at Jan. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment, at 180.5, was higher by 3.7 p.c. than at the same date in 1947, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 14.6 p.c.

There were pronounced contractions at the date under review in manufacturing, transportation and construction, with relatively small losses in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. On the other hand, trade afforded rather more employment. Within the manufacturing division, there were especially large reductions in food,
^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

textile and iron and steel plants. Leather, tobacco, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured product factories also released employees.

Quebec City.- The trend was seasonally downward in Quebec, where statistics were received from 335 of the larger employers^{1/} having a staff of 28,735 men and women; as compared with 30,228 employees at Dec. 1, there was a decline of 4.9 p.c. Their payrolls were also substantially lower, showing a falling-off of 13.6 p.c. in the month. The reported salaries and wages amounted to \$853,609, an average of \$29.71 per person. The per capita figure at Dec. 1 was \$32.69, while that at Jan. 1, 1947, was \$27.94. There were large reductions in employment at the date under review in iron and steel factories, but leather, textile and other branches of manufacturing were also quieter. Transportation and construction were slacker. On the other hand, retail trade afforded more employment.

The index of employment at Jan. 1 stood at 189.8, as compared with 169.5 at the same date of last year. This increase of 12 p.c. was accompanied by that of 18.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- Employment in Sherbrooke was lower at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 109 leading firms^{1/} with 10,489 persons on their pay lists, as compared with 10,655 a month previously. There were small declines in manufacturing, notably of textile and iron and steel products, and construction also released some employees.

The reduction in the number on the working forces of the co-operating establishments between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, amounting to 1.6 p.c., was accompanied by that of 15.8 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed at the latter date; the aggregate was then given as \$291,997, or an average of \$27.84 per worker. At the beginning of December, their weekly total was \$346,730, and the mean, \$32.54. At Jan. 1 of last year, the per capita figure, also seriously affected by loss of working time at the holidays, had been \$24.06. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 7.5 p.c., and there has been an increase of 24.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Industrial activity in Three Rivers again declined at Jan. 1, when the 102 leading employers^{1/} whose data were compiled had a staff of 10,516, a number less by 823 than at the first of December. The weekly payrolls which they distributed aggregated \$381,066, being substantially below their Dec. 1 total of \$420,276. The per capita figure fell from \$37.06 at that date, to \$36.24 at the first of January, as compared with \$31.26 a year ago. In the 12 months, the index of employment has shown an advance of 8.5 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 25.5 p.c.

There were reductions in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in transportation, construction and manufacturing; within the last-named, there was a falling-off in pulp and paper and some other divisions.

Toronto.- The percentage decline in employment in Toronto at the beginning of January was below-normal according to the experience of the years since 1921. There were fairly large contractions as compared with Dec. 1 in manufacturing, notably of textile, food, printing and publishing, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products, while rather small losses took place in leather, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus plants. Construction and transportation, among the non-manufacturing divisions, were also quieter, while the trend was upward in communications and trade, there being a large seasonal advance in the latter. Information was furnished by 2,637 leading firms^{1/} employing 268,022 workers at the beginning of January, as compared with 269,700 a month previously. Their weekly

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

salaries and wages aggregated \$9,959,849, a reduction of 5.3 p.c. from their total of \$10,521,672 reported for the week ending Dec. 1. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$37.16 in the holiday week, as compared with \$39.01 at Dec. 1; the per capita figure at Jan. 1, 1947, was \$33.17.

The latest index of employment was 199.0, as compared with 200.2 at the beginning of December; that at Jan. 1 of last year had been 185.5. In the latter comparison, there was a gain of 7.3 p.c. in the employment figure, and of 20.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Ottawa.- No general change was indicated in industrial employment in Ottawa at Jan. 1 as compared with Dec. 1. There was an insignificant gain in manufacturing, and the trend was also upward in trade, but construction and some other classes showed curtailment. The 315 leading employers^{1/} whose data were tabulated had an aggregate working force of 24,895, and disbursed the sum of \$789,954 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with 24,900 employees and payrolls of \$825,517 at Dec. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$31.73, as against \$33.15 in the preceding period of observation, and \$28.98 at Jan. 1, 1947. The index of employment, at 185.4, was slightly above that of 184.4 at Jan. 1, 1947, while the payroll index was higher by 10.2 p.c.

Hamilton.- Returns were received from 450 of the larger firms^{1/} in Hamilton, whose employees numbered 63,066, a decline of 917 from their last report. This loss of 1.4 p.c. was accompanied by that of 6.5 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages, which totalled \$2,414,731; the sum of \$2,582,070 had been paid by the same employers at the beginning of December. The average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment at Jan. 1, 1948, contained \$38.29, as compared with \$40.36 at Dec. 1, and \$33.36 at Jan. 1, 1947. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has advanced by 8.1 p.c. to 189.0, while there has been a gain of 23.8 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, released employees at the date under review. Transportation and construction were also quieter than at Dec. 1, while retail trade showed somewhat greater activity.

Windsor.- There was a seasonal recession in employment in Windsor at the beginning of January, when there was a relatively larger decline from Dec. 1 in the salaries and wages reported by leading industrialists. The loss in the numbers at work was particularly marked in the iron and steel division in which the taking of inventories was a factor of especial importance. Construction and trade were also slacker. The decline in the level of activity lowered the index number of employment from 273.9 at Dec. 1 to 269.3 at the beginning of January; the latest index, however, was considerably higher than that of 238.4 at Jan. 1, 1947.

Statistics were furnished by 270 of the larger establishments^{1/} in which was employed a personnel of 38,039 men and women at Jan. 1. This number was less by 649 than at Dec. 1. The reported weekly earnings fell from \$1,805,472 at that date, to \$1,430,791 at the date under review, or by 20.8 p.c. The per capita figure was considerably lower, falling from \$46.67 at Dec. 1, to \$37.61 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$40.05 at Jan. 1, 1947. In spite of the serious losses indicated in the latest survey, the index of employment in the last 12 months has advanced by 13 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 7.1 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Industrial activity in Fort William and Port Arthur was curtailed at Jan. 1, according to data from 136 of the larger employers^{1/} whose working forces aggregated 12,216, as compared with 12,570 at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms also showed a decline, from \$530,146 at Dec. 1, to \$474,610 at the date under review. The latest average of weekly earnings was \$38.85; that at the first of December had been

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

\$42.18, while the Jan. 1, 1947, figure was \$35.26. Employment in manufacturing was rather quieter than at Dec. 1, particularly in the pulp and paper division; transportation and construction also released employees, while trade was brisker. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by 17.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 30.3 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a recession in the Kitchener and Waterloo Area at Jan. 1, this took place mainly in manufacturing, in which there were rather general losses. Statistics were compiled from 188 leading establishments^{1/} with a personnel of 20,698, as compared with 20,959 at the beginning of December. Their weekly salaries and wages were also seasonally reduced, falling from \$794,310 at that date, to \$720,389 at the date under review, when the per capita figure was \$34.80, as compared with \$37.90 at Dec. 1, and \$29.49 at Jan. 1 of last year. Since then, the index of employment in this area has advanced by 5.7 p.c., and there has been a rise of 25.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

London.- Employment in London at the opening of the year showed a contraction; the 285 reporting firms^{1/} reduced their staffs by 551 persons, to 25,651 at Jan. 1. There was a considerable decrease in manufacturing, notably in printing and publishing and food factories. Construction and trade were also slacker. The payroll disbursements of the employers co-operating in the latest survey were given at \$884,541, substantially lower than their Dec. 1 total of \$940,024. The average earnings per employee at Jan. 1 were \$34.48; those at Dec. 1 amounted to \$35.88, while the Jan. 1, 1947, mean was \$30.20. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in London has risen by 5.8 p.c., as compared with the increase of 21.4 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Winnipeg.- The trend was downward in Winnipeg, where the 720 leading employers^{1/} furnishing data reported a combined working force of 68,146 persons, as compared with 70,801 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing, construction and trade were quieter. Within the manufacturing division, the largest reductions took place in food and printing and publishing. The indicated recession in employment, together with the loss in working time during the holiday season, lowered the weekly payrolls of the co-operating firms by 7.3 p.c., to \$2,277,240 paid on or about Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee were \$33.42, as compared with \$34.68 at Dec. 1, and \$30.48 at Jan. 1, 1947. The latest index number of employment was 159.7, being higher by 3.6 p.c. than that of 154.2 at the same date of last year. Since then, the weekly payrolls have risen by 13.6 p.c.

Regina.- Curtailment in industrial activity was noted in Regina at the beginning of January. Trade was slacker, the seasonal loss in employment being considerable. The changes in the remaining industries were slight. The 179 leading firms^{1/} furnishing information in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of January had a personnel of 11,940, - 321 fewer than at Dec. 1, when their payrolls, at \$405,391, had also exceeded the latest aggregate of \$396,152. The per capita figure, however, rose from \$33.06 at Dec. 1 to \$33.18 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.58 at Jan. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in Regina has risen by 11.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 21 p.c.

Saskatoon.- There was a seasonal decrease of 3.6 p.c. in the volume of employment afforded by leading industrial establishments in Saskatoon at the first of January, when manufacturing, (notably of foods), construction and trade showed curtailment. An aggregate staff of 7,831 persons was employed by the 146 leading employers^{1/} whose statistics were received, as compared with 8,126 at the beginning of December. Their weekly salaries and wages had then totalled \$274,384, as compared with \$257,565 at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$32.89 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$33.77 in the preceding period

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

of observation. These figures, however, were higher than that of \$30.25 at the beginning of January of last winter. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has advanced by 8.7 p.c., and there has been a gain of 17.6 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Calgary.- Employment in Calgary showed a moderate recession at Jan. 1, when there were losses in manufacturing, mining and construction. Trade was rather busier. Data were received from 305 leading firms^{1/} employing 21,440 men and women, 300 fewer than at Dec. 1. Their weekly payrolls were reported as amounting to \$754,393 at Jan. 1, and to \$784,315 at Dec. 1, when the average per employee had been \$36.08, as compared with \$35.19 at the date under review, and \$31.81 at Jan. 1, 1947. Since then, the indexes of employment and payrolls have risen by 8.6 p.c. and 19.1 p.c., respectively.

Edmonton.- There was an important contraction in industrial activity in Edmonton at the first of January, according to returns compiled from 251 of the larger employers^{1/} in the main industrial divisions, who reported 20,615 workers, as compared with 22,021 a month earlier. Manufacturing, especially of food products, showed curtailment, and there were losses in trade and construction. The salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms also substantially declined, falling from \$775,131 in the week of Dec. 1, to \$691,395 in that of Jan. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$33.54, as compared with \$35.20 at Dec. 1, and \$30.12 at the first of January, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index of employment has increased by 5.5 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 17.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- Considerable curtailment was noted in Vancouver, where there were losses in employment in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel and food products, and in transportation, construction and trade. The 985 leading establishments^{1/} co-operating at Jan. 1 reported a personnel of 84,764 men and women, as compared with 86,903 at the beginning of December. The index, at 226.7, was higher by 6.5 p.c. than that of 212.9 at Jan. 1, 1947, since when there has been an increase of 18.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the industrialists furnishing data aggregated \$3,099,307, as compared with \$3,335,908 in their last return. The latest per capita figure was \$36.56; this was considerably lower than the Dec. 1, mean of \$38.39, but substantially exceeded the Jan. 1, 1947, average of \$32.85.

Victoria.- The trend was upward in Victoria at Jan. 1, according to information from 212 leading industrial employers^{1/} who had 13,733 men and women on their pay lists, as compared with 13,552 at Dec. 1. Their aggregate weekly salaries and wages, on the other hand, declined from \$499,448 at that date, to \$480,460 in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee, at \$34.99, were then decidedly lower than those of \$36.85 at Dec. 1. The mean at Jan. 1 of last year had been \$31.74.

The advance in employment at the date under review took place mainly in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel works, and in trade. Construction and some other non-manufacturing groups were quieter. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has increased by 1.6 p.c., while that of weekly salaries and wages has shown a gain of 12.3 p.c.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 or 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
MANUFACTURING	1,048,957	38,077,440	36.30	39.25	32.40	119.1	122.1	113.5	166.6	184.6	141.5
Animal products - edible	45,837	1,650,189	36.00	38.15	32.62	132.6	147.9	133.4	191.4	226.2	171.0
Fur and products	3,948	141,870	35.93	39.22	28.42	127.0	129.7	121.9	170.7	190.1	131.4
Leather and products	30,620	832,010	27.17	29.75	24.20	106.8	110.4	113.1	152.8	173.1	145.4
Boots and shoes	18,905	489,365	25.89	28.41	23.21	103.7	105.4	110.2	151.2	168.6	144.3
Lumber and its products	76,796	2,449,371	31.89	35.18	27.91	117.8	121.0	109.4	177.9	201.7	142.7
Rough and dressed lumber	43,546	1,455,635	33.43	36.38	29.14	104.8	108.7	94.3	165.5	187.0	128.8
Furniture	15,620	482,999	30.92	34.28	26.53	150.7	151.2	146.9	192.1	213.7	162.2
Other lumber products	17,630	510,737	28.97	32.94	26.40	135.8	139.3	128.8	207.7	242.2	169.6
Plant products - edible	59,232	1,838,260	31.03	32.28	28.23	133.4	149.9	133.4	184.3	215.3	165.0
Pulp and paper products	110,847	4,680,043	42.22	44.28	37.18	137.6	140.5	127.9	195.4	209.1	161.6
Pulp and paper	48,203	2,406,382	49.92	51.50	42.61	132.0	136.3	120.7	206.9	220.5	164.4
Paper products	21,682	878,174	31.28	35.61	28.01	154.4	155.8	148.4	203.4	233.7	169.3
Printing and publishing	40,962	1,595,487	38.95	40.18	35.64	135.9	137.5	128.0	177.5	185.4	155.2
Rubber products	24,362	917,656	37.67	41.41	34.97	143.4	145.6	141.0	230.4	257.2	210.3
Textile products	152,765	4,099,204	26.84	30.14	23.58	109.1	110.7	103.7	163.0	174.3	127.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	57,482	1,644,591	28.61	31.99	24.81	108.5	107.9	101.5	164.3	182.7	133.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,884	608,175	27.79	31.49	24.63	89.0	88.2	85.1	128.8	144.4	109.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,353	422,791	27.54	31.36	23.96	111.8	111.8	104.2	172.4	196.4	139.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,065	458,345	30.42	33.10	25.10	136.3	136.8	126.4	223.8	244.1	169.6
Hosiery and knit goods	25,738	623,361	24.22	27.13	20.71	118.5	120.3	110.6	158.3	180.1	126.9
Garments and personal furnishings	53,178	1,355,379	25.49	28.99	23.41	109.9	113.6	103.8	146.0	171.6	126.3
Other textile products	16,357	475,873	29.09	32.27	24.23	95.1	97.0	99.8	133.7	151.2	116.9
Tobacco	11,679	285,305	24.43	31.44	21.12	131.4	120.0	130.7	178.7	210.0	153.8
Beverages	18,702	777,431	41.57	41.95	37.01	163.0	162.1	148.0	228.3	229.1	184.0
Chemicals and allied products	40,736	1,671,125	41.02	41.71	35.91	92.8	94.0	92.1	141.2	145.4	123.4
Clay, glass and stone products	20,827	763,763	36.91	40.35	31.92	135.6	139.2	129.0	201.6	226.3	165.4
Electric light and power	26,762	1,142,079	42.68	42.52	39.72	131.4	133.7	118.9	177.1	179.6	147.9
Electrical apparatus	53,399	2,113,422	39.58	41.25	34.38	170.2	170.7	151.0	249.4	260.6	191.7
Iron and steel products	291,162	11,442,243	39.30	44.06	36.01	108.7	109.9	102.9	140.3	159.0	121.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,068	1,644,032	43.19	46.90	37.39	130.3	129.6	123.1	161.6	174.5	126.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,561	1,137,280	38.47	42.75	33.97	115.1	116.4	112.4	154.5	173.6	134.1
Agricultural implements	16,977	718,368	42.31	44.09	37.23	187.0	185.5	155.1	299.4	309.5	223.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,554	4,463,198	40.01	44.70	39.16	98.2	98.3	91.5	120.9	135.2	111.7
Automobiles and parts	45,184	1,753,990	38.82	48.64	39.07	115.4	117.5	97.2	124.9	159.3	101.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,353	783,865	36.71	46.51	35.90	109.1	122.4	113.2	133.9	190.3	126.7
Heating appliances	7,720	277,618	35.96	38.78	29.47	144.0	147.4	123.9	198.3	218.9	138.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,239	453,845	40.38	43.89	36.77	96.6	97.0	82.9	159.8	174.5	127.1
Foundry and machine shop products	8,330	292,995	35.17	42.53	33.02	94.9	94.1	93.4	145.8	174.9	136.8
Other iron and steel products	46,360	1,671,042	36.04	40.96	31.24	103.1	103.4	101.9	132.7	151.3	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products	48,636	2,022,924	41.59	43.30	36.35	117.0	118.4	105.9	176.5	185.9	140.9
Non-metallic mineral products	15,168	694,288	45.77	46.84	40.71	118.6	119.7	114.0	184.9	191.0	156.9
Miscellaneous	17,489	551,257	31.52	34.47	27.84	133.6	140.2	138.5	194.9	223.7	176.9
LOGGING	125,201	4,815,391	38.46	39.20	32.35	260.1	256.0	234.0	502.1	503.6	380.5
MINING	78,471	3,182,061	40.55	46.19	35.50	94.2	96.5	86.9	119.7	139.7	96.9
Coal	24,579	905,010	36.92	44.17	30.08	97.6	98.9	97.4	141.0	171.5	115.0
Metallic ores	39,899	1,731,111	43.39	49.55	40.51	83.7	84.3	73.8	100.1	115.2	82.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,993	545,940	39.02	40.67	32.14	131.6	143.2	118.9	190.2	215.8	142.6
COMMUNICATIONS	45,196	1,604,549	35.50	35.60	33.63	172.0	171.2	159.4	223.7	223.2	196.6
Telegraphs	8,247	316,735	38.41	38.43	37.07	121.1	121.8	115.8	182.6	183.8	168.6
Telephones	36,488	1,270,306	34.82	34.95	32.62	187.4	186.2	172.8	235.7	235.1	204.6
TRANSPORTATION	179,324	8,094,719	45.14	45.41	43.06	140.8	141.7	133.6	193.9	196.4	175.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,100	2,410,252	40.10	40.56	36.51	155.3	156.9	149.4	213.4	218.0	187.3
Steam railways operation	91,778	4,618,144	50.32	50.51	49.06	134.1	131.5	131.3	186.2	183.4	177.9
Shipping and stevedoring	27,446	1,066,323	38.85	39.87	35.66	126.7	137.4	104.4	188.7	210.1	143.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	186,597	6,413,870	34.37	36.46	31.00	103.0	122.7	90.0	153.8	194.2	121.3
Building	90,247	3,204,054	35.50	40.62	30.99	136.8	151.6	111.4	168.4	213.5	119.5
Highway	61,187	1,932,126	31.68	32.18	29.13	84.0	117.4	75.6	137.2	195.3	113.8
Railway	35,163	1,277,690	36.34	35.07	33.98	81.3	84.7	80.5	148.7	149.5	137.7
SERVICES	64,833	1,583,674	24.43	24.86	22.19	139.6	140.4	129.9	207.5	213.2	178.4
Hotels and restaurants	42,952	1,009,623	23.51	23.60	21.89	147.6	147.6	135.8	229.8	230.8	199.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	21,881	574,061	26.24	27.57	22.79	126.8	129.0	120.4	177.3	189.5	148.5
TRADE	273,405	8,785,570	32.13	32.06	29.00	147.1	145.6	135.4	199.4	196.9	166.5
Retail	200,782	5,980,185	29.78	29.56	26.75	149.2	146.7	135.5	204.6	199.6	169.0
Wholesale	72,623	2,805,385	38.63	38.79	35.38	144.9	146.1	134.9	189.1	191.5	161.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,001,984	72,557,274	36.24	38.28	32.64	126.9	130.7	118.5	178.3	193.9	149.9
FINANCE	83,352	3,111,491	37.33	37.36	35.75	136.6	136.4	128.6	175.8	175.8	159.1
Banks and trust companies	47,003	1,544,901	32.87	32.91	31.88	144.7	144.7	134.7	182.2	182.3	164.3
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,688	166,954	45.27	45.95	39.78	162.3	163.2	201.6	214.8	219.2	245.1
Insurance	32,661	1,599,636	42.85	42.82	40.84	124.0	123.6	116.4	165.9	165.2	148.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,085,336	75,668,765	36.29	38.24	32.77	127.2	130.9	119.0	178.2	193.2	150.2

* See explanatory statement at end of this report.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Jan. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947
		\$	\$	\$							
Maritime - Manufacturing	47,001	1,558,390	33.16	35.25	29.78	109.7	115.0	108.9	156.7	174.8	139.8
Provinces Lumber products	4,416	109,038	24.09	28.13	23.56	85.1	92.9	86.8	116.9	145.4	115.5
Pulp and paper products	6,098	253,726	41.61	43.00	36.58	116.0	118.5	109.5	183.3	193.6	152.6
Iron and steel	18,033	685,969	38.04	40.71	33.78	109.5	110.1	112.4	152.4	164.0	138.8
Logging	11,146	439,745	39.45	37.03	29.31	186.2	192.3	184.5	482.7	467.9	355.4
Mining	14,416	465,759	32.31	41.03	23.20	79.7	85.1	78.3	112.4	152.4	79.4
Transportation	19,592	807,839	41.02	39.45	39.81	197.1	148.5	168.2	276.0	199.9	228.9
Construction	24,441	671,816	27.49	29.52	26.73	101.0	142.7	83.2	144.6	219.4	115.5
Trade	17,889	472,125	26.39	27.11	24.30	142.3	141.7	138.0	185.4	189.7	163.7
Maritimes - All Industries	140,743	4,577,769	32.53	33.73	28.93	118.7	126.2	111.2	176.4	194.4	146.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	335,879	11,511,886	34.27	37.31	30.70	115.4	118.9	111.6	165.3	185.5	143.0
Lumber products	16,666	458,771	27.33	31.12	25.72	105.5	111.3	105.9	187.1	222.9	164.2
Pulp and paper products	39,114	1,697,631	43.40	45.77	38.23	131.1	134.2	122.1	195.3	210.8	160.6
Textile products	82,436	2,171,554	26.34	29.52	23.28	112.2	113.7	107.5	157.5	178.9	134.2
Chemicals	16,462	665,613	40.43	41.51	35.92	79.9	81.2	78.1	118.8	124.0	105.3
Iron and steel	70,820	2,695,355	38.06	43.22	35.40	111.9	116.6	111.2	140.8	166.8	130.3
Logging	57,584	2,020,353	35.09	35.69	31.09	268.3	261.0	250.6	636.1	678.9	568.2
Mining	14,219	577,133	40.59	44.32	36.02	113.5	114.9	97.5	140.8	155.6	109.7
Communications	12,081	448,366	37.11	37.81	35.96	190.3	187.1	171.4	222.6	223.0	194.3
Transportation	45,109	2,026,936	44.93	45.39	43.11	131.5	142.1	124.4	184.7	201.7	166.7
Construction	48,799	1,622,803	33.25	34.80	29.67	92.6	119.4	82.7	140.5	189.6	112.3
Services/	17,373	418,748	24.10	25.25	22.18	148.5	147.6	137.5	206.7	215.3	184.2
Trade	64,033	2,030,026	31.70	31.81	28.60	145.4	143.5	134.3	192.3	190.4	160.4
Quebec - All Industries	595,077	20,656,251	34.71	36.82	31.37	125.4	130.7	118.7	181.5	200.9	155.2
Ontario - Manufacturing	517,825	19,417,177	37.50	40.79	33.46	118.8	120.5	111.2	163.3	180.3	136.3
Lumber products	24,771	748,395	30.21	33.49	26.35	114.3	118.8	112.6	162.7	187.5	138.8
Plant products - edible	31,866	968,789	30.40	32.47	27.83	138.1	152.6	131.6	180.8	213.4	156.8
Pulp and paper products	50,580	2,073,471	40.99	43.36	36.53	145.9	148.6	136.4	197.4	212.6	167.0
Textile products	59,004	1,656,816	28.98	31.65	24.45	103.7	105.3	98.7	145.9	167.0	120.0
Chemicals	19,772	821,212	41.53	41.97	35.97	100.4	101.7	102.6	153.4	157.0	133.9
Electrical apparatus	36,878	1,455,701	39.47	41.56	34.76	169.1	169.8	150.8	241.1	254.8	189.0
Iron and steel	166,741	6,651,613	39.89	45.26	36.45	105.3	105.2	95.3	135.1	153.1	112.0
Non-ferrous metal products	28,976	1,190,089	41.07	42.79	36.02	119.7	122.1	111.2	186.3	197.9	152.6
Logging	37,260	1,482,988	39.80	39.66	35.50	366.9	361.6	311.9	808.2	793.9	578.2
Mining	23,992	970,310	40.44	47.38	38.61	77.5	78.6	73.9	88.9	105.6	80.8
Communications	18,325	655,672	35.78	36.07	33.59	183.9	182.5	174.3	238.6	238.8	212.2
Transportation	52,889	2,431,102	45.97	46.45	43.15	139.4	144.6	131.3	185.7	194.6	164.5
Construction	65,148	2,369,894	36.38	39.62	32.32	112.3	119.7	95.0	160.3	186.1	120.6
Services/	25,533	628,783	24.63	24.83	21.68	129.1	130.8	120.3	204.1	208.5	167.2
Trade	109,058	3,579,172	32.82	32.75	29.65	143.2	139.1	130.1	196.7	190.2	162.1
Ontario - All Industries	850,030	31,535,098	37.10	39.63	33.35	125.5	127.1	115.7	171.8	185.2	142.2
Prairie - Manufacturing	70,944	2,561,412	36.10	37.56	32.60	131.2	136.3	126.9	182.8	197.6	158.8
Provinces Animal products - edible	13,152	470,468	35.77	38.90	31.76	151.2	180.5	150.5	206.4	268.0	183.7
Lumber products	4,491	133,824	29.80	32.49	26.75	118.6	111.5	114.4	168.6	172.8	139.7
Plant products - edible	6,839	230,700	33.73	34.75	30.89	152.4	160.2	153.5	208.1	225.5	188.8
Textile products	4,838	115,641	23.90	26.56	20.67	115.2	116.9	111.0	157.3	177.6	131.6
Iron and steel	21,527	856,567	39.79	39.89	37.09	116.8	116.1	109.7	168.6	167.9	147.3
Mining	16,413	762,370	46.45	49.90	39.92	148.1	150.9	136.8	195.6	214.2	155.8
Communications	6,071	213,043	35.09	34.59	32.48	143.2	146.4	129.8	194.7	196.2	163.3
Transportation	41,059	1,893,984	46.13	46.06	44.46	131.7	132.6	129.6	178.3	179.2	169.9
Construction	29,181	1,046,911	35.88	36.78	32.88	88.4	102.5	80.4	141.7	168.4	118.3
Services/	10,350	246,646	23.83	24.37	22.60	138.2	139.0	131.5	195.4	200.9	181.0
Trade	52,628	1,702,618	32.41	32.45	29.54	148.2	150.3	139.7	198.5	201.3	170.9
Prairies - All Industries	230,125	8,524,007	37.04	37.90	34.08	129.5	133.8	123.4	181.2	191.6	158.9
British Columbia - Manufacturing	77,308	3,028,575	39.18	41.49	34.44	136.4	142.1	131.4	188.4	207.9	159.7
Animal products - edible	6,251	231,016	36.96	37.39	33.08	130.7	140.1	153.1	187.7	203.6	197.9
Lumber products	26,452	999,343	37.78	41.20	32.81	134.4	141.4	113.4	200.2	219.6	139.8
Plant products - edible	4,841	161,498	33.36	30.26	27.85	136.5	196.5	174.0	217.3	283.8	213.0
Pulp and paper products	9,552	421,438	44.12	47.01	38.42	146.0	148.1	128.7	196.2	211.9	155.3
Iron and steel	14,041	552,739	39.37	44.77	35.75	117.6	120.1	128.8	154.1	178.9	155.7
Non-ferrous metal products	4,200	193,415	46.05	47.03	40.58	127.8	125.6	115.9	166.8	167.4	135.6
Logging	15,632	775,282	49.80	53.22	39.72	165.5	175.8	129.2	209.6	237.5	130.2
Mining	9,431	406,489	43.10	47.82	39.37	93.7	94.6	78.2	115.4	129.2	97.8
Transportation	20,575	934,858	45.44	45.66	42.65	153.5	154.9	153.7	226.1	229.4	212.7
Construction	19,028	702,446	36.92	41.80	32.24	145.9	164.2	135.4	210.2	267.8	171.0
Services/	8,954	238,148	26.60	26.82	24.50	175.8	177.1	157.1	253.6	257.6	210.8
Trade	29,897	1,001,629	33.50	32.37	29.52	164.7	168.2	148.2	238.8	235.7	193.1
B. C. - All Industries	186,009	7,264,149	39.05	40.85	34.57	144.3	150.2	133.7	197.8	215.7	162.5

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947
Prince Edward Island											
- Manufacturing	834	24,042	28.83	29.15	26.37	149.7	162.2	144.2	214.2	234.7	194.7
- Trade	729	14,600	20.03	20.48	19.35	127.0	126.5	121.1	145.2	147.9	126.5
- All Industries	3,173	94,035	29.64	30.54	27.61	140.2	153.4	120.4	180.6	214.9	151.7
Nova Scotia											
- Manufacturing	25,971	859,887	33.11	35.61	29.37	107.6	112.4	111.4	147.7	165.9	135.6
- Animal products - edible	2,053	54,824	26.97	31.63	27.09	87.5	110.7	109.5	121.2	179.9	145.2
- Iron and steel	12,225	469,367	38.39	41.95	32.62	99.8	100.3	107.5	143.7	157.9	128.8
- Mining	13,385	430,179	32.14	41.41	22.71	79.9	85.7	78.5	111.4	153.9	77.3
- Coal	12,609	406,417	32.23	41.94	22.46	79.5	83.3	77.5	110.8	151.1	75.2
- Transportation	9,530	353,280	37.07	36.84	34.57	173.5	138.4	137.9	234.6	186.1	174.1
- Steam railway operations	3,631	167,072	46.01	44.20	42.79	108.1	103.3	113.3	169.9	156.0	165.6
- Shipping and stevedoring	4,747	148,281	31.24	28.52	23.08	319.0	209.0	178.6	420.6	251.7	174.1
- Construction	13,635	342,551	25.12	27.44	25.64	86.7	122.0	67.0	113.6	187.5	96.2
- Building	3,312	85,623	25.85	30.19	27.33	66.6	83.7	78.7	78.6	115.4	97.9
- Highway	8,869	209,416	23.61	26.29	23.27	86.6	145.3	58.5	130.3	244.1	86.6
- Retail trade	6,377	154,624	24.25	24.49	21.90	141.4	142.9	136.9	184.4	188.3	162.1
- Wholesale trade	2,751	93,194	33.88	35.67	31.43	141.4	142.5	145.6	175.6	186.4	160.7
- All Industries	75,574	2,334,844	30.89	33.40	27.13	105.3	115.5	100.7	144.3	171.1	120.8
New Brunswick											
- Manufacturing	20,196	674,461	33.40	35.04	30.52	109.6	115.5	103.2	168.2	185.9	144.4
- Lumber products	2,524	65,947	25.34	29.07	23.95	71.9	80.0	71.6	110.5	141.0	105.3
- Pulp and paper products	3,802	172,875	45.47	46.63	39.47	112.3	115.3	103.3	183.9	193.7	148.9
- Iron and steel	5,602	209,382	37.38	38.17	36.50	127.0	127.6	122.0	174.0	178.6	163.3
- Logging	10,416	421,713	40.49	37.77	30.48	209.2	216.6	199.9	519.0	501.3	373.2
- Transportation	9,573	427,596	44.67	41.81	44.07	219.0	151.4	199.9	329.3	213.1	296.8
- Steam railway operations	5,336	264,637	49.59	47.09	48.29	179.6	145.5	184.5	255.8	196.8	255.8
- Construction	10,161	309,268	30.44	32.60	23.19	126.5	162.6	103.6	204.9	282.2	155.5
- Highway	5,079	143,958	28.34	32.01	26.89	120.5	186.6	105.5	235.9	412.5	195.9
- Railway	2,208	79,735	36.11	33.73	32.68	83.3	84.8	78.2	167.6	159.4	142.4
- Retail trade	6,534	133,781	23.75	24.74	21.27	153.8	148.6	140.2	206.2	207.7	168.6
- All Industries	61,996	2,148,892	34.66	34.34	31.26	139.5	142.3	127.8	231.5	234.0	191.6
Manitoba											
- Manufacturing	39,385	1,406,754	35.72	37.20	32.25	124.8	130.0	120.0	172.8	187.4	150.0
- Animal products - edible	5,059	184,340	36.44	39.90	32.14	135.8	170.8	140.7	191.0	262.9	175.5
- Plant products - edible	3,037	100,208	33.00	33.48	30.16	147.5	153.2	140.5	193.4	203.9	169.1
- Pulp and paper products	3,688	136,527	37.02	39.10	34.27	130.3	135.7	119.2	168.5	185.6	146.2
- Textiles	3,944	91,181	23.12	26.26	20.25	113.9	114.6	108.9	148.9	170.1	125.1
- Iron and steel	14,413	574,132	39.83	40.02	36.51	116.4	115.6	110.7	168.9	168.6	147.0
- Transportation	19,601	904,000	46.12	46.54	44.12	137.0	137.2	135.8	187.0	189.0	178.3
- Street railways	7,971	314,013	39.39	39.92	37.22	155.7	156.0	153.4	212.4	215.6	200.5
- Steam railway operations	11,578	588,101	50.79	51.17	48.73	124.8	124.7	125.0	175.8	176.9	169.0
- Construction	9,565	323,061	33.78	35.40	31.55	77.7	92.6	74.9	110.4	137.9	100.3
- Building	3,431	108,509	31.63	38.69	30.84	71.5	84.3	74.5	74.1	107.0	75.0
- Railway	4,354	154,754	35.54	34.70	33.61	78.3	83.7	74.6	140.8	146.9	126.9
- Services	4,413	98,950	22.42	23.32	21.23	155.6	155.2	146.3	203.5	211.1	186.4
- Retail trade	16,932	521,175	30.78	30.82	28.19	156.7	161.3	149.6	206.7	212.9	181.1
- Wholesale trade	6,968	260,093	37.33	37.04	34.23	130.8	132.1	128.9	175.3	175.6	156.9
- All Industries	103,782	3,795,234	36.57	37.44	33.78	125.5	129.8	121.3	173.0	185.2	154.4
Saskatchewan											
- Manufacturing	10,760	393,729	36.59	37.64	33.74	139.1	144.4	133.2	187.8	200.7	163.6
- Animal products - edible	3,675	127,114	34.59	36.39	31.78	179.9	201.1	171.5	246.1	289.3	222.8
- Street railways	4,650	160,720	34.56	34.07	32.34	109.8	115.3	107.8	149.5	154.8	137.3
- Steam railway operations	4,981	275,817	55.37	55.33	54.93	130.4	128.2	126.8	165.7	162.6	159.8
- Construction	8,262	294,812	35.68	35.99	32.36	88.3	109.6	77.3	151.3	189.5	120.0
- Highway	2,445	90,779	37.13	35.85	33.31	77.2	119.0	72.5	141.5	210.4	119.3
- Railway	3,524	130,245	36.96	35.34	34.12	78.3	82.6	70.2	133.1	134.2	110.2
- Retail trade	7,603	230,844	30.36	29.88	27.63	146.6	148.6	133.3	213.4	212.6	177.5
- Wholesale trade	4,215	149,939	35.57	35.49	33.59	122.2	125.2	113.5	174.8	178.9	152.6
- All Industries	45,357	1,652,892	36.44	36.56	34.26	124.9	132.2	116.5	175.8	186.7	153.8
Alberta											
- Manufacturing	20,799	760,929	36.58	38.20	32.68	140.0	144.8	137.9	201.7	218.0	174.4
- Animal products - edible	4,418	159,014	35.99	39.65	31.27	154.7	183.8	151.7	199.3	260.2	171.3
- Plant products - edible	2,655	92,658	34.90	35.32	31.42	155.3	166.2	163.5	226.0	244.7	206.2
- Iron and steel	4,907	193,819	39.50	39.62	37.61	135.9	135.4	123.4	188.6	188.4	163.3
- Mining	12,487	570,830	45.71	49.50	39.12	168.2	171.8	155.1	207.9	230.0	165.6
- Coal	8,405	355,637	42.31	48.17	37.74	157.5	154.3	159.7	200.8	223.8	181.7
- Transportation	11,827	553,447	46.80	46.38	45.43	132.4	133.4	129.6	181.8	181.5	173.9
- Street railways	4,381	176,207	40.22	39.13	36.84	128.5	131.5	126.8	170.8	169.9	165.2
- Steam railway operations	7,315	372,021	50.86	51.02	50.46	135.4	132.3	130.3	190.1	189.3	184.3
- Construction	11,354	429,038	37.79	38.73	34.37	99.0	106.2	87.9	170.6	187.5	137.8
- Highway	4,835	192,613	39.84	40.77	36.64	97.7	103.3	92.6	171.7	185.7	149.6
- Railway	3,119	117,704	37.74	36.75	35.21	71.7	74.6	67.9	140.6	142.2	124.2
- Services	3,849	97,243	25.26	25.70	23.92	125.5	127.1	119.5	173.2	178.5	160.5
- Retail trade	11,739	355,253	30.26	30.72	26.51	155.5	154.3	145.5	219.6	221.0	181.3
- Wholesale trade	5,071	185,314	36.54	37.00	33.71	138.4	139.0	129.6	182.9	185.9	158.5
- All Industries	80,986	3,075,881	37.98	39.27	34.37	138.0	140.5	130.4	196.0	206.3	168.2

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
			Jan. 1			Employment			Payrolls			Jan. 1		
			1948	1947	1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947
Montreal														
- Manufacturing	181,249	6,339,634	34.98	38.13	31.54	118.9	121.8	119.9	161.6	180.5	144.0			
Plant products - edible	9,802	318,461	32.49	34.08	29.96	111.0	118.8	108.6	169.9	190.7	151.2			
Pulp and paper products	12,540	475,776	37.94	41.28	35.97	149.7	150.0	136.7	197.1	215.0	173.0			
Textiles	36,447	999,297	27.42	30.54	24.26	107.7	110.1	103.8	148.0	168.3	127.4			
Tobacco	6,074	164,464	27.08	33.24	22.58	103.3	109.0	106.6	162.2	210.0	139.5			
Iron and steel	46,849	1,809,833	38.63	43.58	35.40	104.3	106.2	108.6	127.5	146.5	121.8			
Communications	6,173	264,831	42.90	43.58	40.56	193.8	192.8	181.7	224.1	226.3	198.6			
Transportation	14,915	611,066	40.87	43.19	36.84	117.7	145.2	114.1	174.2	226.4	149.8			
Construction	19,803	697,319	35.21	38.58	31.15	166.1	175.7	145.8	215.5	250.0	171.6			
Services ^{1/}	13,121	330,337	25.18	26.33	22.95	152.2	153.1	143.8	209.0	219.9	190.6			
Trade	50,060	1,616,610	32.29	32.31	29.23	149.4	147.5	137.2	189.8	187.6	159.0			
- All Industries	285,544	9,872,270	34.57	37.10	31.25	127.8	131.7	123.4	172.3	190.3	150.4			
Quebec														
- Manufacturing	16,355	507,015	31.00	34.96	29.46	100.3	106.2	88.3	144.5	172.4	120.4			
Iron and steel	3,999	141,235	35.32	46.89	40.27	155.8	175.3	98.4	188.6	281.9	135.9			
Transportation	1,550	52,779	34.05	34.82	33.07	153.9	176.7	137.0	184.2	216.0	163.7			
Construction	3,132	94,684	30.23	34.10	28.47	130.3	147.3	101.9	205.4	262.1	162.5			
Services ^{1/}	1,659	35,853	21.61	22.09	20.30	148.1	152.9	147.5	232.7	245.7	218.7			
Trade	5,423	142,440	26.27	26.98	23.99	152.7	146.0	147.8	197.4	196.6	174.3			
- All Industries	28,735	853,609	29.71	32.69	27.94	115.8	121.8	103.4	163.5	189.3	137.7			
Toronto														
- Manufacturing	167,284	6,331,584	37.85	40.29	33.61	120.0	122.1	115.1	169.0	183.0	143.1			
Plant products - edible	13,766	413,166	30.01	31.85	26.78	126.7	129.1	129.3	160.2	173.2	144.1			
Pulp and paper products	21,194	839,324	39.60	40.57	35.41	137.9	140.9	133.2	182.3	190.8	159.9			
Textiles	19,834	615,314	31.02	33.81	27.85	100.3	102.9	98.9	147.3	164.6	129.7			
Chemicals	10,209	406,451	39.81	40.64	34.07	133.1	134.4	133.9	205.4	211.7	176.0			
Electrical apparatus	16,493	647,701	39.27	41.95	33.59	176.6	178.5	163.1	255.1	275.5	200.7			
Iron and steel	34,289	1,373,056	40.04	43.47	35.44	98.8	98.6	90.3	136.3	147.6	110.3			
Communications	5,354	225,345	42.09	42.98	39.15	180.4	178.3	182.8	220.4	222.6	207.8			
Transportation	11,957	495,302	41.42	40.23	35.59	155.6	160.7	146.8	213.1	213.9	173.2			
Construction	14,182	561,794	39.61	45.72	35.35	160.6	167.5	115.5	197.6	237.7	126.2			
Services ^{1/}	13,257	354,306	26.73	26.78	23.34	123.7	124.5	113.7	204.6	206.2	164.9			
Trade	55,959	1,989,969	35.56	35.47	32.38	149.0	143.0	134.3	200.4	191.8	165.8			
- All Industries	268,022	9,959,849	37.16	39.01	33.17	129.8	130.6	121.0	180.0	190.1	149.3			
Ottawa														
- Manufacturing	10,090	367,449	36.42	37.56	33.34	102.3	102.2	98.0	149.5	154.0	131.5			
Pulp and paper products	3,423	133,805	39.09	41.29	36.45	122.2	121.9	118.0	166.9	176.0	150.3			
Iron and steel	2,095	80,318	38.34	39.28	34.72	64.0	64.0	58.6	110.1	113.0	90.3			
Construction	3,177	94,624	29.78	36.03	28.07	125.8	128.1	133.8	158.8	195.7	159.8			
Services ^{1/}	2,681	59,928	22.35	22.67	19.79	142.3	146.0	137.4	229.3	238.6	199.4			
Trade	6,587	180,859	27.46	27.91	24.20	141.2	140.1	150.0	191.5	192.0	174.2			
- All Industries	24,895	789,954	31.73	33.15	28.98	123.1	123.2	122.4	169.5	177.1	153.8			
Hamilton														
- Manufacturing	49,728	1,980,849	39.83	41.98	34.36	112.3	113.9	103.9	158.7	169.7	127.1			
Textiles	6,977	186,441	26.72	30.20	24.00	100.6	101.7	96.6	134.3	153.6	116.9			
Electrical apparatus	7,265	312,663	43.04	42.94	38.87	137.1	136.9	123.5	224.9	224.1	181.1			
Iron and steel	22,057	988,409	44.81	46.79	37.64	100.5	100.9	91.4	141.9	148.7	108.7			
Construction	3,024	107,299	35.48	39.32	31.10	116.3	121.3	104.6	153.1	179.6	120.6			
Trade	6,545	207,791	31.76	32.47	28.54	139.2	137.4	129.3	189.8	191.6	158.5			
- All Industries	63,066	2,414,731	38.29	40.36	33.56	116.7	118.5	108.0	162.6	175.9	131.3			
Windsor														
- Manufacturing	31,561	1,210,961	38.37	49.08	41.56	113.0	114.4	98.9	110.1	142.6	104.5			
Iron and steel	25,377	966,818	38.10	50.61	43.05	107.9	110.0	91.7	100.1	135.6	97.3			
Construction	1,020	37,333	36.60	42.83	35.55	160.1	171.3	143.3	185.9	248.3	172.2			
Trade	2,915	90,752	31.13	30.62	28.42	149.4	152.5	130.9	171.9	172.7	140.7			
- All Industries	38,039	1,430,791	37.61	46.67	40.05	117.1	119.1	103.7	118.0	148.9	110.2			
Winnipeg														
- Manufacturing	53,095	1,150,725	34.77	36.44	31.08	125.2	131.2	121.0	171.7	188.5	148.5			
Animal products - edible	4,822	177,031	36.71	40.43	32.28	135.1	168.9	140.1	190.1	261.7	172.2			
Plant products - edible	2,933	96,984	33.07	33.60	30.23	145.2	180.8	138.6	191.9	202.6	168.2			
Textiles	3,799	87,852	23.13	26.48	20.36	111.7	112.4	107.7	145.8	168.0	124.1			
Iron and steel	10,798	424,415	39.30	39.22	35.26	113.8	113.8	108.6	165.0	164.6	141.0			
Communications	1,818	58,023	31.92	30.54	28.72	144.5	151.8	129.7	167.8	168.7	135.6			
Transportation	4,680	179,368	38.33	39.34	36.95	160.6	158.1	149.1	204.5	206.7	187.2			
Construction	2,976	96,054	32.28	39.87	30.89	63.9	74.2	65.7	69.3	99.3	68.1			
Services ^{1/}	4,194	92,841	22.14	23.02	20.88	160.4	160.0	150.4	205.5	213.1	187.4			
Trade	21,345	698,924	32.74	32.67	30.06	150.6	154.7	145.5	199.5	204.5	176.7			
- All Industries	68,146	2,277,240	33.42	34.68	30.48	130.7	135.8	126.2	171.5	184.8	151.0			
Vancouver														
- Manufacturing	33,801	1,276,398	37.76	41.48	33.36	136.8	140.0	133.0	183.2	205.8	166.7			
Lumber products	9,406	353,256	37.56	42.24	30.94	152.0	152.7	131.8	201.6	228.0	139.7			
Iron and steel	8,683	331,829	38.66	45.84	34.80	103.5	108.5	113.5	133.3	165.0	135.4			
Communications	3,813	127,003	33.31	32.67	32.06	162.7	162.2	151.1	215.7	210.9	197.3			
Transportation	10,553	442,957	41.97	42.87	39.12	187.8	191.0	191.2	254.0	263.8	241.8			
Construction	8,000	306,289	38.28	44.79	33.46	239.6	263.3	219.9	315.5	405.4	256.7			
Services ^{1/}	6,247	168,559	26.95	27.01	24.99	184.6	184.7	161.6	259.2	260.0	214.4			
Trade	22,292	776,586	34.94	33.17	30.82	163.5	166.6	143.7	243.6	236.5	192.6			
- All Industries	84,764	3,099,307	36.56	38.39	32.85	159.7	163.7	150.0	219.6	236.4	186.0			

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Jan. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls and Comparisons at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Jan. 1			Employment			Payrolls			Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947
			1948	1947	1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947			
			\$	\$	\$									
Halifax - Manufacturing	7,371	251,735	34.15	36.66	29.93	100.4	102.7	122.1	160.2	164.8	160.0			
Plant products - edible	1,107	28,023	25.31	25.42	24.85	83.1	86.3	75.5	128.0	130.9	114.0			
Iron and steel	3,137	115,396	36.79	41.98	29.93	100.5	98.1	166.5	147.3	164.2	186.2			
Transportation	4,713	143,830	30.52	28.42	24.89	389.6	235.8	225.1	474.6	287.5	221.8			
Construction	2,605	74,794	28.71	31.84	29.41	106.5	133.1	110.8	109.0	150.9	115.8			
Services ^{1/}	990	20,182	20.39	21.54	19.94	89.6	89.7	93.6	120.6	128.0	122.4			
Trade	5,454	153,218	28.09	28.55	25.23	138.8	143.7	136.6	180.8	190.6	158.4			
- All Industries	23,491	721,640	30.72	31.91	27.84	130.3	125.8	127.4	176.7	177.2	156.2			
Saint John - Manufacturing	5,326	167,091	31.37	34.99	30.33	107.0	110.2	104.8	153.1	175.9	145.2			
Iron and steel	1,150	38,378	33.37	40.55	35.07	86.4	95.0	92.6	105.4	140.8	118.7			
Trade	3,433	92,519	26.95	27.09	26.21	121.7	119.0	117.1	167.2	164.3	156.4			
- All Industries	15,390	489,841	31.83	31.05	29.88	144.2	127.9	134.8	211.9	183.4	185.4			
Sherbrooke - Manufacturing	7,808	213,409	27.33	33.30	23.35	108.6	110.2	103.7	142.2	175.8	116.0			
Textiles	4,321	106,152	24.57	30.22	20.61	101.6	102.6	95.9	135.7	168.5	107.5			
Iron and steel	2,161	68,890	31.88	40.98	27.06	108.3	110.1	98.3	132.2	172.7	101.9			
- All Industries	10,489	291,997	27.84	32.54	24.06	116.2	118.0	108.1	155.5	184.6	125.0			
Three Rivers - Manufacturing	8,047	309,846	38.50	39.88	32.81	126.9	130.1	116.9	176.9	188.0	139.3			
Pulp and paper products	3,514	181,354	51.60	52.07	43.66	122.6	126.9	111.5	195.4	204.1	150.4			
Textiles	2,157	42,164	19.55	22.15	19.78	92.7	93.8	97.2	104.5	119.8	110.9			
- All Industries	10,516	381,066	36.24	37.06	31.26	126.9	136.8	116.9	177.5	195.8	141.4			
Kitchener - Manufacturing	16,986	589,524	34.71	38.40	29.15	137.8	139.7	132.2	209.9	235.5	168.6			
Animal products - edible	1,362	51,053	37.48	41.01	33.63	126.3	129.4	119.7	193.3	216.6	184.3			
Waterloo - Leather products	1,705	54,625	32.04	38.12	32.07	102.6	102.7	100.9	146.2	174.1	143.8			
Lumber products	1,876	65,435	34.88	38.98	28.20	148.7	150.7	149.3	224.2	253.9	182.5			
Rubber products	5,689	216,771	38.10	40.32	30.65	171.3	174.5	165.5	273.0	294.2	212.1			
Textiles	1,711	44,674	26.11	31.98	19.53	99.0	99.4	93.4	149.2	183.5	103.3			
Iron and steel	1,259	44,689	35.50	39.70	27.78	121.9	124.3	137.9	175.3	199.9	154.8			
- All Industries	20,698	720,389	34.80	37.90	29.49	135.7	137.5	128.4	208.6	230.1	166.3			
London - Manufacturing	15,666	548,503	35.01	36.85	29.74	136.4	139.9	129.2	191.9	207.1	153.0			
Plant products - edible	2,228	71,370	32.03	31.79	29.45	143.8	154.1	136.8	207.0	219.9	183.8			
Pulp and paper products	2,397	80,419	33.55	36.92	28.17	152.7	161.2	150.5	190.5	221.2	160.1			
Textiles	1,324	35,193	26.58	27.01	19.98	81.4	82.0	82.8	126.1	129.1	87.9			
Iron and steel	4,070	152,621	37.50	40.41	31.78	141.9	142.1	156.3	192.5	207.7	156.0			
Trade	3,797	122,214	32.19	31.81	29.31	153.3	154.7	148.7	187.1	186.5	166.8			
- All Industries	25,651	884,541	34.48	35.88	30.20	143.4	146.5	135.5	194.4	206.6	160.1			
Ft. William - Manufacturing	6,205	256,379	41.32	45.85	39.91	68.9	70.0	59.9	105.7	119.2	89.1			
Pt. Arthur - Pulp and paper products	2,274	119,876	52.72	52.39	43.57	144.8	146.9	133.9	207.4	209.1	158.5			
Iron and steel	2,178	73,196	35.61	44.06	40.48	32.2	32.1	28.2	44.1	57.6	46.5			
Transportation	1,996	82,352	41.26	44.49	36.09	139.3	152.3	117.2	137.1	161.7	101.2			
Trade	2,019	60,641	30.04	31.52	26.05	135.5	130.1	130.1	194.9	195.1	158.4			
- All Industries	12,216	474,610	38.85	42.18	35.26	85.2	87.6	72.3	124.0	158.6	95.2			
Regina - Manufacturing	2,375	86,523	36.43	36.49	32.65	104.7	105.3	100.2	134.2	135.0	111.3			
Animal products - edible	597	19,658	32.93	32.74	32.81	152.0	152.0	149.2	176.7	175.7	172.8			
Trade	5,368	173,121	32.25	31.64	29.23	153.4	160.3	129.8	218.7	224.2	167.5			
- All Industries	11,940	396,152	35.18	33.06	30.58	130.1	133.6	117.0	187.5	191.9	154.9			
Saskatoon - Manufacturing	2,322	82,456	35.51	38.00	34.00	194.4	204.4	181.4	264.3	297.2	230.4			
Animal products - edible	961	35,332	36.77	39.21	34.76	264.7	301.4	244.3	368.9	447.9	321.9			
Trade	2,967	92,985	31.34	30.58	29.22	135.2	137.1	126.4	191.8	189.8	174.2			
- All Industries	7,831	257,565	32.89	33.77	30.25	154.9	160.7	142.5	230.1	245.2	195.7			
Calgary - Manufacturing	7,758	293,908	37.88	38.88	33.85	133.8	137.8	125.7	189.6	200.4	159.2			
Animal products - edible	1,315	46,225	35.15	38.72	29.12	147.2	167.1	134.9	181.5	227.0	139.9			
Plant products - edible	978	34,051	34.81	36.25	30.89	134.8	138.0	137.1	199.5	212.6	174.1			
Iron and steel	2,458	98,385	40.03	39.15	37.45	131.0	129.6	110.5	178.0	172.2	141.0			
Construction	1,624	54,704	33.68	35.66	28.76	88.5	96.3	76.0	144.3	166.5	108.6			
Trade	7,586	250,439	33.01	33.60	29.86	145.5	141.9	133.3	192.4	190.9	162.2			
- All Industries	21,440	754,393	35.19	36.08	31.81	134.9	136.8	124.3	186.7	194.1	156.7			
Edmonton - Manufacturing	7,271	258,564	35.56	38.25	32.01	135.9	149.6	135.0	194.1	230.0	173.0			
Animal products - edible	2,881	105,514	36.62	40.64	32.31	149.5	181.5	152.3	209.1	281.8	188.0			
Iron and steel	1,629	60,966	37.43	39.44	35.96	133.2	135.1	130.2	192.3	203.6	181.5			
Construction	1,943	68,788	35.40	39.49	29.98	165.6	190.7	141.3	208.2	267.5	148.2			
Trade	6,580	204,532	31.08	31.45	27.25	173.5	178.0	166.1	230.0	238.6	192.8			
- All Industries	20,615	691,395	33.54	35.20	30.12	148.2	168.3	140.5	204.3	229.1	173.7			
Victoria - Manufacturing	6,421	252,975	39.40	42.41	35.38	166.9	164.1	173.9	227.5	240.7	211.5			
Lumber products	1,237	50,209	40.59	43.85	36.55	116.8	116.8	109.0	177.7	192.0	147.7			
Iron and steel	3,081	119,264	38.71	43.84	35.81	231.8	222.2	258.3	291.7	316.7	300.7			
Transportation	1,231	48,256	39.20	40.02	35.33	198.1	174.9	187.3	241.9	218.1	206.2			
Trade	3,327	94,264	28.53	28.66	24.96	154.7	151.9	146.0	206.8	205.3	171.9			
- All Industries	13,733	480,460	34.99	36.85	31.74	157.4	155.3	154.9	219.8	228.5	195.7			

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan.	1, 1932	91.6	111.1	-	-	-	86.3	93.8	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan.	1, 1933	78.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.8	78.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan.	1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan.	1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.8
Jan.	1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan.	1, 1937	103.8	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan.	1, 1938	113.4	115.8	73.2	118.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.8	100.8	97.8
Jan.	1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Jan.	1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Jan.	1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Jan.	1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Jan.	1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Jan.	1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Jan.	1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb.	1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar.	1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr.	1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May	1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June	1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July	1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug.	1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept.	1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct.	1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov.	1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec.	1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan.	1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb.	1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar.	1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr.	1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May	1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June	1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July	1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug.	1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept.	1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct.	1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov.	1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec.	1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.5
Jan.	1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb.	1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar.	1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr.	1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May	1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June	1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July	1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug.	1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept.	1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct.	1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.5	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov.	1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec.	1	199.5	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	180.9	150.2	176.8	188.2	197.2	202.5	166.2	156.5	159.1	185.6	194.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1948.

100.0 7.0 .1 3.8 3.1 29.7 42.5 11.5 5.2 2.3 4.0 9.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	78.0	86.5	90.0	95.8	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	181.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.5	189.8	199.0	185.4	189.0	269.3	159.7	226.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1948.

14.3 1.4 13.4 1.2 3.2 1.9 3.4 4.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Jan.	1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan.	1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan.	1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan.	1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.9	115.2	130.6
Jan.	1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan.	1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan.	1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.9	132.5	141.7
Jan.	1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Jan.	1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Jan.	1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Jan.	1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Jan.	1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Jan.	1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Jan.	1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb.	1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar.	1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr.	1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May	1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June	1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July	1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug.	1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept.	1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct.	1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov.	1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec.	1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan.	1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb.	1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar.	1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr.	1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May	1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June	1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July	1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug.	1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept.	1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct.	1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov.	1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec.	1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan.	1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb.	1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar.	1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr.	1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May	1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June	1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July	1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug.	1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept.	1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct.	1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov.	1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec.	1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	200.1	411.8	167.0	167.2	139.1	143.2	240.4	230.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1948.

100.0 52.4 6.3 3.9 2.2 9.0 9.3 3.2 13.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	52.4	200.1	205.1	190.6	179.9	212.7	226.4	219.6
Animal products - edible	2.3	229.3	255.8	230.7	232.7	228.4	206.9	178.5
Fur and products	.2	157.0	160.3	150.7	153.3	131.9	121.6	121.7
Leather and products	1.5	146.3	151.3	155.0	142.8	135.5	135.1	137.5
Boots and shoes	.9	135.9	138.1	144.4	133.2	125.2	122.0	123.5
Lumber and products	3.8	142.4	146.3	132.3	116.4	115.2	113.4	108.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	121.2	125.3	109.1	93.3	91.1	87.1	90.2
Furniture	.8	168.6	169.2	164.4	140.5	126.8	110.5	108.0
Other lumber products	.9	201.7	206.8	191.2	180.2	195.2	215.0	176.6
Musical instruments	.1	41.1	41.0	39.8	34.2	29.3	34.2	43.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	178.5	200.5	178.5	159.9	165.4	154.1	140.4
Pulp and paper products	5.5	176.6	180.2	164.1	150.0	135.8	133.0	126.0
Pulp and paper	2.4	159.1	164.3	145.5	131.5	119.9	117.7	114.5
Paper products	1.1	253.3	260.7	248.2	231.4	208.1	211.5	184.8
Printing and publishing	2.0	170.1	172.1	160.2	147.0	132.3	127.1	120.5
Rubber products	1.2	193.0	196.0	189.9	178.1	174.1	141.3	128.2
Textile products	7.6	173.9	176.4	165.3	157.4	152.8	153.5	161.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	184.4	183.4	172.4	164.5	153.8	156.5	170.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	112.0	110.9	107.1	107.6	109.7	112.9	125.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	208.2	208.3	194.2	178.5	163.6	169.3	196.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	798.4	801.3	740.3	673.8	566.1	561.0	553.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	169.5	172.1	158.1	151.1	143.9	145.1	134.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	170.9	176.7	161.5	151.6	150.5	150.9	164.3
Other textile products	.8	157.9	161.1	165.6	162.7	171.4	165.1	170.3
Tobacco	.6	140.6	128.4	139.9	143.9	142.2	144.1	173.2
Beverages	.9	335.1	333.3	304.2	281.7	260.1	237.3	235.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	327.1	331.5	324.6	332.1	602.3	618.0	699.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	180.7	185.6	171.9	150.8	131.0	137.5	134.7
Electric light and power	1.3	196.9	200.4	178.2	164.1	143.0	137.5	136.5
Electrical apparatus	2.7	362.8	363.8	321.7	273.1	308.9	329.0	282.3
Iron and steel products	14.8	216.4	218.7	204.7	200.0	299.5	345.9	328.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	275.2	273.7	260.0	248.4	247.4	252.1	258.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	259.2	262.1	253.2	222.3	219.9	228.2	255.3
Agricultural implements	.8	201.8	200.2	167.3	161.0	130.7	129.6	129.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.6	177.8	178.1	165.7	155.8	277.9	312.9	272.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	296.1	301.3	249.2	186.4	289.0	304.1	310.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	436.7	489.8	453.1	613.4	1196.4	1567.5	1429.1
Heating appliances	.4	228.1	233.5	196.3	190.7	177.1	166.3	160.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	218.5	219.5	187.5	178.1	285.8	297.9	329.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	220.5	218.7	217.0	198.1	233.2	278.7	321.2
Other iron and steel products	2.3	221.4	222.1	218.9	212.0	324.8	409.5	451.3
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	339.9	344.1	307.8	281.6	382.2	489.9	465.2
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	213.1	215.1	204.9	213.2	208.2	212.6	198.8
Miscellaneous	.8	282.1	296.9	295.2	281.9	352.2	364.3	380.8
LOGGING	6.3	411.8	405.2	370.5	344.4	313.0	260.7	249.6
MINING	3.9	167.0	171.0	154.0	149.1	146.4	156.1	162.4
Coal	1.2	89.2	90.5	89.1	96.3	91.2	98.1	93.6
Metallic ores	2.0	311.4	313.6	274.5	257.8	256.8	285.9	319.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	211.9	230.6	191.3	157.5	162.8	152.7	152.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.2	167.2	166.4	154.9	127.1	110.7	105.1	105.2
Telegraphs	.4	139.9	140.7	133.3	137.4	128.7	129.2	128.6
Telephones	1.8	172.8	171.7	169.3	123.9	105.8	98.5	96.3
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	139.1	140.0	132.0	125.2	122.3	117.5	107.8
Street railway, cartage and storage	3.0	227.5	229.9	218.8	198.3	192.7	178.8	162.7
Steam railway operation	4.6	115.2	113.0	112.8	111.7	107.7	105.4	97.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	120.2	130.4	99.1	89.2	97.3	93.5	84.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.3	143.2	170.5	125.1	107.7	98.2	105.8	132.1
Building	4.5	193.0	213.9	157.2	120.9	87.2	113.8	190.9
Highway	3.1	151.4	211.6	136.3	113.6	115.8	119.3	117.5
Railway	1.7	81.6	85.0	80.8	88.8	93.3	85.2	85.9
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.2	240.4	241.8	223.7	207.3	201.1	194.3	180.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.1	244.4	244.5	225.1	205.6	204.0	195.6	174.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	232.8	236.8	221.1	210.7	195.9	191.9	189.7
TRADE	13.7	230.6	228.3	212.3	193.6	180.8	172.0	169.8
Retail	10.1	245.6	241.5	224.6	205.3	192.9	184.8	185.1
Wholesale	3.6	197.4	199.0	183.7	166.6	150.7	139.1	129.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	193.7	199.6	181.0	168.2	180.4	185.7	183.7
FINANCE	-	158.6	158.4	149.3	135.5	128.4	125.6	123.3
Banks and trust companies	-	161.1	161.0	149.9	137.6	132.6	129.9	128.5
Brokerage and stock market	-	200.1	201.2	248.6	218.1	149.4	124.7	99.8
Insurance	-	151.7	151.2	142.4	127.9	121.4	119.9	117.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	192.0	197.6	179.5	166.5	177.9	182.8	180.7

^{1/} The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1943
Maritime	- Manufacturing	33.4	166.9	175.1	165.8	171.1	201.1	209.3	189.5
Provinces	Lumber products	3.1	95.3	104.0	97.2	86.2	101.1	116.7	101.5
	Pulp and paper products	4.3	217.0	221.7	204.8	199.0	188.0	200.7	184.1
	Textile products	3.5	129.9	131.1	111.5	108.3	109.0	106.7	115.9
	Iron and steel	12.8	200.5	201.6	205.8	250.4	330.6	353.4	323.5
	Other manufactures	9.7	170.1	190.4	171.0	150.8	159.9	149.0	132.9
	Logging	7.9	483.8	499.5	479.3	423.7	448.0	432.4	472.2
	Mining	10.2	94.8	101.2	93.1	105.4	93.6	100.6	99.4
	Communications	2.5	149.0	150.4	137.0	131.7	126.5	123.1	117.4
	Transportation	14.0	167.9	126.5	143.3	153.8	173.7	167.1	135.1
	Construction	17.4	255.5	361.0	210.3	183.1	203.5	221.1	259.5
	Services2/	1.9	258.9	261.4	259.3	276.9	290.4	292.4	274.0
	Trade	12.7	240.1	239.1	232.8	224.9	202.4	188.0	195.0
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	180.9	192.3	169.4	169.5	182.5	186.3	180.0
Quebec	- Manufacturing	56.4	200.7	206.8	194.0	181.6	222.4	242.5	232.5
	Lumber products	2.8	151.8	160.1	152.4	136.9	126.8	118.1	117.5
	Pulp and paper products	6.6	163.1	166.9	151.9	140.9	129.8	126.0	118.6
	Textile products	13.8	201.5	204.2	193.1	181.8	180.3	177.2	184.8
	Iron and steel	11.9	215.1	224.3	213.9	203.1	319.4	389.3	332.6
	Other manufactures	21.3	216.5	223.9	209.1	194.6	251.5	273.2	276.0
	Logging	9.7	611.7	595.0	571.3	509.5	484.7	427.8	384.8
	Mining	2.4	334.6	338.6	287.3	275.2	280.8	311.1	302.0
	Communications	2.0	174.1	171.2	156.8	125.3	106.7	99.0	99.8
	Transportation	7.6	126.2	136.4	119.4	109.8	101.8	100.4	95.0
	Construction	8.2	112.1	144.6	100.2	85.9	82.7	88.9	130.5
	Services2/	2.9	220.5	219.2	204.2	186.7	183.1	181.8	168.1
	Trade	10.8	240.0	236.9	221.8	200.4	189.1	189.4	184.1
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	197.2	205.6	186.7	171.8	191.1	201.3	198.7
Ontario	- Manufacturing	60.9	203.9	206.8	190.8	177.1	206.7	214.2	213.8
	Lumber products	2.9	114.3	118.8	112.6	101.2	103.1	102.4	92.6
	Pulp and paper products	6.0	183.4	186.8	171.5	153.6	135.0	132.1	125.1
	Textile products	6.9	146.1	148.3	139.1	135.2	125.9	131.2	138.7
	Iron and steel	19.6	234.5	234.2	212.2	196.0	290.4	312.9	322.7
	Other manufactures	25.5	232.4	237.6	221.1	205.7	223.3	224.7	217.4
	Logging	4.4	406.5	400.7	345.6	354.2	261.7	166.6	185.6
	Mining	2.8	243.4	246.7	231.9	207.9	211.5	217.9	257.7
	Communications	2.2	165.3	164.1	156.7	118.8	99.3	91.5	89.5
	Transportation	6.2	132.0	136.9	124.3	118.4	116.8	112.1	103.5
	Construction	7.7	164.9	175.7	139.5	121.6	99.8	100.5	117.8
	Services2/	3.0	257.5	260.9	240.0	224.7	224.2	217.4	203.1
	Trade	12.8	236.4	229.6	214.8	194.7	182.0	169.6	173.2
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	202.5	205.0	186.7	172.2	184.2	185.4	187.5
Prairie	- Manufacturing	30.8	182.6	189.7	176.7	175.7	189.3	197.6	182.8
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	167.2	167.2	161.3	140.8	142.6	135.6	188.7
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	137.5	141.4	127.6	114.6	106.5	101.6	99.1
	Textile products	2.1	226.8	230.1	218.6	193.4	212.6	199.4	222.1
	Iron and steel	9.3	129.3	128.5	121.4	116.7	142.1	178.9	163.3
	Other manufactures	15.0	258.6	280.5	254.8	269.4	279.2	264.0	241.2
	Logging	1.6	206.3	135.9	205.4	193.8	196.7	163.3	218.0
	Mining	7.1	180.1	183.5	166.3	146.4	153.3	158.0	148.5
	Communications	2.6	158.2	161.8	143.4	136.0	122.4	119.5	115.0
	Transportation	17.9	145.5	146.5	143.2	138.5	134.4	128.6	118.7
	Construction	12.7	115.6	134.1	105.2	95.0	82.8	92.1	89.6
	Services2/	4.5	224.9	226.1	213.9	198.5	185.1	173.4	157.9
	Trade	22.8	195.5	198.1	184.1	171.4	162.6	152.3	143.7
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	166.2	171.7	158.3	150.6	149.2	149.5	140.6
British	- Manufacturing	41.6	216.2	225.2	208.2	202.3	244.5	281.9	263.2
Columbia	Lumber products	14.2	189.1	190.1	152.4	128.9	124.0	121.1	125.9
	Pulp and paper products	5.1	217.0	220.1	191.3	177.9	165.8	161.3	158.2
	Textile products	.9	240.6	248.1	210.6	194.8	195.6	189.9	188.3
	Iron and steel	7.6	289.0	295.0	316.5	428.9	798.9	1115.4	1001.4
	Other manufactures	13.8	216.4	238.6	233.3	203.4	191.0	183.3	170.3
	Logging	8.4	200.9	213.2	156.3	136.0	145.1	151.7	109.6
	Mining	5.1	110.3	111.3	92.1	93.3	85.6	96.6	100.1
	Communications	2.8	185.5	183.5	173.8	148.3	136.9	139.9	138.2
	Transportation	11.0	155.8	157.2	156.0	133.7	124.2	112.8	107.6
	Construction	10.2	153.0	172.2	142.0	106.1	95.7	117.4	171.8
	Services2/	4.8	251.4	253.3	224.6	196.5	176.3	161.9	151.9
	Trade	16.1	261.5	267.1	235.3	207.0	187.3	179.3	173.7
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	194.7	202.6	180.4	163.7	173.9	190.2	185.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1947	Jan. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1943
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	63.5	189.7	194.3	187.7	175.3	211.3	236.8	219.4
	Plant products - edible	3.4	159.8	171.0	156.4	142.7	148.2	139.6	145.0
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	185.0	185.4	169.0	161.8	147.4	141.5	132.3
	Textiles	12.8	171.2	174.9	165.0	154.4	157.2	166.6	166.2
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.1	180.1	184.5	175.1	172.0	174.1	171.1	190.2
	Iron and steel	16.4	191.9	195.4	199.8	193.8	311.5	379.9	322.3
	Other manufactures	22.4	210.0	215.8	205.7	184.2	199.9	226.4	210.7
	Communications	2.2	126.0	125.3	118.1	92.1	76.3	69.4	68.6
	Transportation	5.2	119.0	146.8	115.4	95.9	83.5	80.5	80.1
	Construction	6.9	111.6	118.1	98.0	77.7	68.0	55.3	71.5
	Trade	17.5	233.5	230.6	214.4	193.9	183.5	184.2	177.7
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	180.5	185.8	174.1	158.8	177.1	191.2	180.5
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	56.9	188.7	199.7	166.1	170.6	298.9	374.0	321.1
	Leather products	10.4	113.3	120.0	122.9	116.1	106.9	107.5	108.1
	Other manufactures	46.5	221.8	234.6	185.3	194.7	386.2	490.4	414.5
	Transportation	5.4	106.2	121.9	94.5	83.3	88.1	83.0	76.4
	Construction	10.9	205.8	232.7	161.0	161.7	149.2	151.3	201.5
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	189.8	199.7	169.5	167.1	237.5	277.8	250.0
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	62.4	195.2	198.6	187.3	178.6	215.4	228.2	223.2
	Plant products - edible	5.1	188.8	192.3	192.7	172.0	171.6	161.7	147.6
	Printing and publishing	7.9	206.2	210.7	199.2	184.0	165.1	159.8	146.2
	Textiles	7.4	120.4	123.5	118.7	117.2	112.5	115.0	121.9
	Iron and steel	12.8	229.8	229.3	210.1	205.0	368.3	423.7	430.4
	Other manufactures	29.2	212.9	217.7	204.6	195.0	223.2	231.8	221.5
	Communications	2.0	127.9	126.4	129.6	97.0	78.1	73.3	72.8
	Transportation	4.5	161.7	167.0	152.5	141.0	154.6	126.1	114.5
	Construction	5.3	217.6	226.9	156.5	133.9	102.5	105.1	108.0
	Trade	20.9	219.5	210.7	197.8	177.6	163.4	156.7	159.5
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	199.0	200.2	185.5	173.0	192.9	198.0	194.3
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	40.5	153.4	153.2	146.9	142.1	173.5	169.5	166.5
	Lumber products	2.0	47.4	48.2	54.0	46.3	44.7	47.7	45.8
	Pulp and paper	13.7	142.2	141.9	137.3	132.0	127.8	134.9	125.0
	Other manufactures	24.8	198.5	198.1	187.2	183.4	253.5	236.2	238.2
	Construction	12.8	203.0	206.8	215.9	155.0	120.5	108.5	137.9
	Trade	26.5	244.9	241.6	258.6	239.7	229.7	201.7	199.4
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	185.4	185.5	184.4	168.6	174.7	165.7	164.9
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	78.9	185.9	188.6	172.0	167.9	185.9	190.5	203.7
	Textiles	11.1	108.1	109.3	103.8	102.9	99.1	104.1	103.5
	Electrical apparatus	11.5	222.0	221.7	199.9	190.4	214.0	206.5	198.4
	Iron and steel	35.0	214.2	215.1	194.9	195.5	242.0	260.8	300.9
	Other manufactures	21.3	199.6	208.1	189.1	177.3	170.3	158.5	153.9
	Construction	4.8	177.8	185.4	159.9	154.0	110.5	77.0	122.3
	Trade	10.4	211.3	208.5	196.3	187.4	176.2	159.6	163.2
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	189.0	191.8	174.9	169.1	179.8	180.0	192.6
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	83.0	292.2	295.9	255.8	189.2	318.2	340.2	358.5
	Iron and steel	66.7	304.5	310.6	258.9	176.8	343.5	376.5	400.9
	Other manufactures	16.3	250.5	246.5	245.1	231.2	233.0	218.1	215.7
	Construction	2.7	102.5	117.0	97.9	70.6	93.3	85.5	98.8
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	269.3	273.9	238.4	181.3	284.2	299.2	312.7
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	48.6	168.3	176.3	162.6	159.7	181.7	186.6	171.5
	Animal products - edible	7.1	261.4	326.8	271.0	329.2	325.6	266.5	225.1
	Printing and publishing	4.7	140.5	147.2	127.1	114.6	106.5	103.7	98.3
	Textiles	5.6	224.5	225.9	216.4	193.4	218.0	204.2	228.8
	Iron and steel	15.9	126.6	126.5	120.8	111.0	142.9	171.9	138.9
	Other manufactures	15.3	197.0	200.7	188.8	186.1	214.7	213.4	219.0
	Transportation	6.9	116.4	114.6	108.1	103.9	94.0	85.0	78.6
	Construction	4.4	98.9	114.8	101.7	83.2	43.4	42.8	85.2
	Trade	31.3	168.1	172.6	162.4	153.0	142.0	131.5	126.0
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	159.7	165.9	154.2	147.5	149.8	147.2	140.0
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	39.9	253.7	259.5	246.6	262.9	363.8	462.8	424.3
	Lumber products	11.1	199.4	200.4	169.1	140.5	127.7	120.6	112.9
	Other manufactures	28.8	293.5	291.9	287.1	326.9	486.5	643.0	581.9
	Communications	4.5	176.9	176.3	164.2	137.7	124.8	121.4	118.7
	Transportation	12.4	167.2	159.9	160.0	127.3	114.2	94.2	92.6
	Construction	9.4	189.8	208.5	174.2	112.0	83.7	102.9	135.3
	Services ^{2/}	7.4	252.8	253.1	221.4	194.6	175.7	162.9	151.8
	Trade	26.3	262.2	267.3	230.5	206.8	187.0	183.0	173.1
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	226.6	232.3	212.9	197.5	222.9	256.3	242.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Jan. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Dec. 1, 1947 and Jan. 1, 1947.

Industries	Jan. 1, 1948					Dec. 1, 1947		Jan. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,048,957	813,838	235,119	77.6	22.4	77.0	23.0	76.9	23.1
Animal products - edible	45,837	37,623	8,214	82.1	17.9	81.8	18.2	82.0	18.0
Fur and products	3,948	2,430	1,518	61.6	38.4	61.2	38.8	62.9	37.1
Leather and products	30,620	19,178	11,442	62.6	37.4	62.3	37.7	61.7	38.3
Boots and shoes	18,905	10,989	7,916	58.1	41.9	58.2	41.8	58.0	42.0
Lumber and products	76,796	70,588	6,208	91.9	8.1	91.9	8.1	91.3	8.7
Rough and dressed lumber	43,546	41,157	2,389	94.5	5.5	94.4	5.6	94.3	5.7
Furniture	15,620	14,185	1,435	90.8	9.2	90.7	9.3	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	17,630	15,246	2,384	86.5	13.5	86.4	13.6	85.7	14.3
Plant products - edible	59,232	39,411	19,821	66.5	33.5	62.9	37.1	67.4	32.6
Pulp and paper products	110,847	88,788	22,059	80.1	19.9	80.0	20.0	79.2	20.8
Pulp and paper	48,203	45,777	2,426	95.0	5.0	94.9	5.1	93.9	6.1
Paper products	21,682	13,876	7,806	64.0	36.0	64.3	35.7	62.3	37.7
Printing and publishing	40,962	29,135	11,827	71.1	28.9	70.3	29.7	70.8	29.2
Rubber products	24,362	18,167	6,195	74.6	25.4	74.0	26.0	74.3	25.7
Textile products	152,755	69,674	83,081	45.6	54.4	44.9	55.1	45.7	54.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	57,482	35,105	22,377	61.1	38.9	60.8	39.2	62.4	37.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,884	13,202	8,682	60.3	39.7	60.2	39.8	61.0	39.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,353	8,800	6,553	57.3	42.7	57.0	43.0	59.1	40.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,065	9,631	5,434	63.9	36.1	63.5	36.5	65.6	34.4
Hosiery and knit goods	25,738	9,251	16,487	35.9	64.1	35.4	64.6	36.5	63.5
Garments and personal furnishings	53,178	16,250	36,928	30.6	69.4	29.9	70.1	30.5	69.5
Other textile products	16,357	9,068	7,289	55.4	44.6	54.7	45.3	51.2	48.8
Tobacco	11,679	5,210	6,469	44.6	55.4	41.4	58.6	45.2	54.8
Beverages	18,702	16,119	2,583	86.2	13.8	85.7	14.3	85.1	14.9
Chemicals and allied products	40,736	30,829	9,907	75.7	24.3	75.3	24.7	72.8	27.2
Clay, glass and stone products	20,827	18,350	2,477	88.1	11.9	87.8	12.2	86.7	13.3
Electric light and power	26,762	23,836	2,926	89.1	10.9	89.3	10.7	88.7	11.3
Electrical apparatus	53,599	36,881	16,718	69.1	30.9	68.5	31.5	68.3	31.7
Iron and steel products	291,162	269,516	21,646	92.6	7.4	92.5	7.5	92.0	8.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,068	36,233	1,835	95.2	4.8	95.2	4.8	94.2	5.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,561	26,318	3,243	89.0	11.0	88.9	11.1	88.7	11.3
Agricultural implements	16,977	16,185	792	95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7	95.0	5.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,554	105,126	6,428	94.2	5.8	94.1	5.9	94.4	5.6
Automobiles and parts	45,184	40,253	4,931	89.1	10.9	89.0	11.0	89.7	10.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,353	20,681	672	96.9	3.1	97.3	2.7	95.3	4.7
Heating appliances	7,720	7,239	481	93.8	6.2	92.2	7.8	92.1	7.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,239	10,366	873	92.2	7.8	92.0	8.0	91.4	8.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,330	7,903	427	94.9	5.1	94.7	5.3	93.8	6.2
Other iron and steel products	46,560	39,465	6,895	85.1	14.9	84.9	15.1	84.1	15.9
Non-ferrous metal products	48,636	41,647	6,989	85.6	14.4	85.2	14.8	84.0	16.0
Non-metallic mineral products	15,168	13,767	1,401	90.8	9.2	91.0	9.0	91.1	8.9
Miscellaneous	17,489	11,824	5,665	67.6	32.4	65.8	34.2	66.9	33.1
LOGGING	125,201	122,967	2,234	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6
MINING	78,471	76,845	1,626	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Coal	24,579	24,338	241	99.0	1.0	99.1	0.9	98.9	1.1
Metallic ores	39,899	39,092	807	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,993	13,415	578	95.9	4.1	96.2	3.8	95.7	4.3
COMMUNICATIONS	45,196	21,378	23,818	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6	45.0	55.0
Telegraphs	8,247	6,631	1,616	80.4	19.6	80.1	19.9	78.1	21.9
Telephones	36,486	14,408	22,077	39.5	60.5	39.7	60.3	37.1	62.9
TRANSPORTATION	179,324	168,146	11,178	93.8	6.2	93.7	6.3	93.4	6.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,100	55,530	4,570	92.4	7.6	92.4	7.6	92.2	7.8
Steam railway operation	91,778	86,212	5,566	93.9	6.1	93.7	6.3	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	27,446	26,404	1,042	96.2	3.8	96.3	3.7	96.1	3.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	186,597	182,787	3,810	98.0	2.0	98.3	1.7	97.9	2.1
Building	90,247	87,885	2,362	97.4	2.6	97.7	2.3	97.2	2.8
Highway	61,187	59,859	1,328	97.8	2.2	98.4	1.6	97.8	2.2
Railway	35,163	35,043	120	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
SERVICES	64,833	30,859	33,974	47.6	52.4	47.1	52.9	45.5	54.5
Hotels and restaurants	42,952	21,494	21,458	50.0	50.0	49.6	50.4	48.8	51.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	21,881	9,365	12,516	42.8	57.2	42.4	57.6	39.1	60.9
TRADE	273,405	156,979	116,426	57.4	42.6	57.4	42.6	56.1	43.9
Retail	200,782	101,254	99,528	50.4	49.6	50.3	49.7	49.2	50.8
Wholesale	72,623	55,725	16,898	76.7	23.3	76.3	23.7	75.8	24.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,001,984	1,573,799	428,185	78.6	21.4	78.8	21.2	78.0	22.0
FINANCE	83,352	44,048	39,304	52.8	47.2	52.9	47.1	53.6	46.4
Banks and trust companies	47,003	22,828	24,175	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.4	49.5	50.5
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,688	2,401	1,287	65.1	34.9	64.7	35.3	65.0	35.0
Insurance	32,661	18,819	13,842	57.6	42.4	57.7	42.3	58.2	41.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,085,336	1,617,847	467,489	77.6	22.4	77.8	22.2	77.0	23.0

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.-THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

FEBRUARY, 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
April 7, 1948



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a pronounced contraction in industrial activity throughout Canada at the beginning of February. This was due in part to seasonal causes, in part to the industrial dispute in the western coal fields, in part to shortages of gas and power, brought about by unusually inclement weather, and in part to other factors. Largely as a result of the shortages of gas and power, manufacturing as a whole showed decidedly less-than-normal recovery from the year-end losses in employment reflected in the statistics of the preceding monthly survey; within this division, the iron and steel group was particularly affected by the fuel situation. In many cases, however, the lay-offs in that industry were not of long duration. Seasonal curtailment on an extremely large scale was indicated in employment in trade. Logging, construction and transportation also released important numbers of workers, although the percentage losses were much smaller than those just mentioned in retail trade. The declines in the last two industries were seasonal, while that in logging was at variance with the trend indicated at Feb. 1 in 17 of the 27 preceding years for which data are available. The strike of coal miners already mentioned had an especially serious effect upon the situation in the three most westerly provinces, but decidedly lowered the level of employment in mining as a whole throughout the Dominion. Reductions on a relatively small scale were indicated in hotels and restaurants, while communications, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments showed moderate improvement.

NOTICE.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is now issuing brief advance summaries of the provincial statistics of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries, with a Dominion figure for manufacturing as a whole, as soon as the results of the preliminary tabulation become available, a week or ten days before the monthly bulletins are available. Copies of these advance statements may be obtained from the Publications Branch of the Bureau.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
			Earnings Reported at				Employment							
			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1946
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	139,332	4,845,504	34.78	32.44	32.99	30.42	117.3	119.4	110.2	108.7	186.5	177.1	166.0	151.0
Prince Edward Is. and Nova Scotia	3,597	103,479	28.77	29.51	28.20	26.15	158.9	142.1	116.4	114.1	209.8	192.4	151.0	141.1
New Brunswick	76,438	2,675,305	35.00	30.77	33.50	31.07	106.4	106.3	102.6	102.6	165.2	145.0	132.0	121.1
Quebec	59,297	2,086,720	34.85	34.63	32.54	29.73	132.8	139.5	122.5	118.5	222.4	232.2	190.9	168.9
Ontario	585,053	21,889,604	37.33	34.85	33.43	30.65	135.1	135.1	118.4	108.3	191.9	181.9	164.9	138.2
Prairie Provinces	33,198,124	33,198,124	39.85	37.10	35.93	32.35	123.0	125.7	116.3	107.8	180.8	172.0	154.0	128.3
Manitoba	8,265,419	8,265,419	38.16	37.04	35.64	32.85	121.9	125.5	120.5	113.6	175.7	181.2	162.3	140.9
Saskatchewan	101,179	3,885,914	38.39	36.55	35.50	32.45	123.3	128.3	118.9	112.3	177.1	172.7	159.0	137.7
Alberta	42,529	1,588,862	37.36	36.50	35.12	31.85	117.0	124.8	112.2	106.9	168.9	176.0	151.8	131.5
British Columbia	72,890	2,792,653	38.31	37.96	36.10	33.97	124.2	138.3	127.7	119.3	177.9	196.3	172.8	151.9
CANADA	1,955,825	75,626,831	41.12	39.05	36.93	34.74	141.1	143.8	134.0	118.5	203.6	197.1	173.8	145.1
(b) Cities														
Montreal	283,271	10,589,091	37.38	34.57	33.96	31.81	126.8	127.8	123.2	113.4	184.7	172.3	163.2	140.8
Quebec City	28,403	897,218	31.59	29.73	28.76	27.40	114.5	116.0	100.6	96.9	171.5	163.5	137.8	126.7
Toronto	264,204	10,510,707	39.78	37.03	35.45	32.35	127.9	129.7	120.7	113.6	190.1	179.7	159.1	136.8
Ottawa	24,446	819,928	33.53	31.72	30.89	27.91	120.9	123.1	117.9	109.7	175.7	169.2	147.9	132.5
Hamilton	63,163	2,578,341	40.32	38.13	36.30	32.31	116.7	116.9	109.8	106.1	173.5	162.3	145.1	123.7
Windsor	29,312	1,218,360	41.57	37.88	42.50	42.12	89.9	116.3	106.0	99.2	100.3	118.2	120.7	110.7
Winnipeg	65,206	2,316,292	35.52	33.47	32.64	29.97	126.4	130.4	123.6	116.2	175.9	171.0	158.3	136.8
Vancouver	84,649	3,300,189	38.99	36.53	35.07	33.00	159.3	159.6	150.5	135.9	233.7	219.4	199.0	169.7
Halifax	22,063	735,482	33.34	30.31	33.34	28.63	122.4	133.7	132.9	141.1	180.1	179.0	195.5	177.8
Saint John	15,475	513,426	33.18	31.84	31.05	29.18	142.4	145.0	135.1	131.3	220.8	215.8	193.3	177.4
Sherbrooke	10,449	345,845	33.07	27.84	29.72	26.10	115.7	116.2	111.8	104.8	184.0	155.5	159.7	130.2
Three Rivers	10,368	395,464	38.14	35.50	32.98	30.13	125.1	126.5	119.3	100.3	184.2	175.3	152.2	116.9
Kitchener-Waterloo	20,739	787,624	37.98	34.80	33.69	29.67	136.0	136.1	129.7	118.8	228.1	209.1	191.9	154.9
London	25,596	939,374	36.70	34.49	32.61	30.01	142.9	143.4	138.9	120.8	206.2	194.4	177.3	143.4
Port William - Port Arthur	11,529	485,233	42.09	39.06	36.86	34.61	79.9	84.6	69.9	69.3	126.1	124.0	96.4	89.6
Regina	10,330	355,433	34.41	33.73	31.51	29.20	122.3	132.4	116.2	105.5	177.6	188.5	158.4	133.9
Saskatoon	7,560	286,542	33.93	32.86	30.81	27.76	144.7	153.3	137.4	129.3	223.6	229.3	192.4	162.9
Calgary	20,726	768,250	37.07	35.28	33.38	31.94	130.5	134.9	121.2	114.0	190.1	187.1	160.5	139.2
Edmonton	20,662	728,160	35.24	33.61	31.82	30.05	148.6	149.2	137.6	128.7	215.2	206.1	179.8	158.4
Victoria	13,772	534,872	38.84	35.14	34.00	31.51	157.8	157.0	154.3	142.2	244.7	220.2	209.2	178.6
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,050,502	41,341,538	39.35	36.31	35.34	32.43	119.3	119.0	115.4	108.8	181.0	166.6	156.8	135.4
Durable Goods ^{1/}	486,512	20,248,783	41.62	38.51	37.91	35.23	115.2	116.3	110.7	103.8	170.0	158.0	149.1	129.9
Non-Durable Goods	537,315	19,926,531	37.09	34.14	32.82	29.69	122.9	121.1	119.9	113.7	193.7	175.8	166.6	142.3
Electric Light and Power	26,675	1,166,224	43.72	42.65	40.44	38.61	130.9	131.1	116.7	106.7	180.9	176.6	148.1	127.0
Lumber	119,712	4,643,856	38.83	39.11	31.76	28.12	248.3	261.7	237.3	217.0	483.9	513.6	378.3	285.0
Mining	72,113	3,417,589	47.39	40.50	42.12	39.41	86.6	94.3	91.5	85.1	128.6	119.7	120.9	106.4
Communications	45,635	1,637,085	35.87	35.66	35.61	32.51	173.4	172.8	159.6	131.0	226.0	224.0	196.8	155.6
Transportation	172,476	7,869,236	45.63	45.07	44.10	39.25	135.0	141.0	130.9	123.7	188.3	194.2	176.3	148.4
Construction and Maintenance	178,175	6,648,481	37.31	34.12	33.76	31.24	98.3	102.5	87.2	73.7	169.3	151.9	128.0	100.1
Services ^{2/}	64,539	1,621,003	25.12	24.43	22.77	20.36	139.0	139.6	130.5	123.1	212.4	207.5	183.7	155.8
Trade	252,673	8,443,043	33.41	32.23	30.47	27.92	135.6	147.2	126.3	113.9	191.0	200.0	161.8	135.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,825	75,626,831	38.67	36.28	35.03	31.97	123.9	126.9	118.3	109.5	185.7	178.3	160.6	135.5
Finance	93,593	3,137,574	37.53	37.36	36.49	34.25	136.8	136.6	130.4	117.1	177.0	175.8	164.7	139.1
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,039,418	78,764,205	38.62	36.32	35.09	32.06	124.4	127.2	118.8	109.8	185.4	178.2	160.7	135.7

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power. ^{2/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statement at end of this report.

The index number of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 193.7 at the first of January, 1948, to 189.2 at Feb. 1, as compared with 180.7 at the same date a year ago. In spite of the lessening in industrial activity at the date under review, the latest index was the highest on record for the first of February. Accompanying the considerable recession in recorded employment at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier, was a seasonal increase of 4.1 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls.

The 18,560 leading employers^{1/} in the eight major industrial divisions furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the date under review had a working force of 1,955,825 men and women; as compared with 2,002,819 at the first of January, there was a decrease of almost 47,000 persons, or 2.3 p.c. in the staffs of these establishments.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly salaries and wages^{2/} distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating firms in the eight leading industries totalled \$75,626,831, a sum which exceeded by 4.1 p.c. their disbursements of \$72,654,932 in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The latest figure of average earnings^{3/} was \$38.67; as compared with \$36.28 at Jan. 1, there was a rise of \$2.39, an amount which coincided with the advance indicated in the same comparison a year earlier. The average at Feb. 1, 1947, however, had been decidedly lower, standing at \$35.03. The per capita figures for Feb. 1 in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1946, \$31.97; 1945, \$32.15; 1944, \$31.76; 1943, \$29.96, and 1942, \$27.65.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the sums reported as having been distributed in weekly payrolls by the larger employers at the beginning of February amounted to \$78,764,205, as compared with \$75,773,181 a month earlier. The persons employed by these firms numbered 2,039,418 at Feb. 1, and 2,086,278 at Jan. 1. The average earnings in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, were \$38.62 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.32 at Jan. 1, 1948, and \$35.09 at Feb. 1, 1947.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the larger cities, and gives comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1948, and Feb. 1, 1947. In the table on page 4 appears a record for the nine and the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings on a monthly basis from 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are computed on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 23.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, listed in the table on page 2, while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 85.7 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Feb. 1, 1948, amounted to 24.4 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 85.4 p.c. The

1/ See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

2/ For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" now issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

3/ The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Nine Leading Industries					Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing					
Year and Month	Index Numbers of					Index Numbers of					Index Numbers of			
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
1941						1941					1941			
June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49		100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25		100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57
1945						1945					1945			
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18		118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10		126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18		117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15		128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81		116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81		127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06		115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00		126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58		114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55		125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15		114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10		124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37		114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32		123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14		114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09		121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sep. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11		113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06		118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16		110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08		112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03		112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95		110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73		113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63		109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
1946						1946					1946			
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09		110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92		107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06		109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97		108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53		109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44		108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56		110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48		110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16		110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05		110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81		111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68		109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35		113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25		111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72		113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64		109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sep. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.91		114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72		111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25		116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15		112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	15												

explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period for which data are available may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

In the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 19.3 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 81 p.c., while the weekly earnings per employee reported by leading establishments have advanced by 53.9 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Feb. 1 showed an increase of 29.9 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls; the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the included non-manufacturing classes has mounted by 91.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1947, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 3.4 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 15.4 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls, while the average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger manufacturing concerns have advanced by 11.3 p.c. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows an increase of 6.4 p.c. in employment in the 12 months, together with a rise of 16 p.c. in the index of aggregate weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 towards the end of this report, and in the table on page 2), it must again be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups; the table on page 6, and that on the last page of this bulletin, show the distribution indicated at Feb. 1, 1948, with comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1948, and Feb. 1 in 1947. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

Employment for workers of both sexes in the larger industrial establishments in the eight leading industries was at a lower level at Feb. 1 than at the beginning of January. The firms co-operating in the latest survey reported a total of 1,540,843 men and 414,982 women, there being a decline of 2.1 p.c. among employees of the former sex, and of 3.1 p.c. in the case of women workers, as compared with Jan. 1. The loss among workers of both sexes amounted to 2.3 p.c. In this group of industries, men constituted 788 and women 212 per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the co-operating firms. At Jan. 1, 1948, the proportions were 786 men and 214 women per 1,000; those at Feb. 1, 1947, were 784 men and 216 women per 1,000, while a year earlier there were 771 men and 229 women per 1,000 workers in recorded employment.

In the nine major industries, the indicated decline at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier amounted among men to 32,574, or two p.c., and that among women to 14,286, or three p.c. The latest proportions in these industries were 223 women and 777 men per 1,000 persons of both sexes on the payrolls of leading firms;

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Feb. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Feb. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Jan. 1, 1948		Feb. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	143,766	123,300	20,466	85.8	14.2	84.8	15.2	85.2	14.8
Prince Edward Island	3,915	3,042	873	77.7	22.3	73.8	26.2	72.9	27.1
Nova Scotia	78,841	68,298	10,543	86.6	13.4	85.5	14.5	86.1	13.9
New Brunswick	61,010	51,960	9,050	85.2	14.8	84.6	15.4	84.6	15.4
Quebec	608,257	465,646	142,611	76.6	23.4	76.8	23.2	76.3	23.7
Ontario	870,707	662,811	207,896	76.1	23.9	75.9	24.1	75.8	24.2
Prairie Provinces	228,737	179,879	48,858	78.6	21.4	78.3	21.7	78.4	21.6
Manitoba	106,673	81,923	24,750	76.8	23.2	75.8	24.2	76.2	23.8
Saskatchewan	45,599	36,493	9,106	80.0	20.0	78.8	21.2	79.3	20.7
Alberta	76,465	61,463	15,002	80.4	19.6	81.3	18.7	80.9	19.1
British Columbia	187,951	153,363	34,588	81.6	18.4	81.4	18.6	81.4	18.6
CANADA	2,039,418	1,585,003	454,415	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	77.4	22.6
(b) Cities									
Montreal	300,734	209,570	91,164	69.7	30.3	69.8	30.2	69.4	30.6
Quebec	29,736	21,811	7,925	73.3	26.7	71.8	28.2	70.3	29.7
Toronto	282,950	191,561	91,389	67.7	32.3	67.3	32.7	66.4	33.6
Ottawa	28,177	18,640	9,537	66.2	33.8	65.5	34.5	65.5	34.5
Hamilton	64,533	47,801	16,732	74.1	25.9	73.6	26.4	72.8	27.2
Windsor	30,034	23,895	6,139	79.6	20.4	83.0	17.0	83.8	16.2
Winnipeg	69,571	48,365	21,206	69.5	30.5	67.9	32.1	68.6	31.4
Vancouver	88,518	65,015	23,503	73.4	26.6	72.6	27.4	74.0	26.0
Halifax	22,063	16,402	5,661	74.3	25.7	74.2	25.8	76.4	23.6
Saint John	15,475	11,781	3,694	76.1	23.9	74.4	25.6	74.6	25.4
Sherbrooke	10,449	8,896	1,553	85.1	14.9	65.9	34.1	64.2	35.8
Three Rivers	10,368	7,976	2,392	76.9	23.1	76.7	23.3	74.1	25.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,739	14,305	6,434	69.0	31.0	68.7	31.3	69.0	31.0
London	25,598	17,889	7,709	69.9	30.1	68.9	31.1	69.0	31.0
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	11,529	9,848	1,681	85.4	14.6	84.9	15.1	83.9	16.1
Regina	10,330	6,819	3,511	66.0	34.0	61.3	38.7	62.9	37.1
Saskatoon	7,560	5,487	2,073	72.6	27.4	72.3	27.7	72.3	27.7
Calgary	20,726	15,835	4,891	76.4	23.6	75.2	24.8	74.2	25.8
Edmonton	20,662	14,390	6,272	69.6	30.4	68.5	31.5	68.5	31.5
Victoria	13,772	10,587	3,185	76.9	23.1	75.7	24.3	75.0	25.0
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,050,502	811,406	239,096	77.2	22.8	77.6	22.4	76.7	23.3
Durable Goods ^{1/}	486,512	432,951	53,561	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	88.4	11.6
Non-Durable Goods	537,315	354,729	182,586	66.0	34.0	66.4	33.6	65.7	34.3
Electric Light and Power	26,675	23,726	2,949	88.9	11.1	89.1	10.9	88.5	11.5
Logging	119,712	117,503	2,209	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6
Mining	72,113	70,487	1,626	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	45,635	21,806	23,829	47.8	52.2	47.3	52.7	45.2	54.8
Transportation	172,476	161,446	11,030	93.6	6.4	93.8	6.2	93.5	6.5
Construction and Maintenance ^{1/}	178,175	174,568	3,607	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2
Services ^{2/}	64,539	30,559	33,980	47.3	52.7	47.6	52.4	45.5	54.5
Trade	252,673	153,068	99,605	60.6	39.4	57.4	42.6	59.1	40.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES ^{1/}	1,955,825	1,540,943	414,982	78.8	21.2	78.6	21.4	78.4	21.6
Finance	83,593	44,160	39,433	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	54.1	45.9
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,039,418	1,585,003	454,415	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	77.4	22.6

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The February data are subject to revision.

at Jan. 1, 1948, they had indicated 224 women and 776 men per 1,000 of their employees, while at Feb. 1, 1947, the proportions were 226 women and 774 men per 1,000.

As compared with Jan. 1, 1948, the reported numbers of male employees diminished in manufacturing, logging, transportation, construction and trade; the strike of western coal miners also directly affected the employment of many men workers.

Among women, there were substantial seasonal losses in employment in trade, together with moderate declines in construction and transportation. Slight improvement, however, was noted in manufacturing, in which there were important seasonal advances in textile factories. Leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product plants also afforded more employment for female workers. On the other hand, the numbers of women reported in food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel works were lower than at Jan. 1.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1947, the reported number of men in the nine major industrial divisions showed an advance of 5.2 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 3.3 p.c. in the indicated number of female employees.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1948, and Feb. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data on earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Feb. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Jan. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

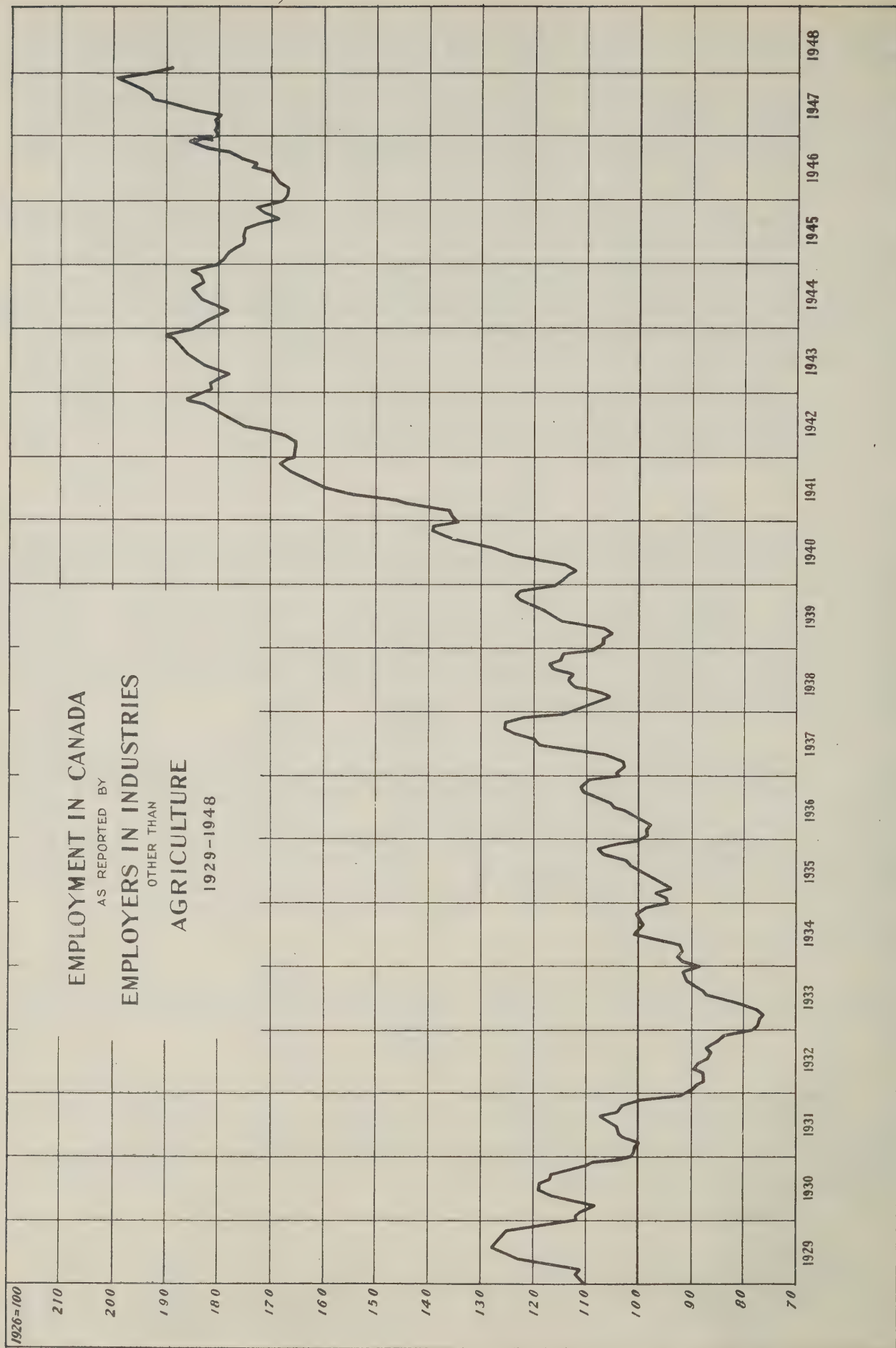
THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

1. MANUFACTURING.

Employment.— Although employment in manufacturing in Canada showed a slightly upward movement at the beginning of February, the recovery from the year-end losses was decidedly below-normal; to ~~some~~ extent, this was due to the shortages of gas and power resulting from unfavourable weather conditions which particularly affected the situation in Ontario during the latter part of January and the early part of February.

The moderate improvement indicated at the date under review was largely restricted to the non-durable manufactured goods industries, in which the co-operating manufacturers reported a gain of 1.5 p.c. The general decline indicated in the heavy manufactured goods division amounted to one p.c. Within the latter category, there was a substantial contraction in employment in iron and steel plants,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1929-1948



together with smaller losses in clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories. On the other hand, lumber mills showed seasonally increased activity, and non-ferrous metal plants also reported heightened employment. Within the light manufacturing classes, there was considerable expansion of a seasonal character in textile factories. Leather, paper product, printing and publishing, tobacco, chemical and miscellaneous manufactured product factories also afforded more employment than at the beginning of January. Meat-packing, vegetable food, beverage and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants, however, showed some curtailment, largely of a seasonal nature.

The 9,397 factories^{1/} furnishing data at the beginning of February had a combined working force of 1,050,502 men and women, an increase of 2,919 over their staffs in the preceding survey. The index, at 200.5, was 0.3 p.c. above the Jan. 1 figure of 199.9, and exceeded by 3.4 p.c. that of 193.9 at Feb. 1, 1947.

Payrolls in Manufacturing. An important seasonal increase was indicated in the weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier; the latest disbursements of the co-operating manufacturers aggregated \$41,341,538, exceeding by 8.7 p.c. the sum of \$38,038,728 which they had reported at Jan. 1. This gain was due mainly to a general return to more normal working conditions in many factories following the year-end holidays, which had affected the figures given in the preceding survey; the payment of higher wage rates in certain industries was also a factor. The per capita earnings, which had declined from \$39.25 at Dec. 1 to \$36.31 at Jan. 1, rose to \$39.35 at the date under review, as compared with \$35.34 at Feb. 1, 1947, \$32.43 at Feb. 1, 1946, \$33.06 at Feb. 1, 1945, and \$32.78 at Feb. 1, 1944.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index number of payrolls was 181.0, as compared with 166.6 at the beginning of January, and 156.8 at Feb. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the increase in the index of aggregate weekly payrolls amounted to 15.4 p.c., while that in the index of employment stood at 3.4 p.c.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

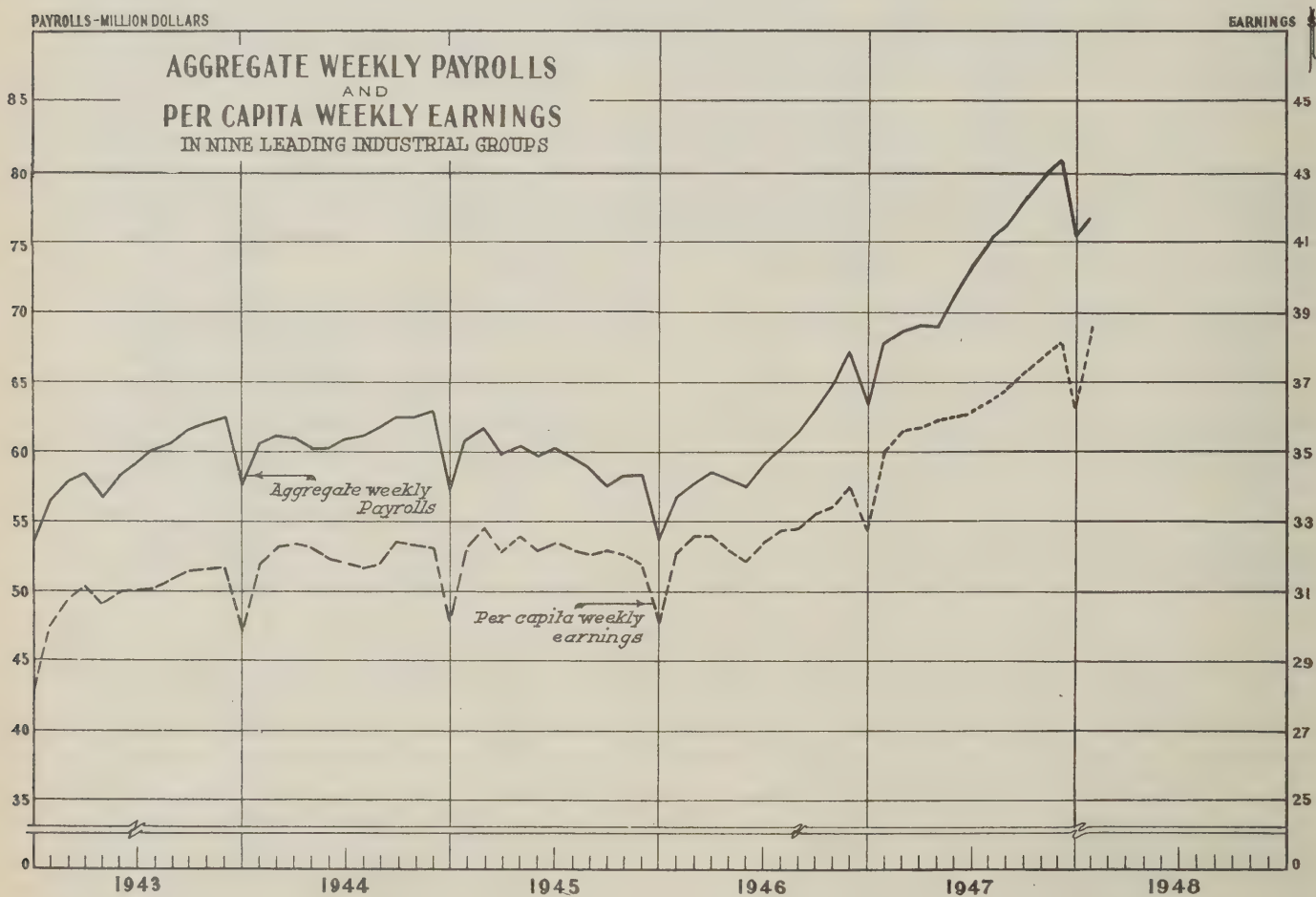
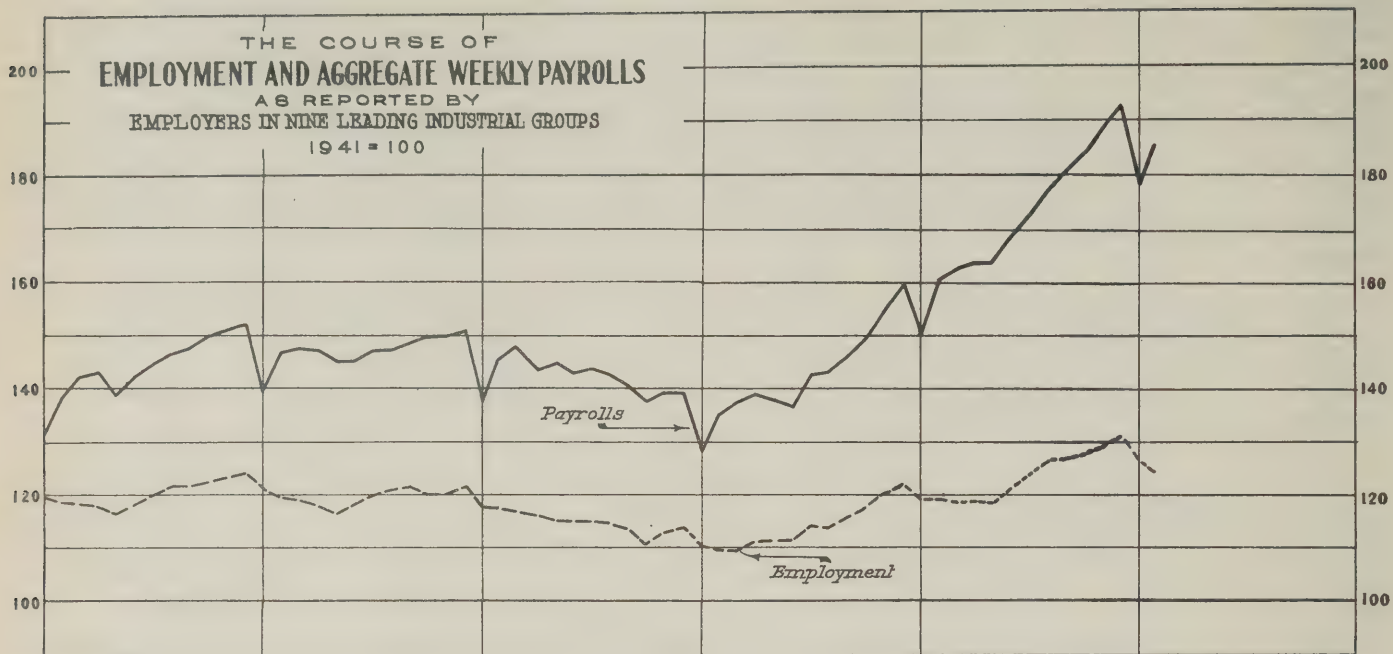
The women on the payrolls of the plants co-operating at Feb. 1 numbered 239,096, or 228 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment, as compared with 224 per 1,000 at Jan. 1, 1948, 233 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1947, and 246 per 1,000 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the month, there was an increase of some 4,285 or 1.8 p.c. in the reported women workers, accompanied by a decline of about 1,365 or 0.2 p.c. in the number of male employees. The falling-off among the latter was due chiefly to the effect of unfavourable weather conditions in producing shortages of gas and power.

The number of men employed by leading manufacturers increased as compared with Jan. 1 in the leather, lumber, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product groups, but there were large reductions in iron and steel-using plants, together with smaller decreases in animal food, beverage, electrical apparatus and some other classes.

Among women, activity at Feb. 1 was at a decidedly higher level in textile factories than was the case a month earlier, and there were moderate gains in the leather, tobacco, beverage and miscellaneous manufactured goods industries. On the other hand, the numbers of female employees reported in iron and steel, electrical apparatus, animal food and some other classes were smaller than at the beginning of January.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1947, increases of some four p.c. and one p.c. were reported by leading manufacturers in the number of their men and women employees, respectively. The general advance in the index of employment in manufacturing was 3.4 p.c.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.



2. NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- Employment in logging showed a pronounced decline, the 672 operators^{1/} co-operating in the survey for Feb. 1 reporting a personnel of 119,712 persons, as compared with 126,155 at Jan. 1. In spite of this reduction, the latest index of employment, at 393.1, was higher than at the same date in any other winter of the record; as compared with 375.6 at Feb. 1, 1947, there was a gain of 4.7 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 27.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms at the date under review amounted to \$4,648,856, being less by 5.8 p.c. than their total of \$4,934,257 at the beginning of January; the sums then disbursed had in some cases included payment for services rendered earlier in the season.

The per capita earnings declined from \$39.11 at Jan. 1, 1948, to \$38.83 at the date under review. The Feb. 1, 1947, average had been \$31.78, and that at the same date in 1946, \$26.12. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2)

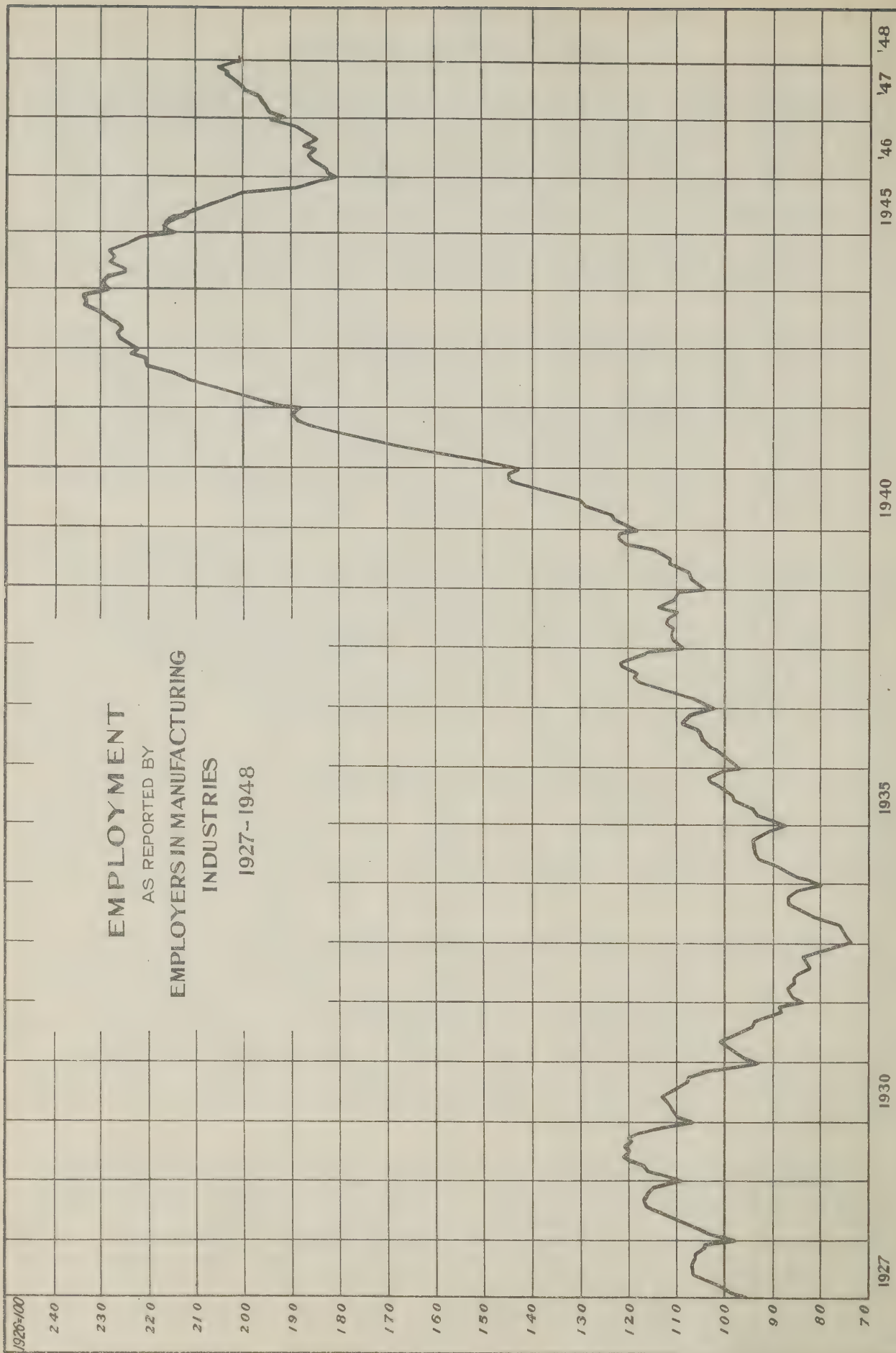
Mining.- Largely as a result of the dispute in the western coal fields, the trend of employment was downward in mining as a whole at Feb. 1, when the extraction of metallic ores afforded more employment than at Jan. 1; no general change was noted in quarrying and the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. Data were tabulated from 657 leading operators^{1/} with a combined working force of 72,113 persons, as compared with 78,506 at Jan. 1. The index of employment in the mining group as a whole fell from 167.1 in the preceding report, to 153.5 at the beginning of February, when it was 5.3 p.c. below that of 162.1 at Feb. 1, 1947. The index of payrolls, however, showed a gain of 6.4 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms at the date under review aggregated \$3,417,589, as compared with \$3,179,383 in the preceding period of observation. Partly as a result of the resumption of more normal hours of work following the holidays as reflected in the Jan. 1 figures, and partly as a result of changes in the distribution of employees in the mining group as a whole during the strike, the per capita figure rose from \$40.50 at Jan. 1, to \$47.39 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$42.12 at Feb. 1, 1947. The Dec. 1, 1947, mean was \$46.19.

Communications.- There was a seasonal decrease in employment in communications at Feb. 1, when a staff of 45,635 was employed by the co-operating companies^{1/}, whose workers at Jan. 1 had numbered 45,498. Their weekly salaries and wages at the date under review aggregated \$1,637,085, as compared with \$1,622,561 in the preceding return. The per capita weekly earnings showed a moderate advance, rising from \$35.66 at Jan. 1, to \$35.87 at the first of February, as compared with \$33.61 at Feb. 1, 1947, when the index of employment, at 155.1, had been 8.6 p.c. below that of 168.5 at the date under review. The gain in the payroll index in the 12 months was 14.8 p.c.

Transportation.- A further and larger contraction in employment was recorded in transportation at Feb. 1, according to data furnished by 827 leading employers^{1/} with 172,476 men and women on their staffs, 7,595 fewer than in their preceding return. The loss of 4.2 p.c. exceeded that usually indicated at the time of year, being also greater than the decline at Feb. 1, 1947. There was a falling-off in all three main branches of the group, that in shipping and stevedoring being especially marked. The index of employment, at 133.4, was 3.2 p.c. higher than the figure of 129.3 at the same date of last winter.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927-1948



The reported transportation employees received the sum of \$7,869,236 at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding. Their payrolls had totalled \$8,115,810 at Jan. 1, when the per capita figure, at \$45.07, was below that of \$45.63 at Feb. 1. At the same date in 1947, the average had been \$44.10, and that in 1946, \$39.25. The latest index of payrolls was 16.8 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February in 1947.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were important losses in building and highway work at the date under review, but railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment. The 2,221 contractors^{1/} from whom data were received had a working force of 178,175 persons, as compared with 185,782 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers aggregated \$6,648,481, exceeding by 4.9 p.c. their total of \$6,337,978 indicated in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings rose from \$34.12 at that date, to \$37.31 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$33.76 at the same date in 1947. At 136.7, the latest index of employment was higher by 12.8 p.c. than that of 121.2 at Feb. 1 of last winter, since when there has been a rise of 24.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, while hotels and restaurants released some employees; 1,120 leading firms^{1/} in the included service divisions reported a decrease of 294 workers, bringing their staffs to 64,539 at the beginning of February. The salaries and wages received by their employees amounted to \$1,621,003 at Feb. 1 and to \$1,583,674 at Jan. 1. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 6.5 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 15.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The per capita figures were \$24.43 at Jan. 1 and \$25.12 at Feb. 1, 1948, as compared with \$22.77 a year earlier. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former group made up about two-thirds of the total personnel reported in the service groups at the beginning of February.

Trade.- Marked curtailment in employment was noted in trade at the date under review, following the extremely large gains shown in immediately preceding surveys. Data were compiled from 3,577 of the larger merchandising establishments^{1/} with a staff of 252,673 men and women, 7.9 p.c. fewer than at the beginning of January. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms at the date under review were given as \$8,443,043, as compared with \$8,842,541 at Jan. 1. Since many of the persons laid-off had been part-time workers, the loss in the payrolls was proportionately less than that in the number of employees; consequently, the average earnings increased, rising from \$32.23 in the last report, to \$33.41 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.47 at the same date of last year.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 212.6; this was 8.2 p.c. above the Feb. 1, 1947, figure of 196.4. The index of payrolls showed a rise of 18 p.c. in the 12 months.

Financial Institutions.- The 990 co-operating financial institutions^{1/} and branches had a personnel of 83,593, as against 83,459 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these organizations amounted to \$3,137,374, as compared with \$3,118,249 which they had paid on or about Jan. 1. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$37.53, as compared with \$37.36 in the preceding survey, and \$36.49 at Feb. 1, 1947. The index of employment in financial institutions stood at 158.8, as compared with 151.4 at Feb. 1, 1947; since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 7.5 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity increased in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia at
^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

the beginning of February, but declines in employment were recorded in the remaining provinces; in some areas, the situation was worsened by industrial disputes and by unfavourable weather conditions resulting in shortages of gas and power.

In all provinces except New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the weekly salaries and wages reported for the week of Feb. 1 were higher than in the holiday week of Jan. 1. Except in Prince Edward Island, the most recent general figures of per capita earnings in all provinces exceeded those indicated in the preceding monthly survey, while in all areas, the average earnings per person in recorded employment were higher than at Feb. 1 of any earlier year of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial employment in the Maritime Area as a whole showed further seasonal curtailment at Feb. 1, when the loss was slightly below the average in the experience of past years. The trend was upward in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but there was a considerable reduction in New Brunswick. Data were received from 1,343 leading firms^{1/} in the three provinces employing 139,332 men and women, a number which was less by 2,507, or 1.8 p.c. than at Jan. 1. The latest index, at 178.7, was 6.4 p.c. above that of 168.0 at the beginning of February of last year.

In spite of the contraction in industrial employment at the date under review, there was an advance of 5.3 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments as compared with their Jan. 1 disbursements. The sums which they reported at the date under review aggregated \$4,845,504, as compared with \$4,600,881 for the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee amounted to \$34.78 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$32.44 a month earlier, \$32.99 at Feb. 1, 1947, and \$30.42 at Feb. 1, 1946. The latest payroll index was 12.3 p.c. higher than at the same date a year ago.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed some recovery as compared with Jan. 1, the improvement being mainly in animal and vegetable food and lumber factories. Iron and steel plants, on the other hand, were slacker. In the non-manufacturing divisions, differing trends were in evidence. Fairly large additions to the working forces were reported in mining and in steam railway transportation, with considerable increases in maintenance-of-way work on the railways. Logging, shipping and stevedoring, building and highway construction and maintenance and trade, however, showed important curtailment.

Quebec.- There was a decided decrease in recorded employment in Quebec at Feb. 1, when the falling-off was at variance with the movement usually indicated at that date in the years since 1901. The 4,932 co-operating establishments^{1/} reported a staff of 585,053 at the date under review, as compared with 594,271 at Jan. 1. The decline of 9,218, or 1.6 p.c., in their employees was accompanied by a seasonal rise of 5.4 p.c. in their weekly disbursements in salaries and wages. These amounted to \$21,839,524, an average of \$37.33 per employee. The per capita earnings at Jan. 1, 1948, had been \$34.85, the figure having been lowered from that of \$36.32 at Dec. 1 as a result of the loss of working time during the year-end holidays. The averages at Feb. 1 in 1947 and 1946 stood at \$33.43 and \$30.65, respectively. The index number of payrolls at the latest date was 16.4 p.c. above that of Feb. 1 a year ago, while the index of employment, at 193.7, was higher by four p.c. than the figure of 186.2 at Feb. 1, 1947.

Manufacturing showed considerably greater activity in Quebec at the beginning of February, and there were moderate advances in mining and communications. On the other hand, curtailment was noted in logging, transportation, construction and trade. In some cases, these declines were seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing group, there were additions to the personnel in many divisions, the more important exceptions being lumber, pulp and paper, beverage and electrical apparatus plants, in

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

which the declines were not on a large scale. There were especially noteworthy gains in textile factories, with smaller advances in leather, vegetable food, tobacco, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product plants.

Ontario.- The trend of employment in the larger industrial establishments in Ontario was unfavourable at Feb. 1, the contraction being contra-seasonal in character. The 7,492 leading firms^{1/} furnishing data had a combined working force of 832,994, as compared with 851,115 in the preceding survey. Their latest aggregate of weekly salaries and wages, however, was considerably higher, standing at \$33,198,124, as compared with \$31,578,728 at the beginning of January; the average per employee had then been lowered, mainly by the observance of the holidays, to \$37.10, while the latest figure was \$39.85, as compared with \$35.93 at Feb. 1 in 1947, and \$32.35 at Feb. 1 in 1946. The index of employment in Ontario, at 198.4, exceeded by 5.8 p.c. that of 187.6 a year earlier. In this comparison, the index of payrolls showed a rise of 17.4 p.c.

There was a decrease in activity in factory work at the date under review, when some 3,000 employees were laid-off by the co-operating establishments^{1/}. The gas shortage resulting from unfavourable weather conditions seriously affected employment in the iron and steel industries; in many cases, however, the losses were temporary. There were smaller reductions in food-processing plants, in which they were largely seasonal in character. On the other hand, numerous branches of manufacturing showed recovery from the year-end declines indicated in their preceding report. The upward movement was especially pronounced in textile plants. There were smaller increases in leather, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, paper product, rubber, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining showed heightened activity, but there were contractions in logging, transportation, construction and trade. Little general change was noted in communications and services.

Prairie Provinces.- In accordance with the usual trend at mid-winter in the years since 1920, industrial employment in the Prairie Area was curtailed at the beginning of February, when an important dispute in the coal fields also contributed to the general decline. The 2,529 leading employers^{1/} from whom returns were received reported 216,598 persons on their staffs, as compared with 230,167 at Jan. 1. This loss of 5.9 p.c. was above the average at Feb. 1 in earlier years. All three provinces in this area shared in the downward movement. Industrially, there were particularly large reductions in mining, construction, transportation and trade; the losses in the first-named were due in the main to strikes. Moderate decreases were indicated in manufacturing as a whole, in which animal food plants showed a seasonal falling-off in employment. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in lumber, printing and publishing, textile and iron and steel factories.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries amounted to \$8,265,419, an increase of three p.c. over their disbursements of \$8,524,415 in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average earnings per employee advanced from \$37.04 in the last report, to \$38.16 at Feb. 1; at the same date in 1947 and 1946, the figures had been \$35.64 and \$32.85, respectively. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has shown a rise of 1.2 p.c., while the index of payrolls has mounted by 8.3 p.c.

British Columbia.- There was a further recession in British Columbia at Feb. 1, when the dispute in the coal mining industry was a factor in the situation. The general loss in employment was contra-seasonal in character, according to the experience of earlier years. The 2,264 leading firms^{1/} furnishing information reported

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

181,848 workers; as compared with 185,427 at Jan. 1, there was a reduction of 1.9 p.c. at the date under review. The persons in recorded employment received \$7,478,180 in weekly salaries and wages, a sum which was higher by 3.3 p.c. than that of \$7,240,112 disbursed by the same establishments for the holiday week of Jan. 1. The latest weekly per capita figure was \$41.12, as compared with \$39.08 at Jan. 1, \$36.93 at Feb. 1, 1947, and \$34.74 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the last year, the index of payrolls has risen by 17.1 p.c., and that of employment, by 5.3 p.c.

Manufacturing showed a considerable advance at the beginning of February, when there were large gains in the animal food and the iron and steel divisions. Lumber mills and chemical plants also afforded more employment, but vegetable food, beverage and non-ferrous metal factories were quieter. Logging, mining, transportation and trade showed important losses in employment; as already mentioned, the decline in mining was largely due to the strike. On the other hand, construction firms reported heightened activity.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Feb. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- There was a substantial falling-off in employment in Halifax at Feb. 1. The loss in transportation was particularly noteworthy, but the trend was also downward in manufacturing, construction and trade. Within the manufacturing division, animal food processing reported seasonal improvement, while there were declines in iron and steel and other plants. Statistics were compiled from 261 of the larger firms^{1/} in the city, with a staff of 22,063 men and women, as compared with 24,109 a month earlier. Accompanying this decrease, was a rise of 0.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages of the co-operating establishments; these stood at \$735,482 at the date under review, as compared with \$730,713 in the week of Jan. 1. The latest per capita figure, at \$33.34, was considerably higher than that of \$30.31 at Jan. 1, when loss of working time during the holiday season had seriously affected the average earnings. The mean at Feb. 1, 1947, had also been \$33.34. Since then, the index numbers of employment and weekly payrolls in Halifax have fallen by 7.9 p.c.

Saint John.- Manufacturing in Saint John afforded less employment than at Jan. 1, there being declines in several industries, notably in iron and steel factories; lumber mills, on the other hand, were rather more active. This was also the case in transportation, but construction, trade and some other non-manufacturing classes released employees. An aggregate working force of 15,475 men and women was indicated by the 177 leading firms^{1/} furnishing data, who had reported 15,754 employees at Jan. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages had then amounted to \$501,617, rising to \$513,426 at the date under review. The latest average earnings per worker were \$33.18, as compared with \$31.84 at Jan. 1, and \$31.05 at Feb. 1 of last year. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Saint John shows a gain of 5.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, of 14.2 p.c.

Montreal.- There was further recession in industrial employment in Montreal at Feb. 1, the decrease being contra-seasonal in the experience of the years since 1922. Information was received from 2,786 of the larger employers^{1/} in the city with a personnel of 283,271, as compared with 285,491 in their last report. In spite of this loss of 0.8 p.c., there was a rise of 7.3 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed, bringing their Feb. 1 aggregate to \$10,589,091. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$37.38 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.57 at Jan. 1, 1948, \$33.96 at Feb. 1, 1947 and \$31.31 at Feb. 1, 1946. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has mounted by 13.2 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.9 p.c.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

Large increases in staffs were noted in manufacturing, notably in textile, leather, iron and steel, vegetable food and miscellaneous manufactured product plants; electrical apparatus plants, on the other hand, showed reduced activity. In the non-manufacturing classes, there was moderate improvement in communications, but considerable curtailment was reported in transportation and retail trade, the losses being mainly seasonal in character.

Quebec City.- Further in curtailment in industrial activity was indicated in Quebec at Feb. 1, when trade showed a considerable decline; the changes indicated in other industries were moderate. There was a rather small advance in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products. The 340 leading establishments^{1/} contributing to the latest survey had an aggregate working force of 28,403 persons, 386 fewer than at Jan. 1. This was a decline of 1.3 p.c., which was accompanied by an increase of 4.8 p.c. in their weekly payrolls. Their salaries and wages at Feb. 1 aggregated \$897,218, as compared with \$855,869 a month earlier. The per capita earnings of the employees of the co-operating firms rose from \$29.73 at Jan. 1, to \$31.59 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.76 at Feb. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment, at 187.6, was higher by 13.8 p.c. than at the beginning of February of last year, while the gain in the index of payrolls in the 12 months amounted to 24.6 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- There was little general change in the employment situation in Sherbrooke at Feb. 1, when a combined working force of 10,449 persons was reported by the 111 leading employers^{1/} furnishing data, who had had a staff of 10,489 men and women at Jan. 1. The salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment were stated as \$291,997 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, and \$345,545 in the week of Feb. 1. The average per employee rose from \$37.21 at the former date, to \$37.36 at the latter, as compared with \$29.72 at the beginning of February of last winter. In the 12 months, the index of employment has increased by 3.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 15.2 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Lowered industrial activity was noted in Three Rivers, the 101 leading establishments^{1/} from which returns were received reducing their staffs by 1.1 p.c. to 10,368 at the first of February. Their salaries and wages were then higher, however, largely as a result of the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the year-end holidays. The latest reported total was \$395,464, or \$38.14 per employee, as compared with an aggregate of \$376,383, and a per capita figure of \$35.90 at the beginning of January; the average at Feb. 1, 1947, was \$32.98. Construction and trade afforded rather less employment at the date under review than had been the case a month earlier, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight. In comparison with Feb. 1, 1947, the latest index of employment in this city showed an increase of 4.9 p.c., accompanied by that of 21 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Toronto.- The Feb. 1 survey showed a recession in employment in Toronto. There was a substantial seasonal decline in trade, and transportation and construction were also quieter. On the other hand, improvement was noted in manufacturing, in which there were fairly large gains in lumber, leather, printing and publishing, paper product, textile, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. Statistics were tabulated from 2,644 of the larger employers^{1/}, whose working forces included 264,204 men and women, as compared with 267,849 at Jan. 1. Indicating operations on a more usual scale following the holiday season reflected in the preceding monthly tabulation, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms rose by 5.8 p.c., from \$9,935,159 at Jan. 1 to \$10,510,707 at the date under review. The per capita figure was then \$39.78, as compared with \$37.09 a month earlier, \$39.01 at Dec. 1 and \$35.45 at Feb. 1, 1947.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

The most recent index of employment was 196.1, as compared with 198.9 at the beginning of January, and 185.1 at Feb. 1 of last year. Since then, there has been a rise of 5.9 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 19.5 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Ottawa.- The tendency was downward in Ottawa at Feb. 1, largely due to a seasonal slackening in employment in trade. Construction was also quieter, while manufacturing was rather brisker than at Jan. 1. On the whole, there was a reduction of 440 in the personnel of the 315 leading firms^{1/} furnishing information, whose staffs aggregated 24,446 at Feb. 1. In spite of this loss of 1.8 p.c. in the number of their employees as compared with Jan. 1, there was a gain of 3.8 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed: these were given as \$819,628, compared with \$789,476 in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The weekly earnings of the typical individual in recorded employment averaged \$33.53, as compared with the per capita figure of \$31.72 at Jan. 1, \$33.15 at Dec. 1, and \$30.89 at Feb. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment, at 182.1, was 2.5 p.c. above that at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls was higher by 11.3 p.c.

Hamilton.- The level of industrial activity in Hamilton showed little change at the beginning of February, according to information received from 443 of the larger establishments^{1/} employing 63,163 men and women, as compared with 63,259 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms at the date under review amounted to \$2,578,341, as against \$2,412,141 in their last report. In the month, there was a loss of 0.2 p.c. in their employees, accompanied by an increase of 6.9 p.c. in their payrolls. The per capita earnings advanced from \$38.13 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$40.82 at the beginning of February; the figure at Feb. 1, 1947, was \$36.30. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 6.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 19.6 p.c.

There was an upward trend in employment in manufacturing at the date under review, when textile and iron and steel plants showed considerable improvement as compared with a month earlier. Construction and trade, however, were seasonally quieter.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a substantial decline, mainly in manufacturing which was seriously affected by the gas and power shortages resulting from unfavourable weather conditions. There were also moderate losses in construction and trade. Data were compiled from 273 leading firms^{1/} who reported a combined working force of 29,812 persons, as compared with 37,922 at Jan. 1. This was a reduction of 22.7 p.c., which was accompanied by a loss of 15.2 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers totalled \$1,218,390, as compared with \$1,436,575 at Jan. 1. In spite of the diminution in activity due to the cause just mentioned, the latest figure of per capita earnings, at \$41.57, was a good deal higher than the average of \$37.88 recorded for the holiday week of Jan. 1, although it was lower than the Feb. 1, 1947, mean of \$42.90. Also as a result of the gas situation, the index of employment, at 206.7 at the date under review, was lower by 15.1 p.c. than that of 243.6 at the beginning of February, 1947. The index of payrolls showed a decline of 16.9 p.c. in the same comparison.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A further reduction was noted in industrial employment in Fort William and Port Arthur at Feb. 1, when data received from 137 of the larger establishments^{1/} in the area showed a personnel of 11,529, - 675 fewer than at Jan. 1, the loss amounting to 5.5 p.c. The salaries and wages earned by these workers, however, showed a small gain, rising from \$476,708 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$485,233 at the date under review, when the average per employee was \$42.09.

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

The per capita figure a month earlier had been \$39.06, and that at the first of February, 1947, \$36.86. Manufacturing, particularly in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions, showed rather greater activity at the date under review than at Jan. 1, but trade and transportation were seasonally slacker.

As compared with the same date of last year, there was an increase of 14.2 p.c. in the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur, accompanied by that of 30.8 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Industrial activity showed little general change in Kitchener and Waterloo at Feb. 1, when improvement was noted in manufacturing, but construction and trade were seasonally slacker. Within the manufacturing division, leather, lumber, electrical apparatus and some other groups reported moderately heightened employment, while there were losses in rubber and certain other classes. A combined working force of 20,739 men and women was employed by the 188 leading firms^{1/} furnishing information, who had had 20,745 persons on their staffs at the beginning of January. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments considerably increased, rising from \$721,868 at Jan. 1 to \$787,624 at the beginning of February. The latest average earnings were \$37.98, as compared with \$34.80 a month earlier, and \$33.69 at Feb. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has gained by 4.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 18.9 p.c.

London.- The general trend of employment in London at Feb. 1 was unfavourable, there being seasonal decreases in the non-manufacturing classes, notably in trade. Manufacturing, however, showed heightened activity, especially in food and electrical apparatus factories. Data were tabulated from 287 leading employers^{1/} who had a staff of 25,598 persons at Feb. 1, as compared with 25,683 at Jan. 1, when their weekly payrolls had been given as \$885,740, rising to \$939,374 at the beginning of February. The per capita figure was then \$36.70; that in the holiday week of Jan. 1 was \$34.49, while the average at Feb. 1, 1947, had been \$32.61. In the year, the index of employment in London has advanced by 2.9 p.c., and that of salaries and wages, by 16.3 p.c.

Winnipeg.- The seasonal shrinkage in employment in Winnipeg was rather above the average at Feb. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record, also exceeding that indicated at the same date of last winter. There was little general change in manufacturing, in which seasonal curtailment was noted in food-processing plants, but there were increases in the textile, printing and publishing and iron and steel divisions. Trade showed a substantial reduction, following greatly heightened activity at the holiday season; the movement in transportation, building and hotels and restaurants was also downward, although the losses were moderate. Seven hundred and twenty-three leading establishments^{1/} reported 65,206 workers, to whom they paid the sum of \$2,316,292 in weekly salaries and wages at Feb. 1; at Jan. 1, their employees had numbered 67,257, while their payrolls had then aggregated \$2,251,256. The latest per capita earnings were \$35.52, compared with \$33.47 at Jan. 1, 1948, and \$32.64 at Feb. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the general index of employment in Winnipeg has risen by 2.3 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 11.1 p.c.

Regina.- A reduction in industrial activity was indicated in Regina at Feb. 1, when there were pronounced seasonal losses in trade, with smaller decreases in manufacturing and transportation. The 130 larger employers^{1/} from whom statistics were received at the first of February reported a working force of 10,330 men and women, as compared with 11,189 at Jan. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were given as \$355,433, a sum lower by 5.8 p.c. than that of \$377,379 indicated in the preceding return. The average earnings per employee, however, rose from \$33.73 in the holiday

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

week of Jan. 1, to \$34.41 at the beginning of February; the per capita figure at Feb. 1, 1947, had been \$31.51. In the latter comparison, there was a gain of 5.3 p.c. in the index of employment in Regina, accompanied by that of 12.1 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed a further decline at Feb. 1, the trend being downward in trade, manufacturing and construction. The 146 leading firms^{1/} making returns employed 7,560 persons, - 445 fewer than at Jan. 1. The sum of \$256,542 was distributed in weekly payrolls to those in recorded employment at the date under review, as compared with \$263,082 paid by the same concerns a month earlier. The average earnings per employee were then \$32.36, as compared with \$33.93 at the beginning of February; the per capita figure at Feb. 1 of last winter had been \$30.81; in the 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has advanced by 5.4 p.c., while that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 16.2 p.c.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was again unfavourable; the 307 larger establishments^{1/} from which statistics were received reported 20,726 employees at the beginning of February, as compared with 21,440 at Jan. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these firms at the date under review amounted to \$768,250, exceeding by 1.6 p.c. their total of \$756,300 in the holiday week of Jan. 1. The average per employee had then been \$35.28, rising to \$37.07 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.38 at the beginning of February of last winter. There were large seasonal declines in the personnel reported at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier in trade, together with smaller losses in transportation and construction. Manufacturing showed a minor advance. In the last 12 months, there has been an increase of 7.6 p.c. in the index of employment in this city, accompanied by a gain of 18.4 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Edmonton.- Industrial activity in Edmonton was slightly reduced at the first of February, when 88 men and women were released by the 253 leading employers^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey, bringing their staffs to 20,662. Retail trade was slacker, and the trend was also retrogressive in transportation and mining. Construction was rather more active, while manufacturing showed no general change. The aggregate salaries and wages disbursed by the firms furnishing information were considerably higher, rising from \$697,360 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$728,160 in that of Feb. 1. The latest average per employee was \$35.24, as compared with \$33.61 at Jan. 1, and \$31.82 at Feb. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in Edmonton has advanced by eight p.c., and there has been a gain of 19.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Vancouver.- The general trend of employment was downward in Vancouver at the beginning of February. Retail trade showed a considerable decline, but there was improvement in manufacturing, and greater activity was also noted in transportation and construction. The fluctuations in the remaining industries were slight. The 996 leading firms^{1/} whose returns were received had a combined working force of 84,649 persons, 167 fewer than at the beginning of January. The index of employment, at 226.1, was higher by 5.9 p.c. than at Feb. 1, 1947, while the index of weekly payrolls showed a rise of 17.4 p.c. during the year. The weekly total of salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers at Feb. 1 was \$3,300,189, as compared with \$3,098,612 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings rose from \$36.53 in the holiday week of Jan. 1, to \$38.99 at the date under review, as compared with \$35.07 at the beginning of February of last year.

Victoria.- Slightly greater industrial activity was noted in Victoria at Feb. 1, when the staffs of 214 co-operating establishments^{1/} stood at 13,722, having risen from 13,700 at Jan. 1. Their salaries and wages also showed an increase, due to the return to more normal operations following the year-end holiday season,

^{1/} See explanatory notes at the end of this report.

as well as to a slightly higher level of employment. The latest weekly aggregate report was \$534,872, as compared with \$481,468 at Jan. 1. The average per employce advanced from \$35.14 at that date, to \$38.84 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$34.00 a year earlier. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Victoria showed an increase of 2.3 p.c., while the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 17 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1948, and Feb. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Jan. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Jan. 1, 1948, and Feb. 1, 1947.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and wages at Feb. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947
MANUFACTURING	1,050,502	41,341,538	\$ 39.35	\$ 36.31	\$ 35.34	119.3	119.0	115.4	181.0	166.6	156.8			
Animal products - edible	44,910	1,710,834	38.09	36.13	34.52	130.1	132.0	127.4	198.4	191.1	172.8			
Fur and products	3,959	144,743	36.56	35.93	31.37	127.4	127.0	115.0	174.2	170.7	136.8			
Leather and products	31,663	946,055	29.86	27.19	27.07	110.5	106.9	116.9	173.9	153.1	168.0			
Boots and shoes	19,422	553,988	28.52	25.92	26.18	106.7	104.0	112.4	171.3	151.7	166.0			
Lumber and its products	77,117	2,664,768	34.37	31.88	31.33	118.4	117.3	111.0	195.7	177.5	162.5			
Rough and dressed lumber	48,909	1,600,394	36.45	33.44	32.55	105.7	104.2	96.3	182.9	165.5	146.9			
Furniture	16,071	544,134	33.86	30.88	29.88	155.0	150.9	148.9	216.4	192.1	185.2			
Other lumber products	17,137	540,240	31.52	28.89	29.84	132.3	134.6	127.1	219.8	205.1	192.0			
Plant products - edible	58,412	1,935,589	33.21	31.23	29.69	132.0	132.4	130.7	195.2	184.1	175.1			
Pulp and paper products	111,563	4,990,039	44.73	42.08	39.37	138.7	137.6	129.8	208.5	194.6	172.7			
Pulp and paper	44,127	2,482,897	51.59	49.84	44.80	131.9	132.0	122.6	213.5	206.5	175.4			
Paper products	21,994	794,770	36.14	31.18	31.61	157.9	155.1	152.5	239.3	203.0	193.4			
Printing and publishing	47,442	1,712,372	41.32	38.70	37.11	137.5	135.7	128.8	190.6	176.1	162.0			
Rubber products	24,443	1,044,894	42.75	37.65	38.62	143.9	143.2	143.5	262.3	230.0	236.5			
Textile products	158,514	4,909,890	30.97	26.83	27.31	113.2	109.3	108.2	183.2	153.2	154.4			
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,566	1,924,146	32.85	28.61	28.45	110.6	108.5	105.4	192.2	164.3	158.1			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,426	719,154	32.07	27.79	27.85	91.3	89.0	88.2	152.3	128.8	127.7			
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,693	506,375	32.27	27.54	27.29	114.2	111.8	108.0	206.5	172.4	165.1			
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,201	519,840	34.20	30.42	29.90	137.6	136.3	130.8	253.8	223.8	209.1			
Hosiery and knit goods	28,968	750,526	27.83	24.18	24.98	124.1	119.2	113.7	190.6	159.0	157.2			
Garments & personal furnishings	56,008	1,669,015	29.80	25.50	26.90	115.7	110.1	110.1	179.7	146.4	154.0			
Other textile products	16,972	566,203	33.36	29.09	28.30	98.7	95.1	103.1	159.0	133.7	141.1			
Tobacco	12,180	379,865	31.19	24.43	26.97	137.0	131.4	141.8	238.0	178.7	212.9			
Beverages	18,211	781,021	42.89	41.73	38.12	158.7	162.2	145.5	229.3	228.0	186.3			
Chemicals & allied products	41,325	1,768,157	42.79	40.95	37.49	93.9	92.8	93.2	149.3	141.2	130.4			
Clay, glass and stone products	20,677	830,637	40.17	36.93	34.87	134.6	135.3	134.4	218.2	201.6	186.5			
Electric light and power	26,675	1,166,224	43.72	42.65	40.44	130.9	131.1	116.7	180.9	176.6	148.1			
Electrical apparatus	52,857	2,154,816	40.77	39.55	36.13	168.6	169.5	155.5	255.8	249.6	207.3			
Iron and steel products	288,783	12,401,090	43.39	39.35	40.13	106.7	108.8	104.7	152.1	140.5	135.2			
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,720	1,802,689	46.56	43.21	42.64	132.5	130.3	123.5	177.1	161.5	147.6			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,952	1,287,657	42.99	38.51	38.84	116.5	116.5	113.9	175.0	156.6	155.0			
Agricultural implements	17,922	824,632	46.01	42.31	38.71	197.5	187.0	159.9	343.7	299.4	240.0			
Land vehicles and aircraft	103,660	4,468,823	43.11	40.00	41.80	91.2	97.9	92.5	121.0	120.5	120.6			
Automobiles and parts	36,516	1,603,433	43.91	38.78	42.78	93.3	114.5	100.7	106.6	115.5	115.4			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,409	922,560	43.10	36.68	39.18	109.4	109.3	118.4	157.6	134.1	153.0			
Heating appliances	7,665	301,611	39.35	35.96	34.78	142.9	144.0	131.4	215.4	198.3	173.5			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,482	504,363	43.93	40.38	41.02	98.7	96.6	85.4	177.6	159.8	145.7			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,369	358,664	42.36	34.73	38.77	95.2	95.0	96.6	176.4	144.2	164.9			
Other iron and steel products	46,604	1,943,991	41.71	36.46	37.14	103.6	103.0	103.5	154.4	134.3	137.5			
Non-ferrous metal products	49,113	2,743,425	43.84	41.54	38.27	118.1	117.0	108.9	187.0	178.3	152.0			
Non-metallic minerals products	15,001	718,060	47.87	45.89	41.62	117.3	118.5	115.5	191.2	185.2	159.9			
Miscellaneous	18,099	627,431	34.67	31.43	30.78	137.9	133.5	144.1	221.8	194.6	200.6			
LOGGING	119,712	4,648,856	38.83	39.11	31.78	248.3	261.7	237.3	483.9	513.6	378.3			
MINING	72,173	3,417,588	47.82	40.50	42.12	36.6	94.3	91.5	128.6	119.7	120.9			
Coal	17,103	768,490	44.93	38.74	41.69	37.8	97.5	106.8	119.7	140.6	174.9			
Metallic ores	41,014	2,045,904	49.96	43.34	44.88	86.0	83.8	77.4	118.5	100.1	95.9			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,996	600,195	42.88	38.99	34.84	131.6	131.6	116.0	209.1	190.2	160.7			
COMMUNICATIONS	45,665	1,637,086	35.87	35.66	33.67	173.4	172.8	159.6	226.0	224.0	196.8			
Telegraphs	8,195	301,173	36.75	38.41	36.78	120.3	121.1	115.5	173.6	182.6	166.7			
Telephones	36,912	1,314,809	35.62	34.95	32.86	189.7	188.6	173.2	241.8	235.9	205.5			
TRANSPORTATION	172,476	7,869,238	45.63	46.07	44.10	135.0	141.0	130.9	188.3	194.2	176.3			
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,250	2,477,130	41.81	40.11	38.01	153.0	155.2	148.6	219.1	213.2	194.0			
Steam railway operation	89,966	4,453,475	49.50	50.31	49.50	131.3	134.1	129.5	179.5	186.2	176.9			
Shipping and stevedoring	23,260	938,631	40.35	38.55	37.67	106.2	128.3	95.3	165.6	191.2	137.9			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	178,175	6,648,481	37.31	34.12	33.76	98.3	102.5	87.2	159.3	151.9	128.0			
Building	85,428	3,501,789	40.99	35.00	35.69	129.4	135.9	112.0	183.8	164.8	138.4			
Highway	54,530	1,786,887	32.77	31.53	30.61	74.7	83.5	64.3	126.8	136.3	101.7			
Railway	38,217	1,359,805	35.58	36.34	33.96	88.3	81.3	86.7	158.3	148.7	148.2			
SERVICES	64,539	1,621,003	25.12	24.43	22.77	139.0	139.6	130.5	212.4	207.5	183.7			
Hotels and restaurants	42,450	1,010,565	23.81	23.51	22.01	145.8	147.5	135.7	230.0	229.8	200.3			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	22,089	610,436	27.64	26.24	24.24	128.0	126.8	122.4	188.5	177.3	160.6			
TRADE	252,673	8,443,043	33.41	32.23	30.47	135.6	147.2	125.3	191.0	200.0	161.8			
Retail	179,137	5,561,529	31.05	29.92	28.50	133.0	149.2	122.4	190.1	205.6	160.2			
Wholesale	73,536	2,881,514	39.19	38.54	35.97	145.7	145.5	135.7	192.6	189.1	165.2			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,365,925	75,625,231	38.67	36.28	35.03	123.9	126.9	118.3	185.7	178.3	160.6			
FINANCE	83,593	3,137,374	37.53	37.36	36.49	136.8	136.6	130.4	177.0	175.8	164.7			
Banks and trust companies	47,011	1,554,673	33.07	32.87	32.85	144.7	144.7	138.5	183.3	182.2	174.0			
Brokerage and stock market	3,814	175,036	45.89	45.82	42.93	162.8	161.2	175.1	216.6	214.0	241.5			
Insurance	32,768	1,407,665	42.96	42.85	41.06	124.4	124.0	116.8	166.7	165.9	149.7			
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,039,418	78,764,205	38.62	36.32	35.09	124.4	127.2	118.8	185.4	178.2	160.7			

* See explanatory statement at end of this report.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947
						Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947			
Maritime - Manufacturing	47,443	1,722,376	36.30	33.18	33.32	110.6	109.9	109.7	173.0	157.0	157.5			
Provinces Lumber products	4,556	127,731	28.04	24.69	26.08	89.8	85.0	88.4	137.3	117.1	128.9			
Pulp and paper products	6,011	260,152	43.28	41.61	39.06	114.3	116.0	110.2	188.0	183.3	164.0			
Iron and steel	17,834	758,837	42.55	38.07	38.31	108.3	110.0	114.6	168.6	153.3	162.5			
Logging	9,725	299,145	30.76	39.36	26.19	162.5	185.1	187.8	328.4	478.6	323.3			
Mining	15,110	674,015	44.61	32.31	38.55	83.5	79.7	90.3	162.6	112.4	151.5			
Transportation	20,247	846,130	41.79	40.06	42.08	199.9	205.8	186.2	287.8	284.0	267.5			
Construction	24,493	686,441	28.03	27.39	29.40	101.2	100.6	66.6	147.9	143.4	101.7			
Trade	16,215	456,515	28.15	26.39	26.81	128.9	142.3	124.4	179.1	185.4	163.3			
Maritimes - All Industries	139,332	4,845,504	34.78	32.44	32.99	117.3	119.4	110.2	186.6	177.1	166.0			
Quebec - Manufacturing	340,507	12,703,027	37.31	34.25	33.57	117.0	115.4	113.8	182.4	165.1	159.5			
Lumber products	16,408	499,192	30.42	27.56	28.24	103.9	105.0	106.6	203.5	186.5	181.9			
Pulp and paper products	38,994	1,797,105	46.09	43.19	40.47	130.7	130.9	122.3	206.8	194.1	170.3			
Textile products	85,437	2,605,465	30.50	26.35	26.96	116.3	112.2	112.1	189.0	157.5	161.9			
Chemicals	16,698	708,766	42.45	40.26	37.58	80.6	79.9	80.0	126.5	118.8	112.2			
Iron and steel	71,370	2,995,603	41.97	38.06	39.42	112.7	111.9	112.1	156.5	140.8	146.2			
Logging	54,211	2,024,778	37.35	36.52	29.23	251.0	265.3	238.6	687.6	710.7	508.6			
Mining	14,681	665,747	45.35	40.48	38.15	117.2	113.8	101.7	162.4	140.8	121.2			
Communications	12,186	457,225	37.52	37.11	36.14	191.9	190.3	172.5	227.0	222.6	196.5			
Transportation	41,531	1,863,727	44.88	45.06	44.78	120.6	130.1	116.3	169.5	183.6	162.1			
Construction	45,653	1,719,702	37.67	33.02	32.84	86.5	92.2	83.8	148.7	158.9	125.9			
Services ^{1/}	17,238	434,278	25.19	24.10	22.66	147.3	148.5	137.9	214.4	206.7	188.7			
Trade	59,046	1,971,120	33.38	32.01	30.02	134.3	145.7	124.9	186.8	194.2	156.4			
Quebec - All Industries	585,053	21,839,604	37.33	34.85	33.43	123.1	125.1	118.4	191.9	181.9	164.9			
Ontario - Manufacturing	514,559	20,940,782	40.70	37.53	36.41	118.1	118.8	113.5	176.2	163.5	151.1			
Lumber products	24,924	830,804	33.33	30.20	29.68	115.1	114.4	112.3	180.7	162.7	156.0			
Plant products - edible	31,379	1,033,358	32.93	30.63	29.63	135.8	137.2	135.0	192.4	180.8	170.4			
Pulp and paper products	51,324	2,263,989	44.11	41.42	38.49	148.4	146.1	139.9	215.8	199.5	178.7			
Textile products	61,455	1,974,165	32.12	28.05	28.28	107.9	104.1	102.4	173.3	146.4	144.2			
Chemicals	20,007	867,416	43.36	41.53	37.62	101.6	100.4	100.6	162.0	153.4	140.4			
Electrical apparatus	36,852	1,548,149	42.01	39.47	35.45	169.0	169.1	154.8	256.5	241.1	203.1			
Iron and steel	160,015	7,063,647	44.14	40.01	40.64	101.1	105.3	97.5	143.5	135.5	127.8			
Non-ferrous metal products	29,282	1,263,540	43.16	41.07	38.42	120.9	119.7	113.8	197.8	186.3	166.5			
Logging	38,039	1,553,044	40.33	39.85	34.91	375.0	379.9	344.2	849.3	839.9	665.2			
Mining	24,555	1,188,611	48.41	40.44	43.81	79.4	77.5	75.8	108.9	88.9	94.0			
Communications	18,495	674,389	36.46	36.08	34.06	184.8	183.9	174.7	243.4	239.6	215.6			
Transportation	50,194	2,334,710	46.61	46.09	44.61	132.3	139.2	126.2	178.3	185.9	163.5			
Construction	61,593	2,458,135	39.91	35.91	35.07	106.1	111.4	95.3	166.2	156.9	131.1			
Services ^{1/}	25,577	642,638	25.13	24.63	22.20	129.3	129.1	120.9	208.5	204.1	172.0			
Trade	99,982	3,405,815	34.06	32.85	31.19	130.8	143.1	118.5	186.6	196.9	155.6			
Ontario - All Industries	832,994	33,198,124	39.85	37.10	35.93	123.0	125.7	116.3	180.8	172.0	154.0			
Prairie - Manufacturing	70,566	2,692,740	38.16	36.10	34.73	130.6	131.3	127.5	192.4	182.9	169.8			
Provinces Animal products - edible	12,108	482,436	39.84	36.12	34.70	139.2	152.8	142.3	211.6	210.5	188.8			
Lumber products	4,610	151,573	32.88	29.36	28.98	124.1	114.8	125.2	196.4	162.2	165.5			
Plant products - edible	6,838	239,921	35.09	33.81	31.82	152.3	152.4	153.0	215.4	209.0	193.8			
Textile products	5,037	144,904	28.77	23.90	24.44	119.9	115.2	119.7	197.4	157.6	167.8			
Iron and steel	21,837	893,154	40.90	39.61	39.13	118.3	116.8	110.9	175.7	167.9	157.6			
Mining	10,380	523,279	50.41	46.30	45.88	93.7	148.1	138.4	134.3	195.0	180.8			
Communications	6,088	211,823	34.79	35.09	32.03	143.5	143.2	130.0	193.5	194.7	161.4			
Transportation	40,061	1,844,589	46.04	46.13	44.77	128.5	131.7	125.6	173.7	178.3	165.7			
Construction	26,794	988,194	36.88	35.88	33.80	81.2	88.2	74.5	133.8	141.5	112.8			
Services ^{1/}	10,147	249,914	24.63	23.93	23.20	135.5	138.2	132.0	198.0	195.4	186.6			
Trade	48,558	1,634,771	33.67	32.45	30.71	136.9	148.4	131.3	190.3	198.8	167.1			
Prairies - All Industries	216,598	8,265,419	38.16	37.04	35.64	121.9	129.5	120.5	175.7	181.2	162.3			
British Columbia - Manufacturing	77,427	3,282,613	42.40	39.28	37.97	137.0	134.5	131.5	205.9	187.2	176.3			
Animal products - edible	6,624	248,451	37.51	37.44	34.90	138.5	122.1	149.0	201.9	177.7	202.8			
Lumber products	26,619	1,075,468	40.40	37.78	37.43	141.6	140.3	116.1	216.4	200.5	163.6			
Plant products - edible	4,095	147,109	35.92	33.91	28.59	120.2	127.5	162.2	215.0	215.2	203.8			
Pulp and paper products	9,514	446,033	46.83	44.23	41.99	145.8	145.6	128.5	208.1	196.0	169.5			
Iron and steel	14,727	689,849	46.84	39.23	41.50	123.2	117.6	131.4	192.2	153.6	183.4			
Non-ferrous metal products	4,088	196,646	48.10	46.05	42.53	124.4	127.8	116.9	170.0	166.8	140.4			
Logging	13,733	651,780	47.46	49.37	40.16	145.4	165.7	133.5	174.3	206.6	155.9			
Mining	7,367	365,937	49.54	43.10	44.14	73.4	93.7	81.1	103.9	115.4	102.1			
Transportation	20,443	980,080	47.94	45.45	42.24	152.4	153.2	158.3	236.9	225.8	217.0			
Construction	19,642	796,009	40.53	36.73	35.88	150.6	145.9	136.2	238.2	209.1	191.5			
Services ^{1/}	8,962	241,683	27.00	26.60	25.51	175.7	175.8	157.8	257.4	253.6	219.2			
Trade	28,872	974,822	33.76	33.50	30.73	157.2	165.6	140.9	228.8	239.1	191.0			
B. C. - All Industries	181,848	7,478,180	41.12	39.05	36.83	141.1	143.8	134.0	203.6	197.1	173.8			

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1948, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Prince Edward Island - Manufacturing	880	27,770	31.55	28.40	27.03	167.9	157.4	146.5	247.4	221.9	202.9
Trade	696	14,442	20.75	20.02	19.53	121.5	127.0	116.5	143.6	145.2	126.1
- All Industries	3,597	103,479	28.77	29.51	28.20	158.9	142.1	116.4	209.8	192.4	151.1
Nova Scotia - Manufacturing	26,129	953,768	36.50	33.24	33.34	108.1	107.7	110.1	163.5	148.2	152.2
Animal products - edible	2,404	70,419	29.29	26.71	28.51	102.6	88.4	76.9	154.7	121.5	107.4
Iron and steel	12,094	524,558	43.37	38.58	38.77	98.7	99.9	106.4	160.6	144.6	154.5
Mining	14,072	634,280	45.07	32.14	38.74	84.0	79.9	91.4	164.3	111.4	153.6
Coal	13,301	605,303	45.51	32.23	39.02	83.8	79.5	91.9	165.1	110.8	155.0
Transportation	9,022	369,496	40.95	35.56	40.49	164.0	187.5	164.3	245.3	243.5	243.0
Steam railway operations	3,777	179,621	47.56	46.01	44.32	112.5	108.1	114.4	182.7	189.9	173.3
Shipping and stevedoring	4,233	150,964	35.66	29.25	37.99	284.4	371.5	279.5	428.2	458.6	448.4
Construction	14,428	369,523	25.81	25.09	28.21	85.4	80.5	54.9	122.5	113.1	86.7
Building	2,882	91,171	31.53	25.72	30.49	57.9	65.3	76.9	83.7	77.4	106.3
Highway	8,819	206,850	23.46	23.51	24.93	86.2	86.6	41.5	128.7	130.3	65.8
Retail trade	5,774	143,783	24.90	24.25	24.38	127.5	141.0	119.8	171.1	184.4	158.0
Wholesale trade	2,785	98,705	35.44	33.34	34.23	143.1	141.8	144.2	185.7	175.8	174.0
- All Industries	76,438	2,675,305	35.00	30.77	33.50	106.4	106.3	102.6	165.2	145.0	152.0
New Brunswick - Manufacturing	20,434	740,838	36.26	33.53	33.58	110.9	109.8	106.5	184.7	168.0	163.8
Lumber products	2,738	78,749	28.76	25.54	26.69	78.0	71.9	76.0	136.1	110.5	122.4
Pulp and paper products	3,802	177,888	46.79	45.47	42.03	112.3	112.3	105.0	189.3	183.9	161.1
Iron and steel	5,503	225,062	40.89	37.21	39.00	124.7	127.7	127.3	187.0	174.2	182.1
Logging	8,654	275,439	31.93	40.49	26.49	173.8	209.2	186.6	339.0	519.0	302.9
Transportation	10,666	450,500	42.24	44.38	43.58	237.9	221.8	207.8	343.6	335.6	304.8
Steam railway operations	5,833	277,715	47.61	49.59	48.80	196.3	179.6	198.3	268.4	255.8	278.0
Construction	8,973	290,018	32.32	30.26	31.03	111.7	126.5	79.9	192.2	202.3	132.1
Highway	3,651	109,807	30.08	28.34	28.87	86.6	120.5	60.9	180.0	235.9	121.3
Railway	2,776	90,695	32.67	36.11	32.48	104.7	83.3	87.3	190.6	167.6	157.9
Retail trade	4,614	122,319	26.51	23.74	23.77	126.0	153.8	114.4	188.6	206.2	153.7
- All Industries	59,297	2,066,720	34.85	34.63	32.54	132.8	139.5	122.5	222.4	232.2	190.9
Manitoba - Manufacturing	39,222	1,486,209	37.89	35.69	34.81	124.5	124.4	121.1	182.9	172.1	163.4
Animal products - edible	4,568	188,586	41.23	36.83	36.21	122.7	135.8	131.0	195.4	193.1	181.9
Plant products - edible	3,002	100,862	33.60	33.17	31.30	145.8	149.6	136.3	192.8	195.4	170.3
Pulp and paper products	3,856	150,364	38.99	37.02	36.14	136.2	130.3	125.2	185.6	168.5	161.7
Textiles	4,117	117,684	28.58	23.12	24.53	118.9	113.9	117.4	192.2	148.9	163.4
Iron and steel	14,677	601,967	41.01	39.57	38.91	118.3	116.5	111.4	177.0	168.0	158.1
Transportation	19,165	893,500	46.62	46.12	44.66	134.0	137.0	130.4	184.8	187.0	173.3
Street railways	7,920	324,629	40.99	39.59	38.17	154.7	155.7	149.7	219.6	212.4	201.2
Steam railway operations	11,199	567,247	50.65	50.79	49.12	120.6	124.8	118.7	170.0	175.8	161.8
Construction	9,252	337,286	36.46	33.78	34.25	75.1	77.7	72.6	115.3	110.4	105.1
Building	3,090	113,722	36.80	31.63	35.04	64.4	71.5	68.8	77.7	74.1	78.7
Railway	4,348	159,597	36.71	35.54	34.11	78.2	78.3	73.5	145.2	140.6	126.9
Services	4,310	102,418	23.76	22.42	22.35	151.9	155.6	147.1	210.6	203.5	197.2
Retail trade	14,995	486,757	32.46	30.78	29.75	138.2	156.7	134.5	193.1	206.7	171.8
Wholesale trade	7,048	265,044	37.61	37.16	34.21	130.6	130.8	132.1	176.6	174.7	159.4
- All Industries	101,179	3,883,914	38.39	36.55	35.50	122.3	125.3	118.9	177.1	172.7	159.0
Saskatchewan - Manufacturing	10,301	392,310	38.08	36.77	35.05	133.2	139.1	131.3	186.9	188.5	167.0
Animal products - edible	3,242	119,272	36.79	34.98	32.79	168.8	179.9	164.1	230.9	248.9	212.6
Street railways	4,498	156,566	34.81	34.56	32.86	106.2	109.8	101.0	145.6	149.5	130.7
Steam railway operations	4,855	262,073	53.98	55.37	54.50	127.1	130.4	126.5	157.4	165.7	158.1
Construction	7,414	273,278	36.86	35.70	33.72	79.2	87.8	70.2	140.2	150.6	113.8
Highway	2,056	74,490	36.23	37.21	33.22	64.9	75.9	52.9	116.1	139.4	86.9
Railway	3,271	123,582	37.78	36.96	34.93	72.7	78.3	71.2	126.3	135.1	114.4
Retail trade	6,483	201,385	31.06	30.45	27.91	125.1	147.3	123.8	186.2	215.0	166.9
Wholesale trade	4,138	152,041	36.74	35.57	33.98	119.9	122.2	113.9	177.3	174.8	155.4
- All Industries	42,529	1,588,852	37.36	36.50	35.12	117.0	124.8	112.2	168.9	176.0	151.6
Alberta - Manufacturing	21,043	814,221	38.69	36.53	34.42	141.6	141.0	139.0	215.9	203.0	184.9
Animal Products - edible	4,298	174,578	40.62	36.24	34.43	150.5	159.5	146.5	218.8	206.8	182.1
Plant products - edible	2,698	97,055	35.97	34.80	31.80	157.9	155.3	167.2	236.7	226.0	213.4
Iron and steel	4,974	203,111	40.63	39.50	39.44	137.2	135.9	124.1	197.6	188.6	172.3
Mining	6,370	308,833	48.48	45.51	45.95	85.8	168.2	155.2	112.5	207.0	194.7
Coal	2,219	89,212	40.20	42.06	46.09	41.6	157.5	161.7	50.4	200.0	224.5
Transportation	11,543	532,450	46.13	46.80	45.29	129.3	132.4	127.6	174.9	181.8	170.6
Street railways	4,306	172,524	40.07	40.22	37.87	126.3	128.5	124.2	167.2	170.8	156.3
Steam railway operations	7,126	355,408	49.87	50.86	49.57	129.9	133.4	128.5	181.6	190.1	178.6
Construction	10,128	377,630	37.29	37.79	33.43	88.3	99.0	79.3	150.2	170.6	120.9
Highway	3,538	120,072	35.94	39.84	31.85	71.5	97.7	70.8	107.0	171.7	99.5
Railway	3,075	115,121	37.44	37.74	35.67	70.7	71.7	66.3	137.5	140.6	122.9
Services	3,787	97,861	25.84	25.26	24.07	123.5	125.6	121.1	174.3	173.2	163.7
Retail trade	10,713	336,685	31.43	30.40	28.32	142.4	155.1	132.3	209.1	220.3	176.8
Wholesale trade	5,181	192,859	37.22	36.52	34.58	140.8	139.8	128.5	188.9	185.9	161.4
- All Industries	72,890	2,792,653	38.51	37.96	36.10	124.2	139.3	127.7	177.9	196.3	172.8

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Montreal - Manufacturing	184,747	7,064,551	38.24	34.95	34.74	121.3	118.9	119.8	180.1	161.6	161.5
Plant products - edible	10,174	345,871	34.00	32.49	30.94	115.6	110.9	109.4	185.2	169.9	157.2
Pulp and paper products	12,667	532,701	42.05	37.96	37.44	151.2	149.3	136.9	220.7	196.6	180.5
Textiles	38,227	1,203,789	31.49	27.43	27.98	113.0	107.8	109.8	178.2	148.0	155.4
Tobacco	6,248	212,452	34.00	27.08	28.29	106.3	103.3	108.8	209.6	162.2	178.5
Iron and steel	47,503	2,062,341	43.41	38.59	40.47	105.8	104.2	108.2	145.3	127.3	138.9
Communications	6,292	274,854	43.68	42.90	40.54	197.5	193.8	184.0	232.6	224.1	201.0
Transportation	12,860	541,137	42.08	40.87	39.15	100.9	117.0	99.7	153.8	173.2	139.5
Construction	19,888	788,101	39.63	34.59	34.36	166.1	165.6	154.6	242.2	210.9	200.3
Services/	13,045	341,643	26.19	25.18	23.36	151.3	152.2	145.3	216.2	209.0	195.8
Trade	46,212	1,564,487	33.85	32.65	30.76	137.9	149.1	127.6	183.9	191.7	155.4
Montreal - All Industries	283,271	10,589,091	37.38	34.57	33.96	126.8	127.8	123.2	184.7	172.3	163.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	16,463	539,143	32.75	31.04	29.50	101.0	100.6	89.0	153.2	144.7	121.2
Iron and steel	4,101	144,832	35.32	35.32	33.86	163.6	155.8	96.8	193.4	186.6	112.4
Transportation	1,530	52,692	34.44	34.05	32.65	152.0	153.9	139.4	183.9	184.2	164.4
Construction	3,164	107,858	34.09	30.23	32.35	131.6	130.3	91.6	234.0	205.4	166.0
Services/	1,675	38,149	22.78	21.61	21.47	149.5	148.1	142.7	247.6	232.7	223.8
Trade	4,934	138,086	27.99	26.27	25.49	136.9	152.7	131.5	191.3	197.4	165.6
Quebec - All Industries	28,403	897,218	31.59	29.73	28.76	114.5	116.0	100.6	171.5	163.5	137.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	169,180	6,920,318	40.91	37.78	36.06	121.3	120.1	117.1	184.7	168.8	166.2
Plant products - edible	13,421	433,289	32.28	30.01	28.27	123.6	126.7	132.7	168.0	160.2	155.8
Pulp and paper products	21,842	926,332	42.41	39.05	37.44	142.1	138.1	135.1	201.2	179.9	169.5
Textiles	20,926	713,665	34.10	30.98	30.52	105.8	100.9	102.5	170.7	148.0	147.3
Chemicals	10,281	429,690	41.79	39.81	35.98	134.0	133.1	133.1	217.1	205.4	186.5
Electrical apparatus	16,353	691,426	42.28	39.27	36.55	175.1	176.5	166.1	272.4	255.1	222.4
Iron and steel	34,558	1,530,733	44.29	40.05	39.42	99.7	98.8	91.9	152.0	136.3	125.4
Communications	5,426	237,055	43.69	42.64	39.59	182.8	180.4	183.1	231.9	223.3	210.5
Transportation	11,806	500,704	42.41	41.60	39.30	153.6	156.5	150.2	215.7	215.4	195.7
Construction	12,965	593,607	45.79	38.56	39.96	146.8	156.2	118.7	208.7	187.0	146.7
Services/	13,442	363,188	27.02	26.73	23.68	125.4	123.7	115.1	209.7	204.6	169.3
Trade	51,386	1,894,155	36.86	35.61	33.75	136.7	149.1	123.2	191.2	201.4	158.9
Toronto - All Industries	264,204	10,510,707	39.78	37.09	35.45	127.9	129.7	120.7	190.1	179.7	159.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	10,169	388,553	38.21	36.49	34.33	103.1	102.3	98.5	157.8	149.5	136.1
Pulp and paper products	3,480	145,599	41.26	39.09	36.98	124.1	122.2	120.0	179.1	166.9	155.1
Iron and steel	2,107	85,588	40.62	38.34	36.31	64.3	64.0	59.9	117.4	110.1	96.4
Construction	3,123	105,530	33.79	29.50	33.25	123.7	125.4	126.8	177.1	156.9	179.4
Services/	2,680	60,785	22.68	22.35	20.38	142.3	142.3	136.8	232.6	229.3	204.4
Trade	6,116	176,237	28.82	27.46	26.34	131.9	141.2	132.0	186.6	191.5	166.9
Ottawa - All Industries	24,446	819,828	33.53	31.72	30.89	120.9	123.1	117.9	175.7	169.2	157.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,569	2,146,946	42.46	39.75	37.72	114.3	112.6	106.4	172.2	169.0	143.0
Textiles	7,389	222,525	30.12	26.53	26.51	106.5	102.6	99.5	160.3	136.1	131.8
Electrical apparatus	7,280	316,130	43.42	43.04	37.74	137.4	137.1	127.9	227.4	224.9	183.9
Iron and steel	22,334	1,059,762	47.45	44.81	42.64	101.6	100.4	93.4	152.1	141.9	125.7
Construction	2,827	111,689	39.51	33.61	32.18	107.5	115.5	125.0	157.2	143.6	146.9
Trade	5,955	194,228	32.62	31.74	30.14	124.1	137.7	113.3	175.2	189.3	147.0
Hamilton - All Industries	63,163	2,578,341	40.82	38.13	36.30	116.7	116.9	109.8	173.5	162.3	145.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	23,067	994,989	43.13	38.62	44.58	82.6	112.3	102.0	90.4	110.1	115.6
Iron and steel	17,153	756,766	42.89	38.10	46.01	72.9	107.9	94.8	76.3	100.1	107.5
Construction	975	40,339	41.37	36.60	38.43	143.5	150.1	150.2	200.9	185.9	196.5
Trade	2,725	84,904	31.16	31.12	29.65	138.7	149.0	118.8	160.2	171.9	175.0
Windsor - All Industries	29,312	1,218,390	41.57	37.88	42.90	89.9	116.3	106.0	100.3	118.2	120.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	32,869	1,216,666	37.02	34.75	33.38	124.6	124.5	121.7	182.0	170.8	162.7
Animal products - edible	4,344	180,595	41.57	37.13	36.40	121.7	135.1	131.0	193.9	192.2	181.6
Plant products - edible	2,855	96,707	33.87	33.43	31.47	141.3	145.2	134.5	191.3	193.9	173.5
Textiles	3,951	114,390	28.95	25.13	24.69	116.2	111.7	116.0	189.8	145.8	162.1
Iron and steel	11,075	448,419	40.49	38.96	37.81	116.5	113.8	109.2	174.1	163.7	152.6
Communications	1,046	40,587	38.80	36.71	28.80	145.5	144.6	131.7	178.9	168.7	138.1
Transportation	4,582	177,351	38.71	38.33	37.98	157.2	160.6	141.9	202.2	204.5	183.2
Construction	2,933	110,108	37.54	32.28	36.12	63.0	63.9	67.4	79.4	69.3	81.5
Services/	4,097	96,002	23.43	22.14	22.06	156.7	160.4	151.5	212.5	205.5	199.4
Trade	19,846	674,453	34.33	32.68	31.31	133.1	150.9	135.2	191.3	199.1	170.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	65,206	2,316,292	36.52	33.47	32.64	126.4	130.4	123.6	175.9	171.0	158.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	34,306	1,419,159	41.37	37.72	37.67	138.8	135.9	133.2	206.0	183.0	177.3
Lumber products	9,687	392,166	40.48	37.56	37.68	156.5	152.0	129.6	223.8	201.6	171.3
Iron and steel	9,174	423,551	46.17	38.44	42.14	110.4	103.5	113.6	170.0	132.5	164.0
Communications	3,975	135,887	34.19	33.85	28.62	169.6	172.3	151.4	213.5	214.8	176.5
Transportation	10,759	490,824	45.60	41.98	37.86	191.3	187.9	206.8	280.8	254.0	252.5
Construction	8,255	343,071	41.56	38.01	37.51	247.3	239.4	218.3	353.4	312.7	285.7
Services/	6,264	189,584	27.07	26.95	25.80	185.0	184.5	163.4	261.1	259.2	221.9
Trade	21,031	739,814	35.18	34.84	31.69	153.9	163.4	138.5	231.3	243.6	191.7
Vancouver - All Industries	84,649	3,300,189	38.99	36.53	35.07	159.3	159.6	150.5	233.7	219.4	199.0

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 6.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Feb. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls and Comparisons at Jan. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Feb. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947	Feb. 1 1948	Jan. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1947
Halifax											
- Manufacturing	7,136	264,564	37.07	34.15	35.23	97.2	100.4	122.5	157.8	150.2	189.1
Plant products - edible	1,124	29,669	26.40	25.31	24.86	84.3	83.1	76.1	133.3	126.0	115.0
Iron and steel	2,819	123,407	43.78	36.79	38.36	90.3	100.5	159.3	157.6	147.3	243.7
Transportation	4,057	146,903	36.21	28.68	38.58	335.4	440.7	351.5	484.7	504.5	541.4
Construction	2,315	78,297	33.82	28.71	32.51	94.8	106.6	107.9	114.1	109.0	124.7
Services ^{1/}	976	20,805	21.32	20.39	20.25	88.2	89.5	92.9	124.3	120.6	124.8
Trade	5,239	147,276	28.11	28.09	28.13	133.2	138.6	125.0	173.8	180.8	182.9
- All Industries	22,063	735,482	33.34	30.31	33.34	122.4	133.7	132.9	180.1	179.0	195.5
Saint John											
- Manufacturing	5,187	186,279	35.91	31.11	33.53	104.2	107.4	110.6	170.6	152.4	169.5
Iron and steel	1,032	46,814	45.36	32.69	40.61	77.6	88.6	101.5	128.6	105.9	150.7
Trade	3,221	89,906	27.91	26.95	27.36	114.2	121.7	117.3	162.5	167.2	163.5
- All Industries	15,475	513,426	33.18	31.84	31.05	142.4	145.0	135.1	220.8	215.8	193.3
Sherbrooke											
- Manufacturing	7,951	267,968	33.70	27.33	30.05	110.7	108.6	108.0	178.6	142.2	155.5
Textiles	4,461	140,106	31.41	24.57	27.37	104.9	101.6	101.5	179.2	135.7	151.0
Iron and steel	2,129	85,121	39.98	31.88	37.27	106.7	108.3	101.6	183.4	132.2	144.9
- All Industries	10,449	345,545	33.07	27.84	29.72	115.7	116.2	111.8	184.0	155.5	159.7
Three Rivers											
- Manufacturing	8,037	323,088	40.20	38.12	34.38	126.7	126.9	119.7	184.5	175.2	149.5
Pulp and paper products	3,463	183,729	53.05	50.71	45.50	120.9	122.6	118.0	198.0	192.0	158.8
Textiles	2,206	51,721	23.45	19.55	20.94	94.8	92.7	100.1	123.1	104.5	120.8
- All Industries	10,368	395,464	38.14	35.90	32.98	125.1	126.5	119.3	184.2	175.3	152.2
Kitchener											
- Manufacturing	17,108	654,826	38.28	34.71	33.83	138.7	137.8	135.8	235.9	209.9	197.9
Waterloo											
- Animal products - edible	1,346	52,955	39.34	37.48	35.51	124.9	126.3	117.5	200.5	193.3	170.2
Leather products	1,816	68,651	37.80	32.04	33.73	109.2	102.6	102.0	183.7	146.2	153.0
Lumber products	1,927	73,294	38.04	34.88	32.47	152.7	148.7	151.2	251.2	224.2	212.3
Rubber products	5,637	232,523	41.25	38.10	36.33	169.7	171.3	164.8	292.8	275.0	250.3
Textiles	1,736	54,893	31.62	26.10	27.38	100.4	99.0	96.8	183.3	149.2	149.9
Iron and steel	1,279	51,154	40.00	35.50	36.71	123.8	121.9	139.7	200.6	176.3	207.6
- All Industries	20,739	787,624	37.98	34.80	33.69	136.0	136.1	129.7	228.1	209.1	191.9
London											
- Manufacturing	15,761	596,023	37.82	34.98	33.01	137.7	136.4	135.2	209.6	191.9	177.8
Plant products - edible	2,329	74,151	31.84	32.03	30.52	150.4	143.8	148.5	215.0	207.0	206.7
Pulp and paper products	2,339	90,925	38.87	35.55	32.54	149.0	152.7	152.0	215.4	190.5	186.8
Textiles	1,357	41,323	30.46	26.58	24.16	83.4	81.4	86.0	148.1	126.1	110.4
Iron and steel	4,100	169,861	41.43	37.50	36.56	142.9	141.9	144.5	214.3	192.6	190.1
Trade	3,684	123,274	33.46	32.34	30.03	145.0	152.6	142.3	183.8	186.9	163.6
- All Industries	25,598	939,374	36.70	34.49	32.61	142.9	143.4	138.9	206.2	194.4	177.3
Ft. William											
- Manufacturing	6,282	287,668	45.79	41.32	40.69	69.8	68.9	61.0	118.7	105.7	92.9
Pt. Arthur											
- Pulp and paper products	2,346	123,164	52.50	52.72	44.13	149.4	144.8	136.2	213.1	207.4	163.3
Iron and steel	2,222	96,170	43.28	33.61	39.26	32.9	32.2	30.2	58.0	44.1	48.2
Transportation	1,510	67,655	44.80	41.45	36.90	102.4	140.1	97.6	108.7	137.5	88.1
Trade	1,815	57,500	31.68	30.04	28.86	121.8	135.5	115.6	184.8	194.9	155.9
- All Industries	11,529	465,233	42.09	39.06	36.86	79.9	84.6	69.9	126.1	124.0	96.4
Regina											
- Manufacturing	2,320	88,099	37.97	37.25	34.86	122.3	124.7	101.5	136.0	156.5	120.4
Animal products - edible	563	20,989	37.28	35.36	33.25	143.3	152.0	136.5	188.7	190.0	160.2
Trade	4,646	154,728	33.30	32.37	29.62	132.8	154.4	128.6	195.5	220.8	169.4
- All Industries	10,330	355,433	34.41	33.73	31.51	122.3	132.4	116.2	177.6	188.5	158.4
Saskatoon											
- Manufacturing	2,156	79,845	37.03	35.51	33.59	180.6	194.4	176.3	255.9	264.3	220.4
Animal products - edible	835	31,239	37.41	36.77	33.72	230.0	264.7	229.5	326.2	368.9	293.3
Trade	2,773	89,856	32.33	31.34	30.00	126.4	135.2	117.5	184.9	191.8	167.1
- All Industries	7,560	256,542	33.93	32.86	30.81	144.7	153.3	137.4	223.6	229.3	192.4
Calgary											
- Manufacturing	7,791	311,503	39.98	37.88	36.02	134.4	133.8	117.9	200.9	189.6	168.6
Animal products - edible	1,244	51,232	41.18	35.15	32.95	139.2	147.2	129.4	201.2	181.5	151.8
Plant products - edible	1,059	39,312	37.12	34.82	32.34	146.0	134.8	139.3	230.4	199.5	185.2
Iron and steel	2,495	101,307	40.60	40.03	39.63	133.0	131.0	112.8	183.3	178.0	152.3
Construction	1,559	60,289	38.67	33.68	32.07	84.9	88.6	76.2	159.0	144.3	118.3
Trade	6,963	241,389	34.67	33.26	31.09	133.6	145.5	125.6	185.4	193.8	169.6
- All Industries	20,728	768,250	37.07	35.28	33.38	130.5	134.9	121.2	190.1	187.1	160.6
Edmonton											
- Manufacturing	7,411	285,534	38.53	35.72	34.03	138.5	138.4	136.5	214.4	198.6	184.6
Animal products - edible	2,822	115,679	40.99	36.96	35.52	146.4	156.4	146.9	229.2	220.9	199.3
Iron and steel	1,642	66,978	40.79	37.43	38.21	134.3	133.2	130.0	212.3	193.3	192.6
Construction	2,053	81,949	39.92	35.40	33.17	175.0	165.6	148.5	248.0	208.2	172.4
Trade	6,495	205,226	31.60	31.08	29.43	171.3	173.5	153.0	230.8	230.0	191.8
- All Industries	20,682	728,160	35.24	33.61	31.82	149.6	149.2	137.6	215.2	206.1	179.8
Victoria											
- Manufacturing	6,507	301,509	46.34	39.52	37.87	170.0	166.4	182.1	272.2	227.3	238.0
Lumber products	1,269	54,250	42.75	40.59	37.89	119.8	116.8	110.7	192.0	177.7	157.1
Iron and steel	3,173	162,768	51.29	38.71	38.65	238.8	231.8	281.6	398.1	291.7	355.6
Transportation	1,110	47,475	42.77	39.24	38.44	178.6	191.6	160.9	238.0	234.3	192.7
Trade	3,365	94,699	28.23	28.95	25.85	154.8	156.2	135.0	206.8	213.0	164.6
- All Industries	13,772	534,872	38.84	35.14	34.00	157.8	157.0	154.3	244.7	220.2	209.2

* See explanatory statement at end of this report. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Feb. 1, 1941	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Feb. 1, 1942	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Feb. 1, 1943	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Feb. 1, 1944	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	132.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	176.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.2	178.7	170.2	178.7	179.1	193.7	198.4	156.4	152.5	149.1	167.1	190.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1948.

100.0 7.1 .2 3.9 3.0 29.9 42.6 11.1 5.2 2.2 3.7 9.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.3	91.7	101.9	98.9	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Feb. 1, 1939	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Feb. 1, 1940	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	110.3
Feb. 1, 1941	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.3
Feb. 1, 1942	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.6
Feb. 1, 1943	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Feb. 1, 1944	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.3	254.0
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.6
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	186.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.9	187.6	196.1	182.1	189.0	206.7	154.4	226.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1948.

14.5 1.5 13.5 1.2 3.2 1.5 3.3 4.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services*	Trade
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.8
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.5	128.4	127.9
Feb. 1, 1939	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Feb. 1, 1940	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	136.4
Feb. 1, 1941	135.2	147.4	265.3	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Feb. 1, 1942	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8
Feb. 1, 1943	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Feb. 1, 1944	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.3	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	123.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.5	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.2	200.5	393.1	153.5	168.5	133.4	136.7	239.3	212.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1948.

100.0 53.7 6.1 3.7 2.4 8.8 9.1 3.3 12.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Feb.1 1948	Jan.1 1948	Feb.1 1947	Feb.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	53.7	200.5	199.9	193.9	182.8	215.0	227.3	222.1
Animal products - edible	2.3	224.9	228.3	220.3	223.4	222.9	210.5	172.8
Fur and products	.2	157.5	157.0	142.2	154.0	130.7	120.9	124.4
Leather and products	1.6	151.4	146.5	160.1	149.0	139.7	138.6	142.5
Boots and shoes	1.0	139.8	136.2	147.2	137.4	128.0	124.3	127.5
Lumber products	4.0	143.1	141.8	134.2	117.2	117.3	113.6	107.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	122.3	120.6	111.4	93.6	93.2	86.6	88.7
Furniture	.8	173.5	168.9	166.6	142.2	128.6	111.6	107.8
Other lumber products	.9	196.4	199.9	188.8	181.9	197.9	217.4	178.0
Musical instruments	.04	41.0	41.1	41.4	36.1	29.2	34.4	45.7
Plant products - edible	3.0	176.6	177.1	180.2	161.4	165.4	155.7	137.6
Pulp and paper products	5.7	178.0	176.6	166.5	152.9	137.1	132.8	125.9
Pulp and paper	2.5	158.9	159.0	147.7	133.9	121.7	117.0	113.6
Paper products	1.1	264.1	259.5	255.2	237.3	210.1	211.2	185.7
Printing and publishing	2.1	172.2	169.9	161.3	149.4	132.7	127.5	121.3
Rubber products	1.2	193.7	192.7	193.2	184.1	181.3	149.5	127.9
Textile products	8.1	180.4	174.2	172.4	163.8	159.7	157.7	165.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	187.9	184.4	178.6	167.7	160.0	159.0	170.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	114.8	112.0	110.9	107.8	111.5	114.0	125.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	212.8	208.2	201.2	184.3	169.3	171.7	197.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	805.6	798.4	765.9	702.4	622.8	578.4	558.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	177.5	170.4	162.6	159.0	148.8	147.5	138.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	180.0	171.3	171.3	159.9	158.1	157.5	170.7
Other textile products	.8	163.9	157.9	171.1	171.1	180.9	170.5	174.6
Tobacco	.6	146.6	140.6	151.7	145.9	152.3	153.1	174.8
Beverages	.9	326.3	333.4	299.1	278.8	252.3	233.4	223.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	331.1	327.1	328.5	324.0	609.2	621.6	695.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	179.4	180.4	179.1	154.8	133.4	137.8	133.7
Electric light and power	1.4	196.2	196.5	175.0	160.0	141.4	135.4	135.1
Electrical apparatus	2.7	359.2	361.3	331.3	283.9	306.9	327.4	284.0
Iron and steel products	14.6	212.4	216.5	208.4	204.3	300.6	345.5	335.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	279.9	275.2	260.8	253.9	250.1	248.2	255.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	262.4	262.3	256.4	225.9	223.4	226.7	256.7
Agricultural implements	.9	213.1	201.8	172.5	164.8	132.8	133.7	132.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.3	165.2	177.3	167.6	160.8	274.1	315.2	277.5
Automobiles and parts	1.9	239.3	293.6	258.3	214.6	289.8	302.9	317.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	437.8	437.5	474.0	575.4	1216.2	1546.4	1497.2
Heating appliances	.4	226.4	228.1	208.2	193.6	180.6	168.7	162.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	223.3	218.5	193.1	180.1	291.2	297.2	329.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	221.2	220.8	224.3	204.3	239.3	281.2	332.0
Other iron and steel products	2.4	222.5	221.3	222.4	223.6	331.4	405.6	463.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	343.2	340.0	316.4	281.4	384.7	475.9	477.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	210.8	212.9	207.5	214.2	214.2	212.6	202.5
Miscellaneous	.9	291.5	281.6	306.1	287.9	353.4	368.2	388.7
LOGGING	6.1	393.1	414.3	375.6	343.5	312.3	271.8	233.8
MINING	3.7	153.5	167.1	162.1	150.8	151.5	159.6	161.4
Coal	.9	62.0	89.2	97.7	96.5	97.2	101.7	93.5
Metallic ores	2.1	320.1	311.7	287.9	264.3	264.0	291.4	317.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	217.9	211.9	186.8	156.0	162.2	151.0	149.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	168.5	168.0	155.1	127.3	110.2	105.1	103.1
Telegraphs	.5	139.0	139.9	133.4	134.9	127.4	129.5	129.6
Telephones	1.9	174.9	173.9	159.7	124.7	105.5	98.4	95.8
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	133.4	139.3	129.3	122.2	118.2	114.2	105.5
Street railway, cartage and storage	3.0	224.2	227.3	217.7	197.2	186.7	178.1	164.9
Steam railway operation	4.6	112.8	115.2	111.2	109.8	107.2	104.2	97.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	100.8	121.8	90.4	79.1	81.6	79.3	69.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.1	136.7	142.5	121.2	102.4	89.9	90.9	125.7
Building	4.4	182.6	191.7	158.1	121.4	83.3	100.0	180.3
Highway	2.8	134.7	150.5	115.9	99.1	89.9	87.2	98.1
Railway	1.9	88.7	81.6	87.0	85.9	96.5	85.0	95.8
SERVICES (as listed below)	3.3	239.3	240.4	224.8	211.9	198.0	195.9	179.6
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	241.6	244.4	224.9	208.9	197.7	195.3	174.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	235.0	232.8	224.7	217.6	198.4	197.0	188.9
TRADE	12.9	212.6	230.8	196.4	178.6	169.4	159.9	149.3
Retail	9.2	219.0	245.6	201.4	183.9	177.3	168.1	156.9
Wholesale	3.7	198.5	198.2	184.8	166.4	150.1	138.9	129.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	189.2	193.7	180.7	167.2	178.9	183.2	181.2
FINANCE	-	158.8	158.6	151.4	135.9	128.6	125.7	122.3
Banks and trust companies	-	161.1	161.1	154.1	137.7	133.0	129.8	126.7
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	200.7	198.7	215.9	227.1	151.9	129.9	103.0
Insurance	-	152.1	151.7	142.9	128.2	121.5	119.7	117.4
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	187.7	192.0	179.2	165.7	176.5	180.4	178.3

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Feb.1 1948	Jan.1 1948	Feb.1 1947	Feb.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	34.1	168.4	167.2	166.9	172.2	209.1	209.4	189.3
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.3	98.3	95.2	99.0	91.2	109.2	116.0	98.1
	Pulp and paper products	4.3	213.9	217.0	206.2	197.8	193.7	192.9	176.7
	Textile products	3.6	131.4	129.9	119.0	105.4	113.3	106.2	117.3
	Iron and steel	12.8	198.3	201.4	209.8	250.3	342.4	350.5	322.0
	Other manufactures	10.2	176.4	170.1	167.4	153.5	166.3	156.4	137.6
	Logging	7.0	422.1	480.8	488.0	438.3	454.1	484.9	428.1
	Mining	10.8	99.3	94.8	107.4	103.7	103.9	104.9	97.8
	Communications	2.5	146.4	149.0	135.3	130.2	124.3	121.7	118.7
	Transportation	14.5	170.3	175.3	158.5	168.5	171.6	158.6	126.1
	Construction	17.6	256.0	254.4	168.5	146.7	151.3	153.3	206.1
	Services ^{2/}	1.9	259.1	258.9	264.8	276.4	292.9	295.8	273.3
	Trade	11.6	217.4	240.1	209.9	201.9	193.1	171.2	163.7
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	178.7	181.9	168.0	165.7	179.9	177.1	167.4
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	58.2	203.4	200.6	197.9	184.1	224.2	243.0	237.1
	Lumber products	2.8	149.5	151.1	153.4	137.2	128.3	120.1	114.4
	Pulp and paper products	6.7	162.6	162.8	152.2	143.3	131.2	126.1	119.0
	Textile products	14.6	208.8	201.5	201.3	189.3	186.3	182.9	189.2
	Iron and steel	12.2	216.8	215.1	215.5	204.4	320.6	386.7	348.9
	Other manufactures	21.9	219.0	216.6	213.5	196.0	250.8	271.9	277.1
	Logging	9.3	572.2	604.9	543.9	489.1	455.1	412.5	349.7
	Mining	2.5	345.5	335.4	299.8	278.5	283.5	314.7	307.6
	Communications	2.1	175.6	174.1	157.8	125.9	107.3	99.7	98.4
	Transportation	7.1	115.8	124.9	111.6	104.0	98.4	97.5	93.2
	Construction	7.8	104.7	111.6	101.5	82.3	78.7	76.9	130.8
	Services ^{2/}	2.9	218.8	220.5	204.3	190.9	183.3	182.7	168.7
	Trade	10.1	221.8	240.5	206.2	187.3	175.5	176.4	164.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	193.7	196.2	186.2	170.4	189.1	198.5	198.7
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	61.8	202.7	203.9	194.7	182.7	209.3	215.8	216.6
	Lumber products	3.0	115.1	114.4	112.3	100.9	103.0	100.8	95.7
	Pulp and paper products	6.2	186.6	183.7	175.9	157.5	136.2	132.1	125.3
	Textile products	7.4	152.1	146.7	144.3	139.5	133.4	134.3	141.7
	Iron and steel	19.2	225.1	234.5	217.1	206.0	289.6	314.3	328.1
	Other manufactures	26.0	232.5	232.2	224.4	209.3	227.2	226.9	218.9
	Logging	4.6	415.5	420.9	381.4	361.1	285.9	198.7	190.9
	Mining	2.9	249.1	243.4	237.9	212.3	217.8	223.9	253.0
	Communications	2.2	166.1	165.3	157.1	119.7	98.3	93.2	89.6
	Transportation	6.0	125.3	131.2	119.5	110.8	109.0	106.6	99.7
	Construction	7.4	155.8	163.5	139.9	122.4	99.0	91.5	117.8
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	257.9	257.5	241.2	232.5	212.7	218.4	201.5
	Trade	12.0	215.9	236.3	195.7	180.1	170.8	158.0	151.2
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.4	202.7	187.6	173.9	184.3	184.8	186.6
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	32.6	181.8	182.7	177.5	173.3	189.1	197.2	182.0
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.1	175.0	161.9	176.5	148.3	157.1	139.7	127.2
	Pulp and paper products	2.7	142.9	137.5	131.9	120.3	107.2	102.7	101.3
	Textile products	2.3	236.1	226.3	235.6	222.2	227.5	206.0	230.6
	Iron and steel	10.1	131.0	129.3	122.9	117.0	141.2	178.2	164.8
	Other manufactures	15.4	249.4	259.8	248.7	256.1	274.3	260.9	232.9
	Logging	1.8	230.8	206.3	225.9	256.6	234.6	204.1	231.4
	Mining	4.8	113.9	180.1	168.3	150.0	154.2	157.5	147.8
	Communications	2.8	158.6	158.2	143.6	135.5	121.1	117.3	114.8
	Transportation	18.5	142.0	145.5	138.8	136.7	132.6	127.0	117.2
	Construction	12.4	106.2	115.4	97.5	85.4	71.3	78.0	77.2
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	220.4	224.9	214.8	201.3	185.5	175.6	156.6
	Trade	22.4	180.4	195.6	173.1	155.2	152.2	141.9	126.3
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	156.4	166.2	154.6	145.7	145.3	145.1	134.7
<u>British Columbia</u>	- Manufacturing	42.6	217.2	213.2	208.5	194.3	245.7	282.2	260.0
	Lumber products	14.6	190.3	188.6	156.1	129.1	125.6	122.4	122.8
	Pulp and paper products	5.2	216.7	216.4	191.0	176.9	165.2	161.9	155.0
	Textile products	1.0	247.9	240.6	234.0	219.3	200.3	208.0	192.0
	Iron and steel	8.1	302.8	289.0	322.9	392.1	816.1	1105.1	999.0
	Other manufactures	13.7	212.0	208.3	227.0	193.9	185.8	184.5	166.1
	Logging	7.5	176.5	201.1	162.1	135.5	142.0	139.5	92.3
	Mining	4.1	86.4	110.3	95.5	94.5	85.9	98.8	101.2
	Communications	3.0	192.9	193.5	173.7	147.4	136.9	135.4	139.7
	Transportation	11.2	154.7	155.5	160.7	133.6	122.2	115.0	112.9
	Construction	10.8	158.0	153.0	142.9	108.4	90.5	114.4	172.6
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	251.3	251.4	225.7	196.9	176.5	165.3	150.9
	Trade	15.9	249.6	262.9	223.8	195.4	177.1	166.4	155.0
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	190.3	194.0	180.8	159.8	172.0	188.0	181.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1948	Jan.1 1948	Feb.1 1947	Feb.1 1946	Feb.1 1945	Feb.1 1944	Feb.1 1943
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	65.2	193.4	189.7	191.2	179.4	214.7	237.2	225.2
	Plant products - edible	3.6	166.4	159.7	157.6	149.0	150.1	144.7	143.1
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	186.9	184.5	169.2	164.0	148.5	141.6	134.7
	Textiles	13.5	179.5	171.3	174.5	166.1	164.2	164.5	170.5
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.1	180.5	180.1	177.2	171.3	174.9	172.3	183.9
	Iron and steel	16.8	194.6	191.8	199.1	192.8	313.2	379.0	339.5
	Other manufactures	22.7	211.7	210.3	209.8	188.5	203.3	222.2	213.0
	Communications	2.2	128.4	126.0	119.6	93.3	76.8	69.2	68.3
	Transportation	4.6	102.0	118.3	100.8	85.8	77.4	76.2	76.4
	Construction	7.0	111.6	111.3	103.9	85.0	68.6	69.4	77.9
	Trade	16.3	215.6	233.0	199.5	181.2	170.8	170.1	159.3
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	178.9	180.3	173.9	160.0	177.2	190.9	182.4
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	58.0	189.9	189.3	167.5	162.3	292.4	367.9	349.7
	Leather products	10.7	114.4	113.3	125.6	118.9	109.9	109.3	111.2
	Other manufactures	47.3	223.0	222.6	186.0	181.5	373.4	480.6	454.2
	Transportation	5.4	104.9	106.2	96.1	86.3	85.1	75.3	77.8
	Construction	11.1	207.2	205.8	144.7	151.4	147.7	150.9	154.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	187.6	190.2	164.9	158.9	231.0	271.6	258.6
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	64.0	197.4	195.4	190.5	182.7	217.0	230.4	227.5
	Plant products - edible	5.1	184.1	188.8	197.7	182.1	172.5	162.3	145.6
	Printing and publishing	8.2	212.5	206.4	201.9	186.9	165.8	159.8	145.9
	Textiles	7.9	127.0	121.1	123.0	121.1	117.8	118.6	126.9
	Iron and steel	13.1	231.8	229.9	213.8	209.4	356.7	429.8	440.4
	Other manufactures	29.7	213.6	212.9	206.4	197.9	229.1	233.0	225.4
	Communications	2.1	129.6	127.9	129.8	98.7	78.9	73.8	71.1
	Transportation	4.5	159.6	162.6	156.1	139.6	134.3	126.0	115.8
	Construction	4.9	198.9	211.6	160.9	134.6	102.0	104.6	106.8
	Trade	19.4	201.4	219.6	181.5	167.0	158.2	145.7	140.5
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	186.1	198.9	186.1	174.1	191.4	197.5	193.3
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	41.6	154.6	153.4	147.6	143.0	169.7	168.0	168.1
	Lumber products	2.1	48.4	47.4	53.1	46.6	44.2	43.5	44.5
	Pulp and paper	14.2	144.5	142.2	139.7	136.8	129.6	136.9	127.1
	Other manufactures	25.3	198.9	198.5	187.1	181.7	244.2	233.5	240.4
	Construction	12.8	199.6	202.4	204.6	165.5	114.2	104.4	152.2
	Trade	25.0	227.4	244.9	227.6	213.2	200.8	185.9	175.1
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	182.1	185.4	177.6	165.2	167.7	161.3	162.6
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	80.1	189.2	186.5	176.2	171.9	191.2	191.6	206.5
	Textiles	11.7	114.5	110.3	107.0	106.6	103.2	104.8	104.5
	Electrical apparatus	11.5	222.5	222.0	207.0	198.4	210.7	211.6	197.3
	Iron and steel	35.4	216.7	214.0	199.1	197.9	249.7	260.7	307.6
	Other manufactures	21.5	202.9	200.4	192.7	182.1	176.9	159.9	154.7
	Construction	4.5	164.4	176.6	191.1	152.0	105.6	147.3	123.1
	Trade	9.4	188.4	209.1	172.8	162.5	159.3	145.9	144.0
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	189.0	189.3	177.7	170.2	182.4	179.5	193.3
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	78.7	213.5	290.3	263.8	249.5	316.8	339.5	363.3
	Iron and steel	58.5	205.8	304.5	267.7	253.6	340.3	375.3	408.5
	Other manufactures	20.2	239.5	242.0	250.5	235.6	237.7	218.8	211.5
	Construction	3.3	98.0	102.5	102.6	95.6	71.9	69.4	96.2
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	206.7	267.4	243.6	228.1	280.8	297.0	315.4
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	50.4	167.4	167.3	163.5	160.1	181.3	187.9	170.5
	Animal products - edible	6.7	235.4	261.4	253.4	290.7	316.5	273.0	203.1
	Printing and publishing	5.1	146.0	140.5	135.0	121.6	108.7	105.8	103.0
	Textiles	6.1	233.5	224.5	233.1	224.2	232.5	210.2	237.0
	Iron and steel	17.0	129.6	126.6	121.4	113.4	139.6	173.4	141.9
	Other manufactures	15.5	193.2	193.7	188.2	184.6	216.2	209.7	213.1
	Transportation	7.0	114.0	116.4	102.9	102.7	94.5	84.3	78.0
	Construction	4.5	97.5	98.9	104.2	81.0	42.6	38.9	66.2
	Trade	30.1	154.1	168.4	150.9	134.6	134.7	125.1	109.9
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	150.8	160.3	151.0	142.0	147.3	145.8	133.4
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	40.5	257.4	252.0	247.0	252.3	369.8	463.2	418.4
	Lumber products	11.4	205.3	199.4	170.0	145.2	135.4	122.6	110.3
	Other manufactures	29.1	285.9	280.8	287.7	308.3	493.4	642.1	574.4
	Communications	4.7	184.4	187.3	164.6	138.4	124.8	121.4	121.1
	Transportation	12.7	160.1	157.3	173.1	127.1	111.8	99.0	105.2
	Construction	9.8	195.9	189.6	172.9	123.0	63.4	98.7	150.5
	Services ^{2/}	7.4	253.5	252.8	223.8	195.7	174.5	167.5	150.4
	Trade	24.8	246.9	262.1	222.1	197.1	178.3	168.0	154.8
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	226.1	226.5	213.6	192.8	222.9	254.0	239.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Feb. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Jan. 1, 1948 and Feb. 1, 1947.

Industries	Feb. 1, 1948				Jan. 1, 1948		Feb. 1, 1947		
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,050,502	511,406	239,096	77.2	22.8	77.6	22.4	76.7	23.3
Animal products - edible	44,910	36,824	8,086	82.0	18.0	82.1	17.9	81.0	19.0
Fur and products	3,959	2,497	1,462	63.1	36.9	61.6	38.4	63.0	37.0
Leather and products	31,663	19,631	12,032	62.0	38.0	62.6	37.4	61.2	38.8
Boots and shoes	19,422	11,191	8,231	57.6	42.4	58.1	41.9	58.0	42.0
Lumber and products	77,117	70,738	6,379	91.7	8.3	91.9	8.1	91.3	8.7
Rough and dressed lumber	43,909	41,506	2,403	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5	94.3	5.7
Furniture	16,071	14,495	1,576	90.2	9.8	90.8	9.2	90.3	9.7
Other lumber products	17,137	14,737	2,400	86.0	14.0	86.5	13.5	85.6	14.4
Plant products - edible	58,412	39,065	19,347	66.9	33.1	66.5	33.5	67.4	32.6
Pulp and paper products	111,563	89,230	22,333	80.0	20.0	80.1	19.9	79.3	20.7
Pulp and paper	48,127	45,673	2,454	94.9	5.1	95.0	5.0	94.0	6.0
Paper products	21,994	14,060	7,934	63.9	36.1	64.0	36.0	62.4	37.6
Printing and publishing	41,442	29,497	11,945	71.2	28.8	71.1	28.9	71.0	29.0
Rubber products	24,443	18,237	6,206	74.6	25.4	74.6	25.4	73.7	26.3
Textile products	158,514	71,637	86,877	45.2	54.8	45.6	54.4	45.3	54.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,566	35,807	22,759	61.1	38.9	61.1	38.9	61.7	38.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,426	13,458	8,968	60.0	40.0	60.3	39.7	60.2	39.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,693	8,980	6,713	57.2	42.8	57.3	42.7	58.4	41.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,201	9,821	5,380	64.6	35.4	63.9	36.1	64.9	35.1
Hosiery and knit goods	26,968	9,742	17,226	36.1	63.9	35.9	64.1	36.8	63.2
Garments and personal furnishings	56,008	16,915	39,093	30.2	69.8	30.6	69.4	30.1	69.9
Other textile products	16,972	9,173	7,799	54.0	46.0	55.4	44.6	51.1	48.9
Tobacco	12,180	5,482	6,698	45.0	55.0	44.6	55.4	46.2	53.8
Beverages	18,211	15,723	2,488	86.3	13.7	86.2	13.8	85.2	14.8
Chemicals and allied products	41,325	31,472	9,853	76.2	23.8	75.7	24.3	73.8	26.2
Clay, glass and stone products	20,677	18,157	2,520	87.8	12.2	88.1	11.9	86.6	13.4
Electric light and power	26,675	23,726	2,949	88.9	11.1	89.1	10.9	88.5	11.5
Electrical apparatus	52,857	36,692	16,165	69.4	30.6	69.1	30.9	67.4	32.6
Iron and steel products	285,783	264,582	21,201	92.6	7.4	92.6	7.4	92.1	7.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,720	37,022	1,698	95.6	4.4	95.2	4.8	94.7	5.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,952	26,667	3,285	89.0	11.0	89.0	11.0	88.9	11.1
Agricultural implements	17,922	17,129	793	95.6	4.4	95.3	4.7	94.8	5.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	103,660	97,594	6,066	94.1	5.9	94.2	5.8	94.4	5.6
Automobiles and parts	36,516	31,957	4,559	87.5	12.5	89.1	10.9	89.4	19.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,409	20,761	648	97.0	3.0	96.9	3.1	95.5	4.5
Heating appliances	7,665	7,167	498	93.5	6.5	93.8	6.2	92.5	7.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,482	10,597	885	92.3	7.7	92.2	7.8	91.2	8.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,369	7,940	429	94.9	5.1	94.9	5.1	94.2	5.8
Other iron and steel products	46,604	39,705	6,899	85.2	14.8	85.1	14.9	84.4	15.6
Non-ferrous metal products	49,113	41,911	7,202	85.3	14.7	85.6	14.4	84.2	15.8
Non-metallic mineral products	15,001	13,676	1,325	91.2	8.8	90.8	9.2	91.0	9.0
Miscellaneous	18,099	12,126	5,973	67.0	33.0	67.6	32.4	67.3	32.7
LOGGING	119,712	117,503	2,209	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6
MINING	72,113	70,487	1,626	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Coal	17,103	16,866	237	98.6	1.4	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	41,014	40,209	805	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,996	13,412	584	95.8	4.2	95.9	4.1	95.6	4.4
COMMUNICATIONS	45,635	21,806	23,829	47.8	52.2	47.3	52.7	45.2	54.8
Telegraphs	8,195	6,611	1,584	80.7	19.3	80.4	19.6	78.4	21.6
Telephones	36,912	14,800	22,112	40.1	59.9	39.5	60.5	37.2	62.8
TRANSPORTATION	172,476	161,446	11,030	93.6	6.4	93.8	6.2	93.5	6.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,250	54,764	4,486	92.4	7.6	92.4	7.6	92.3	7.7
Steam railway operation	89,966	84,364	5,602	93.8	6.2	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	23,260	22,328	932	96.0	4.0	96.2	3.8	96.4	3.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	178,175	174,568	3,607	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2
Building	85,428	83,275	2,153	97.5	2.5	97.4	2.6	97.2	2.8
Highway	54,530	53,201	1,329	97.6	2.4	97.8	2.2	97.2	2.8
Railway	38,217	38,092	125	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
SERVICES	64,539	30,559	33,980	47.3	52.7	47.6	52.4	45.5	54.5
Hotels and restaurants	42,450	21,120	21,330	49.8	50.2	50.0	50.0	48.8	51.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	22,089	9,439	12,650	42.7	57.3	42.8	57.2	39.2	60.8
TRADE	252,673	153,068	99,605	60.6	39.4	57.4	42.6	59.1	40.9
Retail	179,137	96,758	82,379	54.0	46.0	50.4	49.6	52.4	47.6
Wholesale	73,536	56,310	17,226	76.6	23.4	76.7	23.3	76.2	23.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,825	1,540,843	414,982	78.8	21.2	78.6	21.4	78.4	21.6
FINANCE	83,593	44,160	39,433	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	54.1	45.9
Banks and trust companies	47,011	22,837	24,174	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.4	50.6	49.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,814	2,469	1,345	64.7	35.3	65.1	34.9	65.4	34.6
Insurance	32,768	18,854	13,914	57.5	42.5	57.6	42.4	58.2	41.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,039,418	1,585,003	454,415	77.7	22.3	77.6	22.4	77.4	22.6

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MARCH, 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

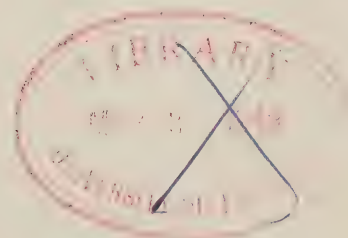
For the Last Week in February

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
April 30, 1948



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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

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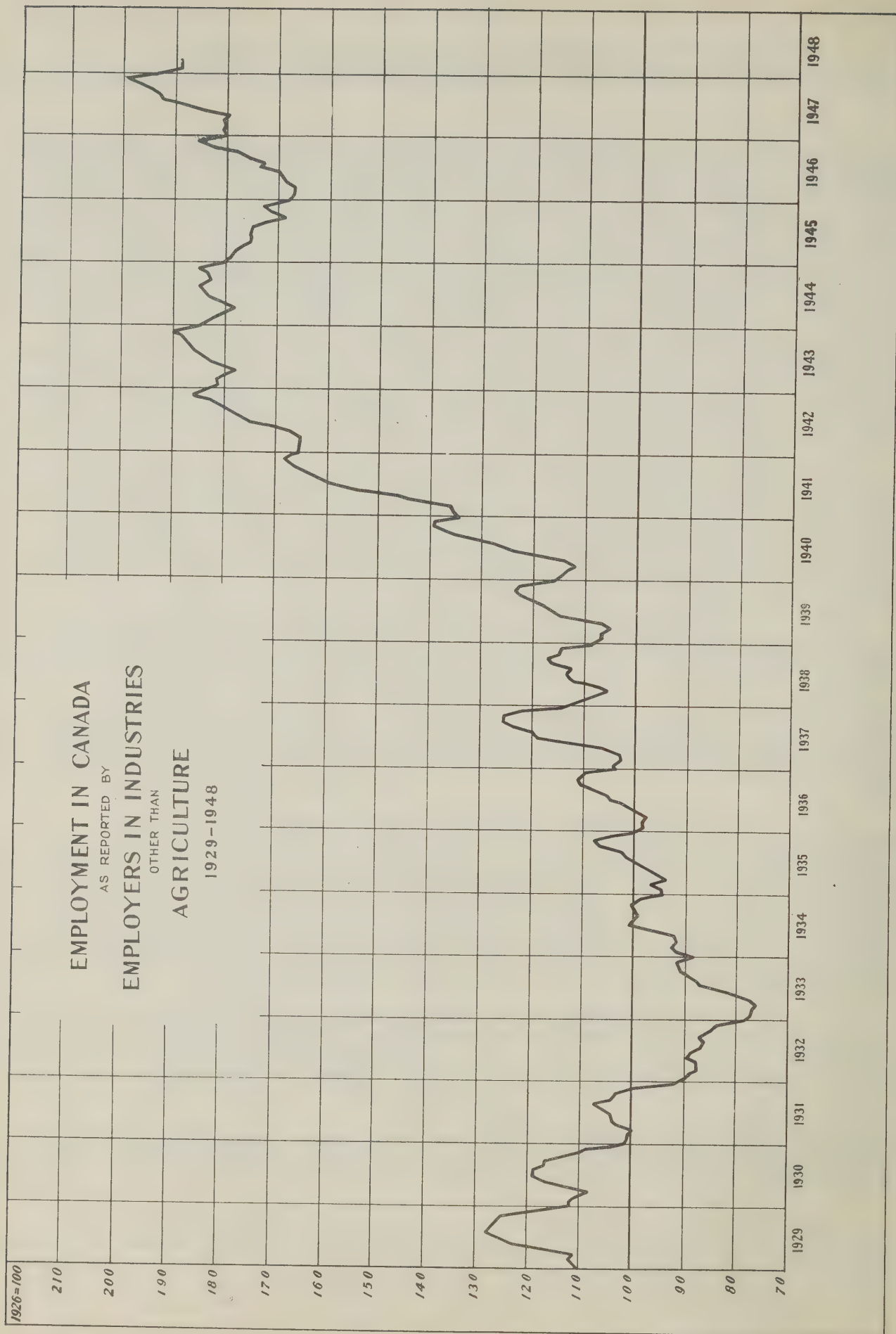
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EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1929-1948



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The level of industrial employment at the beginning of March was rather lower than at Feb. 1, according to data furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 18,611 leading firms^{1/} in the eight major industrial divisions, who reported a combined working force of 1,955,152 men and women, as compared with 1,957,862 at Feb. 1. The decline reduced the index number (1926=100), from 189.3 at that date to 189.0 at the beginning of March, when it exceeded by 4.8 p.c. the figure of 180.4 at Mar. 1, 1947. At the same date in immediately preceding years, the indexes were as follows:- 1946, 167.0; 1945, 178.2; 1944, 181.7 and 1943, 181.4. The latest figure is the maximum for the late winter.

Accompanying the slight recession in employment at Mar. 1 as compared with Feb. 1 was an increase of 1.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls, while as compared with Mar. 1, 1947, there was a rise of 16.1 p.c. The Mar. 1, 1948 figure was the highest in the record, with the exception of those at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1947, when employment was in greater volume. The average earnings per employee reached a new peak at the date under review.

The changes indicated at the beginning of March in the various industrial divisions generally conformed to the seasonal pattern, except that there were substantial increases from Feb. 1 in the iron and steel branch of manufacturing due to the resumption of operations in certain plants which had then been seriously affected by temporary shortages of gas and power, while the important recovery indicated in

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

NOTICE

Brief advance statements on employment and earnings in the eight leading industries, with a Dominion figure for manufacturing as a whole, are now available a week or ten days prior to the release of the monthly bulletins. Copies of these press letters may be obtained from the Publications Branch of the Bureau.

A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Canada and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported at Mar. 1, 1948
 Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payroll with Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1948, Mar. 1, 1947 and Mar. 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payroll at Mar. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
			Earnings Reported at				Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payroll			
			Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1946
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	134,138	4,741,289	35.35	34.19	32.60	31.08	112.8	118.0	97.7	107.9	182.4	184.7	145.5	153.2
Prince Edward Island	3,618	102,361	28.29	28.77	29.16	26.15	159.9	158.9	115.8	116.8	207.5	209.8	154.7	144.4
Nova Scotia	72,319	2,558,268	35.37	33.92	32.43	31.75	100.7	103.6	82.3	102.5	157.9	163.4	118.0	143.8
New Brunswick	58,201	2,080,660	35.75	34.86	32.36	30.40	130.2	131.5	121.9	116.4	223.7	220.4	192.5	169.7
Quebec	584,101	22,181,839	37.98	37.25	34.20	31.45	122.9	123.1	119.8	109.2	194.8	191.3	170.7	143.0
Ontario	837,536	34,180,166	40.81	39.91	36.47	32.41	123.6	123.1	117.0	107.6	186.1	181.2	157.2	128.4
Prairie Provinces	219,317	8,530,930	38.90	38.21	35.92	33.59	123.5	121.9	121.1	113.3	181.3	175.9	164.4	143.7
Manitoba	99,928	3,858,726	38.62	38.39	35.81	33.22	120.8	122.4	119.9	112.0	175.9	177.1	161.6	140.2
Saskatchewan	42,112	1,597,456	37.33	37.52	35.56	32.87	115.9	116.4	113.9	106.5	168.8	168.6	156.2	134.1
Alberta	77,277	3,074,748	39.79	38.35	36.28	34.59	131.7	124.5	127.2	119.0	196.9	178.4	173.1	154.2
British Columbia	180,060	7,478,981	41.54	41.17	37.99	35.60	139.6	141.1	134.1	115.9	203.5	203.8	179.0	145.4
CANADA	1,955,152	77,113,195	39.44	38.53	35.61	32.44	123.8	124.0	118.1	109.4	189.3	185.7	163.0	137.3
(b) Cities														
Montreal	283,717	10,832,539	38.18	37.41	34.54	32.10	126.8	126.6	123.9	114.2	188.8	184.7	166.8	143.0
Quebec City	28,973	956,173	32.97	31.61	29.81	27.54	116.8	114.8	101.5	97.3	182.6	172.2	144.0	129.3
Toronto	264,377	10,640,658	40.25	39.83	35.61	32.58	128.0	128.2	122.1	114.0	192.3	190.7	162.7	138.2
Ottawa	24,337	832,534	34.21	33.45	31.15	28.50	120.3	121.6	116.7	110.9	178.4	176.2	157.5	135.8
Hamilton	63,135	2,618,745	41.49	40.94	37.21	32.54	116.7	116.7	109.8	104.3	176.3	174.0	148.9	123.6
Windsor	38,029	1,899,778	49.96	41.61	43.20	36.48	116.6	89.9	108.7	98.7	156.3	100.3	125.0	95.4
Winnipeg	64,543	2,304,295	35.70	35.47	32.82	30.53	125.0	126.5	124.2	115.5	175.0	175.9	150.0	138.6
Vancouver	84,604	3,340,312	39.48	39.00	35.78	33.31	159.1	159.3	151.3	131.9	236.2	233.7	204.3	166.2
Halifax	22,525	761,698	33.82	33.34	32.31	29.64	125.0	122.4	132.2	140.0	186.6	180.1	163.4	142.1
Saint John	15,505	532,902	34.37	33.18	31.12	29.38	142.5	142.3	134.0	131.0	229.0	220.8	192.6	178.2
Sherbrooke	10,486	385,102	33.86	33.07	29.84	26.86	116.1	115.7	111.5	105.6	189.1	184.0	159.9	135.0
Three Rivers	10,233	393,170	38.42	37.83	33.42	30.04	123.5	123.1	121.5	105.0	183.2	182.7	157.1	122.0
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,680	788,192	38.11	37.38	34.22	30.12	135.6	136.0	129.9	120.8	228.3	228.1	195.2	159.8
London	25,565	940,955	36.81	36.77	33.04	30.45	142.8	142.9	139.4	121.1	206.5	206.6	180.3	145.9
Port William - Port Arthur	11,285	479,766	42.51	42.12	38.02	34.46	78.2	80.1	69.2	68.4	124.7	126.6	98.7	88.0
Regina	10,496	365,711	34.84	34.41	31.12	28.61	124.2	122.3	118.0	107.9	182.7	177.6	159.0	135.6
Saskatoon	7,257	262,868	34.29	34.11	31.42	28.60	139.0	142.1	135.3	127.8	216.9	220.7	193.4	165.8
Calgary	20,579	762,803	37.07	37.07	33.99	32.12	129.5	130.5	121.6	113.4	188.8	190.1	164.0	139.2
Edmonton	20,277	725,797	35.79	35.26	32.29	30.39	145.8	148.7	134.5	126.2	214.5	215.4	178.4	157.2
Victoria	13,069	508,753	38.93	39.10	34.45	31.76	149.8	157.5	155.7	139.7	232.7	245.8	213.9	177.0
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,061,186	42,646,879	40.19	39.38	35.81	32.43	120.5	119.5	115.8	108.7	186.7	181.3	159.5	135.3
Durable Goods 1/	496,165	21,243,138	42.81	41.65	38.48	34.90	117.5	115.3	111.9	103.8	178.4	170.3	162.8	128.7
Non-Durable Goods	537,275	20,157,686	37.62	37.10	33.17	29.98	122.8	122.9	119.5	113.5	196.9	193.9	167.7	143.3
Electric Light and Power	27,726	1,246,055	44.94	43.84	40.77	38.55	156.1	131.7	117.0	106.0	193.2	182.4	149.7	128.3
Logging	114,547	4,506,273	39.33	38.77	34.29	29.31	238.2	248.8	239.7	214.5	469.6	483.5	410.7	316.0
Mining	77,504	3,722,650	48.03	47.36	43.80	39.67	93.1	86.6	76.7	66.3	140.0	128.3	104.3	108.6
Communications	45,629	1,657,834	36.41	35.86	33.74	32.94	172.9	172.8	161.1	132.1	228.9	226.2	199.5	150.0
Transportation	171,662	7,934,303	48.22	45.58	44.47	40.83	134.4	134.4	131.5	122.8	189.9	187.2	178.6	153.5
Construction and Maintenance	168,235	6,466,361	38.44	36.96	34.89	32.02	92.9	99.0	89.1	72.9	166.0	158.9	135.2	101.6
Services 2/	64,062	2,582,641	25.82	25.15	23.20	21.04	137.5	138.9	131.5	122.9	215.4	212.1	188.3	160.9
Trade	252,437	8,526,254	33.78	33.41	30.77	29.19	135.2	135.7	125.9	114.7	192.5	191.0	164.5	137.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,152	77,113,195	39.44	38.53	35.61	32.44	123.8	124.0	118.1	109.4	189.3	185.7	163.0	137.3
Finance	89,661	3,144,389	37.59	37.53	36.66	34.64	137.0	136.8	130.5	120.4	177.3	177.0	165.7	145.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,038,803	80,257,584	39.37	38.59	35.66	32.53	124.3	124.5	118.6	109.8	188.8	185.4	163.2	137.6

1/ This classification comprises the following:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables I and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

mining resulted mainly from the settlement of the dispute in the coal fields of Western Canada. Manufacturing as a whole showed improvement, despite seasonal curtailment in the food industries; in addition to the revival in the iron and steel plants just mentioned, there were considerable gains in the textile division, in which the movement was seasonal in character. Logging released large numbers of employees as the winter's work in many camps drew to a close. Construction showed marked curtailment, likewise of a seasonal nature. The trend was also downward in hotels and restaurants and in trading establishments, although the percentage losses in these classes were much smaller than those in logging and construction. On the whole, the change indicated in transportation was slight.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments^{1/} in the eight leading industries at Mar. 1 totalled \$77,113, 195^{2/} as compared with their aggregate of \$75,636,967 at Feb. 1. The gain amounted to two p.c. The average earnings^{3/} of their employees reached a new all-time high, standing at \$39.44, as compared with \$38.63 at Feb. 1, 1948, and \$35.61 at Mar. 1, 1947; in earlier years for which data are available, the Mar. 1 figures were as follows: 1946, \$32.44; 1945, \$32.81; 1944, \$32.27; 1943, \$30.72, and 1942, \$27.92.

The latest survey shows that when the statistics for financial institutions are included, the total number of persons on the staffs of the larger firms in the nine major industries was 2,038,803, as compared with 2,041,455 a month earlier. Their salaries and wages were stated at \$80,257,584 at Mar. 1, and \$78,774,341 at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly earnings in the nine main industries, including finance, were \$39.37 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.59 at the beginning of February, and \$35.66 at Mar. 1, 1947.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the main industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the larger cities, and gives comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1948, and Mar. 1, 1947. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1945. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that during the period for which data are available, there has been a general increase of 23.8 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight major industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these workers have risen by 89.3 p.c., and their per capita earnings, by 56.2 p.c.; including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1948, amounted to 24.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 88.8 p.c. The explanation previously given for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period since the commencement of the payroll series may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of

1/ See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

2/ For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income".

3/ The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

B.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries					Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing						
	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings		
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings			
1941						1941						1941					
June	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57				
1945						1945						1945					
Jan.	1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22				
Feb.	1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06				
Mar.	1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56				
Apr.	1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55				
May	1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59				
June	1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88				
July	1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94				
Aug.	1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73				
Sept.	1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58				
Oct.	1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54				
Nov.	1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64				
Dec.	1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44				
1946						1946						1946					
Jan.	1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49				
Feb.	1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43				
Mar.	1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43				
Apr.	1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82				
May	1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.18	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24				
June	1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83				
July	1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37				
Aug.	1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66				
Sept.	1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71				
Oct.	1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18				
Nov.	1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45				
Dec.	1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54				
1947						1947						1947					
Jan.	1	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40				
Feb.	1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34				
Mar.	1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81				
Apr.	1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.3	160.8	140.7	35.98				
May	1	118.2	163.9	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27				
June	1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	168.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64				
July	1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47				
Aug.	1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97				
Sept.	1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16				
Oct.	1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.8	38.04				
Nov.	1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52				
Dec.	1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.8	153.5	39.25				
1948						1948						1948					
Jan.	1	127.2	178.3	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.4	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31				
Feb.	1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.63	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38				
Mar.	1	124.3	188.8	154.5	39.37	123.8	189.3	156.2	39.44	120.5	186.7	157.2	40.19				
Apr.	1																
May	1																
June	1																
July	1																
Aug.	1																
Sept.	1																
Oct.	1																
Nov.	1																
Dec.	1																

employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportion of women employees.

In the period during which monthly statistics of payrolls have been collected, the index of employment in manufacturing has advanced by 20.5 p.c., accompanied by a rise of 86.7 p.c. in that of aggregate weekly payrolls, while the weekly earnings per person employed by leading factories have mounted by 57.2 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Mar. 1 showed a gain of 28.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, since when the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the included non-manufacturing classes has increased by 92.6 p.c.

As compared with Mar. 1, 1947, the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by 4.1 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 17.1 p.c. The average weekly earnings of the men and women on the staffs of the larger manufacturing concerns have increased by 12.2 p.c. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a rise of 5.9 p.c. in employment in the 12 months, and of 15.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in the table on page 2), it must again be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups; the table on page 6, and that on the last page of this bulletin, show the distribution indicated at Mar. 1, 1948, with comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1948, and Mar. 1, 1947. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent of which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously an extremely important factor.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The firms furnishing information on employment and payrolls reported 1,541,849 men and 413,303 women on their staffs at Mar. 1, when workers of the latter sex formed 211 per 1,000 persons in the eight leading industries. In the nine major industrial groups, 452,813 women and 1,585,990 men were employed by the co-operating establishments, in which the ratio was 222 women per 1,000 employees of both sexes. As compared with a month earlier, there was a decrease of about 0.5 p.c. in the number of women in recorded employment in the eight leading industries, and of 0.04 p.c. in the number of men; the proportion of women at Feb. 1 was 212 per 1,000. In the case of the nine major industrial divisions, the reported number of women declined in the month by approximately 0.4 p.c., and that of men, by 0.04 p.c.; the Feb. 1 proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes reported in this group of industries was 223.

There were considerable increases in the employment afforded women in manufacturing at Mar. 1 as compared with a month earlier, notably in the textile division, while the food, electrical apparatus, hotel and restaurant, laundry and dry cleaning and trade divisions released fairly large numbers of female employees.

Among men, important advances were indicated in the iron and steel, lumber, textile and certain other divisions of manufacturing, in which animal and vegetable food, and some other classes showed a falling-off in their male staffs. This was also the case in construction, while mining reported marked improvement in employment for men, largely due to the settlement of the strike of coal miners in the Western Provinces.

In the comparison with Mar. 1, 1947, the number of males reported by the large

Table - C.
The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Mar. 1, 1949, with Comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1948 and Mar. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Mar. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Feb. 1, 1948		Mar. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	138,568	118,087	20,481	85.2	14.8	85.8	14.2	83.5	16.5
Prince Edward Island	3,936	3,084	852	78.4	21.6	77.7	22.3	71.7	28.3
Nova Scotia	74,722	64,030	10,692	85.7	14.3	86.6	13.4	83.0	17.0
New Brunswick	59,910	50,973	8,937	85.1	14.9	85.2	14.8	84.5	15.5
Quebec	607,333	463,858	143,475	76.4	23.6	76.8	23.4	76.2	23.8
Ontario	875,255	668,887	206,368	76.4	23.6	76.1	23.9	75.8	24.2
Prairie Provinces	231,453	182,666	48,787	78.9	21.1	78.6	21.4	78.7	21.3
Manitoba	105,424	80,695	24,729	76.5	23.5	76.8	23.2	76.5	23.5
Saskatchewan	45,186	35,893	9,293	79.4	20.6	80.0	20.0	79.3	20.7
Alberta	80,843	66,078	14,765	81.7	18.3	80.4	19.6	81.4	18.6
British Columbia	186,194	152,492	33,702	81.9	18.1	81.6	18.4	82.2	17.8
CANADA	2,038,803	1,585,990	452,813	77.8	22.2	77.7	22.3	77.3	22.7
(b) Cities									
Montreal	301,207	209,656	91,551	69.6	30.4	69.7	30.3	69.0	31.0
Quebec	30,303	22,307	7,996	73.6	26.4	73.3	26.7	70.5	29.5
Toronto	283,140	191,990	91,150	67.6	32.2	67.7	32.3	66.7	33.3
Ottawa	28,079	18,908	9,171	67.3	32.7	66.2	33.8	65.8	34.2
Hamilton	64,501	47,851	16,650	74.2	25.8	74.1	25.9	72.8	27.2
Windsor	38,738	32,641	6,097	84.3	15.7	79.6	20.4	84.1	15.9
Winnipeg	68,911	47,784	21,127	69.3	30.7	69.5	30.5	68.7	31.3
Vancouver	88,511	65,397	23,114	73.9	26.1	73.4	26.6	74.0	26.0
Halifax	22,525	16,735	5,790	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7	75.8	24.2
Saint John	15,505	11,909	3,596	76.8	23.2	76.1	23.9	75.1	24.9
Sherbrooke	10,486	6,934	3,552	66.1	33.9	66.0	34.0	64.2	35.8
Three Rivers	10,233	7,841	2,392	76.6	23.4	76.9	23.1	74.8	25.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,680	14,281	6,399	69.1	30.9	69.0	31.0	69.1	30.9
London	25,565	17,832	7,733	69.8	30.2	69.9	30.1	68.4	31.6
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	11,285	9,637	1,648	85.4	14.6	85.4	14.6	84.5	15.5
Regina	10,496	6,741	3,755	64.2	35.8	66.0	34.0	61.4	38.6
Saskatoon	7,257	5,232	2,025	72.1	27.9	72.6	27.4	72.8	27.2
Calgary	20,579	15,742	4,837	76.5	23.5	76.4	23.6	75.2	24.8
Edmonton	20,277	14,211	6,066	70.1	29.9	69.6	30.4	68.2	31.8
Victoria	13,069	9,905	3,164	75.8	24.2	76.9	23.1	76.1	23.9
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,061,186	821,754	239,432	77.4	22.6	77.2	22.8	76.8	23.2
Durable Goods ^{1/}	496,185	443,094	53,091	89.3	10.7	89.0	11.0	88.5	11.5
Non-Durable Goods	537,275	354,294	182,981	65.9	34.1	66.0	34.0	65.6	34.4
Electric Light and Power	27,726	24,366	3,360	87.9	12.1	88.9	11.1	88.4	11.6
Logging	114,547	112,477	2,070	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6
Mining	77,504	75,869	1,635	97.9	2.1	97.7	2.3	97.5	2.5
Communications	45,529	21,582	23,947	47.4	52.6	47.8	52.2	45.0	55.0
Transportation	171,662	161,003	10,659	93.8	6.2	93.6	6.4	93.6	6.4
Construction and Maintenance	168,235	164,552	3,683	97.8	2.2	98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2
Services ^{2/}	64,052	30,646	33,406	47.8	52.2	47.3	52.7	45.8	54.2
Trade	252,437	153,966	98,471	61.0	39.0	60.6	39.4	59.3	40.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,152	1,541,849	413,303	78.9	21.1	78.8	21.2	78.3	21.7
Finance	83,651	44,141	39,510	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	54.1	45.9
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,038,803	1,585,990	452,813	77.8	22.2	77.7	22.3	77.3	22.7

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

3/ The March data are subject to revision.

employers rose by 5.5 p.c., accompanied by that of 2.1 p.c. in the number of women reported in the eight leading industries. The proportion of women a year ago was 217 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, and that at Mar. 1, 1946, 227 per 1,000. In the nine leading industries, the indicated number of men has risen by 5.4 p.c. in the 12 months, and that of women, by 2.6 p.c. The ratio of women reported at Mar. 1, 1947, in the nine leading groups was 227 per 1,000 employees of both sexes, while a year earlier, the proportion had been 238 per 1,000. In most of the industrial divisions, the numbers of female employees at the date under review have moderately risen as compared with Mar. 1 of last year, while the numbers of men have increased to a decidedly greater extent.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, 1948, and Mar. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Mar. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Feb. 1, 1948, and Mar. 1, 1947.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

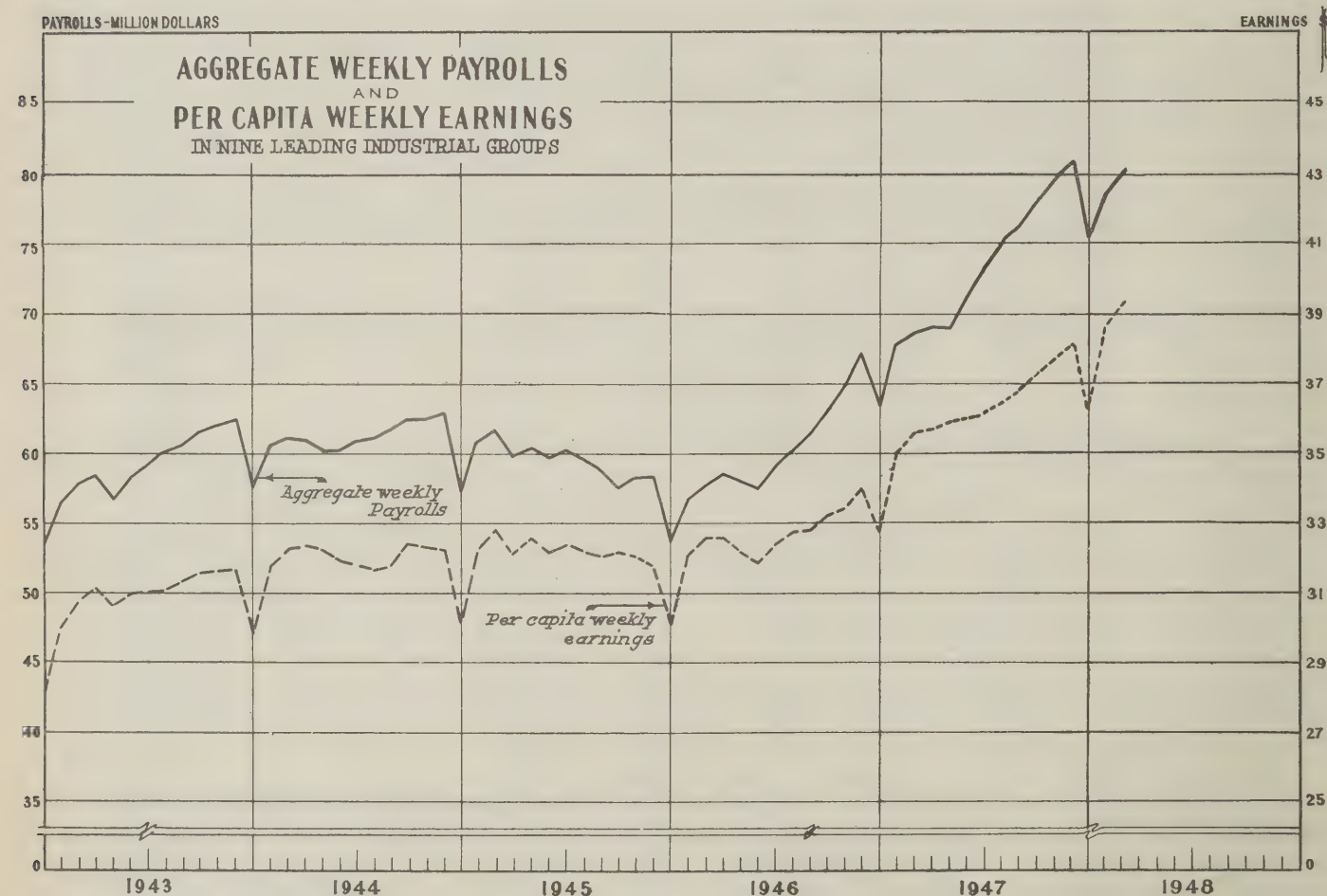
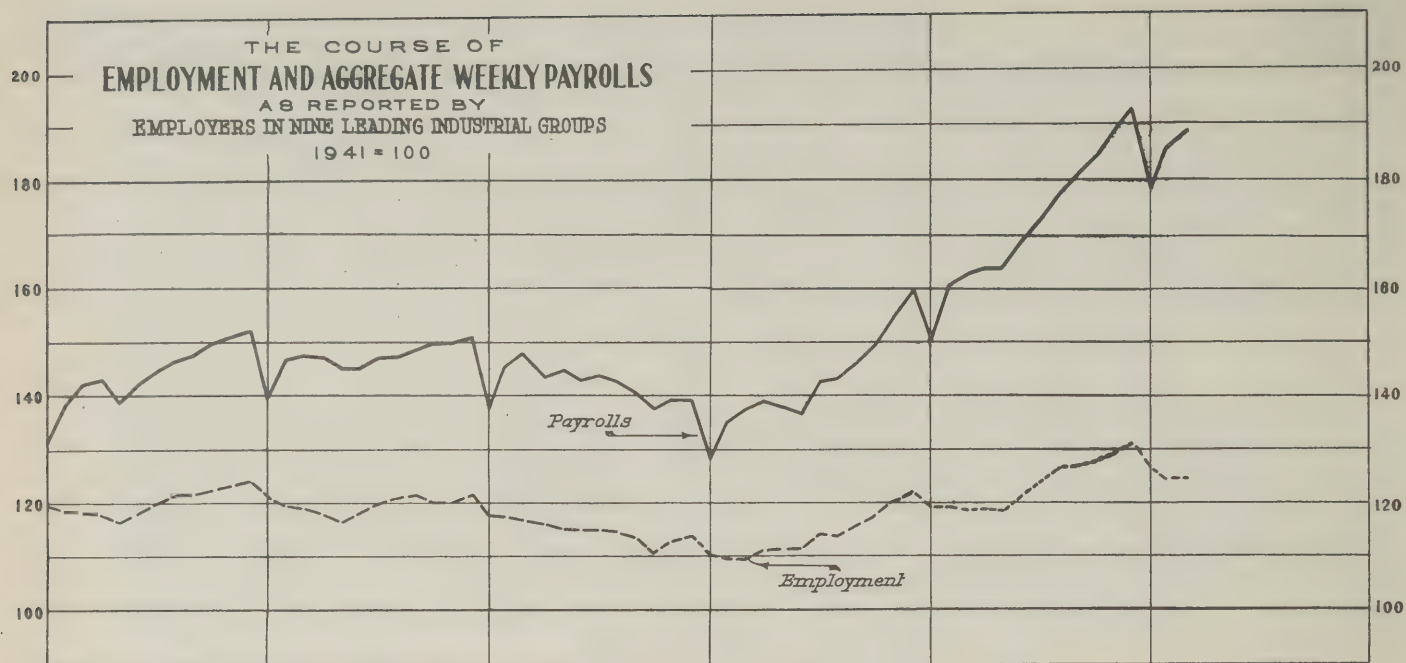
1. MANUFACTURING.

Employment.- Employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1 showed a moderate increase, according to data received from 9,428 leading establishments^{1/} with a combined working force of 1,061,186 men and women; as compared with 1,051,619 at Feb. 1, there was a gain of 9,567 employees, or 0.9 p.c. The seasonal movement at Mar. 1 is generally favourable. The improvement at the date under review, however, was not so much due to seasonal causes as it was to recovery from losses consequent upon shortages of gas and power in the latter part of January and the early part of February. The latest index, at 202.5, was 4.1 p.c. above that at Mar. 1 of last winter, and also exceeded the Mar. 1, 1946, figure of 182.5, but was lower than at that date in the period, 1943-45. With these exceptions, employment in manufacturing was in greater volume than in the late winter of any earlier year.

The trend was generally upward in the durable manufactured goods industries at the first of March, when marked improvement was indicated in iron and steel works, which had been seriously affected at Feb. 1 by temporary shortages of gas and power. Lumber mills and non-ferrous metal plants also afforded more employment, while curtailment was noted in electrical apparatus factories.

In the light manufacturing industries, there was a rather small reduction on the whole; this was largely due to a considerable seasonal falling-off in employment in animal and vegetable food processing. Rubber, beverage, tobacco,

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous manufactured product plants also reported declines, although these were not pronounced. On the other hand, substantial seasonal expansion was indicated in textiles, and there were smaller advances in leather, paper product and chemical factories.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The weekly salaries and wages paid on or about Mar. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers^{1/} amounted to \$42,646,879, a sum which was greater by three p.c. than that of \$41,411,084 distributed by the same plants at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly earnings reached a new high level, standing at \$40.19, as compared with \$39.38 in the preceding return. At Mar. 1 in earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1947, \$35.81; 1946, \$32.43; 1945, \$33.56; 1944, \$33.23; 1943, \$31.49 and 1942, \$28.58. The latest index of payrolls, based on the disbursements of the reporting employers in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. was 186.7, as compared with 181.3 at Feb. 1, and 159.5 at the beginning of March in 1947. In the year, the payroll index has risen by 17.1 p.c., accompanying the increase of 4.1 p.c. in the index number of employment.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

The factories furnishing statistics at the beginning of March employed 239,432 women, a figure very slightly higher than the number they had reported at Feb. 1; since then, their male staffs have risen by about 9,500, or 1.2 p.c. In the month, the general gain amounted to 0.9 p.c. The ratio of female employees per 1,000 workers of both sexes was 226 at the date under review, as compared with 228 in the preceding period of observation, 232 at Mar. 1, 1947, and 244 at Mar. 1, 1946.

There were considerable losses at Mar. 1 from Feb. 1 in recorded employment for women in food processing, with smaller reductions in the electrical apparatus and tobacco industries. On the other hand, employment for women reached a higher level in the textile, leather and printing and publishing groups.

The most noteworthy increase as compared with Feb. 1 in the number of men on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers took place in the iron and steel group, but advances were also indicated in the leather, textile, lumber, chemical and non-ferrous metal divisions. There was a pronounced seasonal decline in the animal food industry, and the numbers of men reported in vegetable and tobacco factories were also smaller than at the beginning of February.

As compared with Mar. 1, 1947, there were increases of approximately 2,600, or 1.1 p.c., in the number of women in recorded employment in manufacturing, and of some 39,300, or five p.c., in the number of men. As already stated, the general advance in the division amounted to 4.1 p.c.

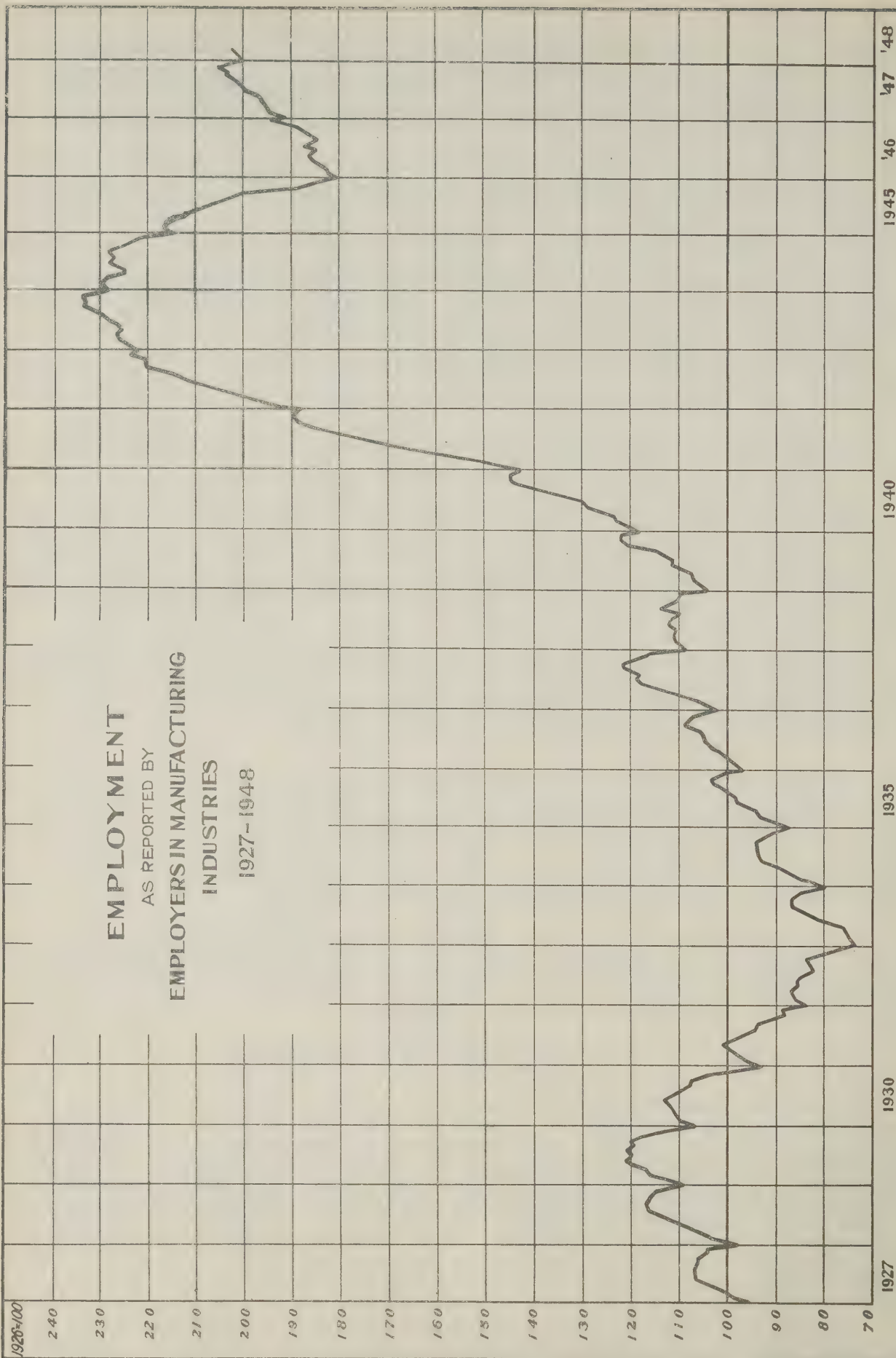
2. NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- Employment in logging was seasonally curtailed at Mar. 1, when the percentage decline was below the average for the time of year. Information was furnished by 674 leading firms^{1/}, with a staff of 114,547 at Mar. 1, as compared with 119,654 in their last monthly report. The index of employment, at 377.0, was fractionally lower than that of 377.9 at the same date of last year; these two figures were higher than any earlier March in the record. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms, at \$4,505,273, showed a reduction of 2.9 p.c. from their Feb. 1, 1948, weekly aggregate of \$4,639,219. In the 12 months' comparison, however, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 14.3 p.c.

The per capita earnings rose from \$38.77 at Feb. 1, to \$39.33 at the date under review. The average at Mar. 1, 1947, had been lower, at \$34.29; at the same date in 1946, 1945 and 1944, the figures were \$29.31, \$27.62 and \$27.99, respectively.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1927-1948



It must again be noted that the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor affecting the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 2).

Mining.- The settlement of the dispute in the coal mining areas of the Western Provinces resulted in considerable recovery in employment in this group, in spite of moderate declines in the extraction of metallic ores and of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. Statistics were received from 655 of the larger operators^{1/} in the industry, with a working force of 77,504, a rise of 5,435, or 7.5 p.c., as compared with Feb. 1. The index in the mining group advanced from 153.5 in the preceding report, to 164.9 at the beginning of March; it was then 21.3 p.c. above that of 135.9 at the same date in 1947, when the strike of coal miners in the Maritime Provinces had seriously affected the general situation. The index of payrolls at Mar. 1, 1948, was 9.1 p.c. above its Feb. 1 level, and exceeded by 34.2 p.c. the figure indicated a year earlier. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting companies at the date under review amounted to \$3,722,650, as compared with \$3,412,837 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings rose from \$47.36 at Feb. 1, to \$48.03 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$43.30 at Mar. 1, 1947.

Communications.- Activity in communications showed a minor increase at the beginning of March, according to data from 90 of the larger employers with a personnel of 45,529; at Feb. 1, they had 45,488 employees. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating companies at the date under review aggregated \$1,657,834, as compared with \$1,631,067 in the preceding survey. The average earnings were higher, being \$36.41 at Mar. 1, and \$35.86 at the first of February; at the beginning of March of last winter, the per capita figure was \$33.74. The latest index of employment was 168.1, - 7.3 p.c., above that of 156.6 at Mar. 1, 1947, since when the payroll index has risen by 14.7 p.c.

Transportation.- No general change in the level of employment was indicated in the transportation group at the beginning of March, when returns were received from 829 leading employers^{1/} and branches with 171,662 workers, as compared with 171,655 in their last report. There were reductions in local transportation, but the shipping and stevedoring group was more active; employment in steam railway operation, on the whole, was unchanged. The index, at 132.8, was 2.2 p.c. above that of 129.9 at Mar. 1, 1947.

The persons for whom statistics are available in transportation at the date under review received the sum of \$7,934,303 in weekly salaries and wages; the disbursements made by the same companies and branches at Feb. 1 had amounted to \$7,823,515. The latest figure of per capita weekly earnings was \$46.22, as compared with \$45.58 at Feb. 1, and \$44.47 at Mar. 1, 1947. The index of payrolls exceeded by 6.3 p.c. that recorded at the same date of last winter.

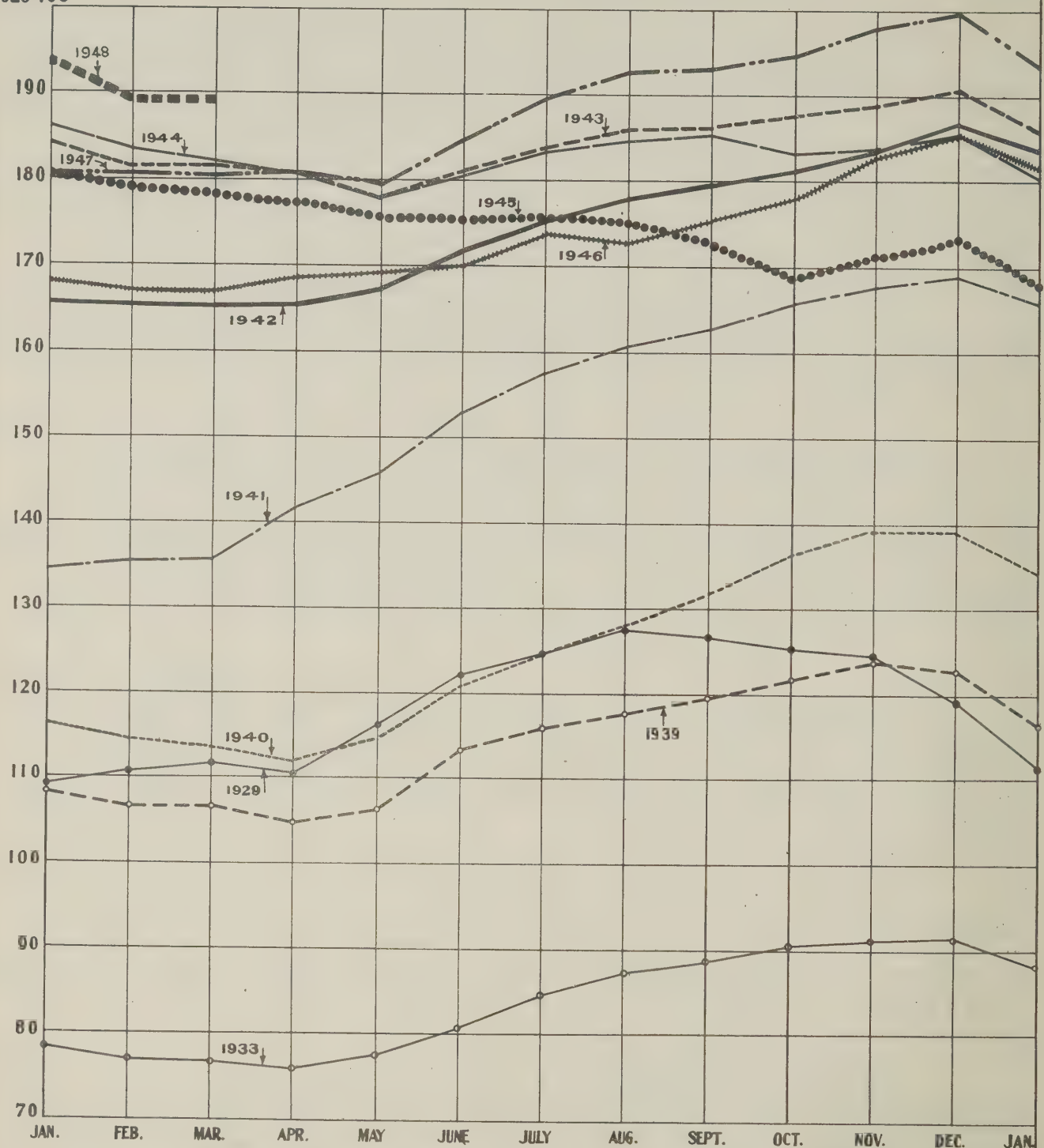
Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in building highway and railway construction and maintenance was in lesser volume at Mar. 1 than at Feb. 1. A combined staff of 168,235 was reported by the 2,204 co-operating contractors^{1/}, who had employed 179,385 persons a month earlier. Their weekly salaries and wages were given as \$6,466,361, as compared with \$6,629,336 at Feb. 1. The earnings of their employees at the latest date averaged \$38.44, as compared with \$36.96 at the beginning of February, and \$34.89 at the first of March in 1947. The index of employment, at 129.1 at the date under review, was 4.3 p.c. above that of 123.8 at the same date a year ago, since when the payroll index has risen by 14.6 p.c.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

Services.- There were losses in employment in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants at the beginning of March. The 1,135 larger establishments^{1/} furnishing returns at Mar. 1 then had a personnel of 64,052, as compared with 64,731 at Feb. 1. The salaries and wages paid by these firms at the date under review amounted to \$1,653,641, a sum exceeding by 1.6 p.c. that which they had reported at Feb. 1. As compared with Mar. 1, 1947, there was an advance of 4.5 p.c. in the index of employment, and 14.4 p.c. in that of payrolls. The latest figure of average weekly earnings was \$25.82, as compared with \$25.15 at Feb. 1, and \$23.20 at Mar. 1, 1947. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division made up about two-thirds of the staff reported in the service division as a whole at the date under review.

Trade.- Seasonal decreases in employment were recorded in retail trade at the beginning of March, but wholesale trade showed improvement. Statistics were tabulated from 3,596 leading merchandising establishments^{1/} employing 252,437 men and women, as compared with 253,261 in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed by these employers totalled \$8,526,254, as compared with \$8,461,924 at Feb. 1. The per capita earnings also showed an upward movement, standing at \$33.78 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$33.41 at the beginning of February, and \$30.77 at Mar. 1, 1947.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 212.0, a figure 7.4 p.c. above the figure of 197.4 indicated at the same date of last year. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 17 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Returns were furnished by 991 financial institutions and branches^{1/}, with a staff of 83,651, as compared with 83,593 at Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported by these employers at Mar. 1 aggregated \$3,144,389, as compared with \$3,137,374 which they had disbursed in the preceding period of observation. The earnings per person amounted to \$37.59, as compared with \$37.53 at Feb. 1, 1947, and \$36.66 at Mar. 1, 1947. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 159.0, was five p.c. above that of 151.5 at Mar. 1, 1947, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by seven p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was reported at Mar. 1 in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Alberta; the gain in the last-named was due in the main to the settlement of the dispute in the coal fields. The general trend in the remaining provinces as compared with Feb. 1 was downward. In most provinces, the reductions in employment were moderate. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the larger employers in the eight leading industries were lower than those reported a month earlier, but in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the indicated payrolls were higher; in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the per capita figures showed an upward movement.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a considerable decline in employment in the Maritime Area at the beginning of March, when the tendency was unfavourable in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Firms in Prince Edward Island showed a small increase. The 1,346 leading establishments^{1/} co-operating in the latest survey had a personnel of 134,138 men and women, as compared with 140,374 in the preceding report. Accompanying the loss of 6,236 workers or 4.4 p.c. in their staffs, was a reduction of 1.2 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages, which amounted to \$4,741,289 at Mar. 1. The average earnings of their employees, however, rose from \$34.19 at Feb. 1, to \$35.35 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$32.60 at Mar. 1, 1947. In

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

the 12 months, the index of employment in the Maritime Area has advanced by 15.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 25.4 p.c.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was rather slacker than at Feb. 1. There was moderate curtailment in animal and vegetable food and iron and steel plants, together with small losses in numerous other categories; slight improvement, however, was indicated in textile, pulp and paper and lumber mills. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction showed a large falling-off. Logging and trade were seasonally quieter. Little change, on the whole, was noted in mining and communications, while transportation afforded more employment.

Quebec.- Information was compiled from 4,942 of the larger employers^{1/} in Quebec with a personnel of 584,101 men and women at the beginning of March; this was lower by 902, or 0.2 p.c., than at Feb. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, rose by 1.8 p.c. in the month, to a total of \$22,181,839 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$21,790,271 at Feb. 1. The per capita earnings of their workers had then been \$37.25, rising to \$37.98 at Mar. 1; this was the highest figure in the record. The average a year earlier had been \$34.20, and that at Mar. 1 in 1946, \$31.45. The latest index number of payrolls was 14.1 p.c. higher than 12 months previously, while that of employment, at 193.3, was higher by 2.6 p.c.

Manufacturing showed moderate advances at the beginning of March, when there was seasonal curtailment in logging; construction was also quieter, but there were slight increases in mining, communications, transportation and trade. Within the manufacturing group, rather small reductions were noted in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, electrical apparatus, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. On the other hand, there was considerable improvement in textile factories, with lesser gains in the leather, vegetable food, beverage, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed slight improvement at Mar. 1, when 7,512 leading establishments^{1/} in the eight major industries reported that they employed 837,536 men and women, 3,571 more than in the preceding month. This gain of 0.4 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.7 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms at the date under review. Their Mar. 1 aggregate was stated as \$34,180,156, giving an average of \$40.81 per employee. The per capita figure at Feb. 1 was \$39.91, and that at Mar. 1, 1947, was \$36.47. In the period since then, the index of employment in Ontario has shown an increase of 5.7 p.c., while the index of payrolls has risen by 18.4 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 199.4, as compared with 198.6 at Feb. 1, 1948, and 188.7, 173.6 and 184.2 at Mar. 1 in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review was a good deal brisker, there being a rise of 1.8 p.c. in the staffs of the co-operating factories. There was some curtailment in food, tobacco and electrical apparatus plants, but substantial improvement as compared with a month earlier was noted in iron and steel works, which at Feb. 1 had been seriously affected by temporary shortages of gas and power. Leather, printing and publishing, textile, chemical and some other classes also afforded more employment; the advances were not on a large scale. In the non-manufacturing category, logging, mining, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade were slacker, the losses in logging being considerable. There were only minor changes in communications and transportation.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend at Mar. 1 was downward in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but recovery was indicated in Alberta, largely as a result of the settlement of the dispute in coal mining. The increase due to this factor sufficed to produce a general rise in employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Information was furnished by 2,532 leading employers^{1/} in the Prairie Provinces with a staff of 219,317 persons, as compared with 216,558 in their last report. The payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms were also higher, totalling \$8,530,930 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$8,273,859 at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees rose from \$38.21 in the preceding period of observation, to \$38.90 at the date under review, as compared with \$35.92 at Mar. 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 1.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 10.4 p.c.

Industrially, the outstanding change in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of March was the increase in coal mining, already mentioned. On the whole, the fluctuations in the other industries for which data are available were moderate. The tendency was unfavourable in manufacturing, transportation and trade. In construction, curtailment was indicated in building, but maintenance work on the highways was greater. Within the manufacturing division, there were seasonal losses in animal and vegetable food factories, while improvement was shown in the printing and publishing, textile and some other classes.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in this province showed a further though moderate recession at Mar. 1, according to data received from 2,279 of the larger firms^{1/} in the major industrial divisions, whose staffs, totalling 180,060, were less by 1,902 persons, or one p.c., than in their last report. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers amounted to \$7,478,981, as compared with \$7,491,325 paid on or about Feb. 1. The difference represented a loss of 0.2 p.c. On the other hand, the average weekly earnings advanced from \$41.17 a month earlier to \$41.54 at the beginning of March. The per capita figure at the same date of last winter was \$37.99. In the 12 months, there has been an increase of 4.1 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 13.7 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

The trend in manufacturing in British Columbia as compared with Feb. 1 was unfavourable, there being a substantial seasonal reduction in animal food processing, together with a smaller decline in the vegetable food group, also seasonal in character. On the other hand, lumber mills showed heightened activity at Mar. 1. With the partial settlement of the dispute in the coal mining industry, employment in the mining group as a whole was in greater volume than at Feb. 1. Logging, transportation, construction and trade, however, showed curtailment which was generally moderate.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Mar. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Industrial employment in Halifax increased at Mar. 1, according to data from 262 leading firms^{1/} with a staff of 22,525, exceeding by 462 or 2.1 p.c. the number they had employed at the beginning of February. Manufacturing was brisker, particularly in the iron and steel division; transportation and trade also showed improvement, while construction released employees. The sums disbursed by the co-operating employers in weekly salaries and wages were considerably higher, rising from \$735,482 at Feb. 1, to \$761,698 at the date under review. The latest average earnings were \$33.82, as compared with \$33.34 in the preceding report, and \$32.31 at Mar. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in this city has declined by 5.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by one p.c.

Saint John.- Little change was noted in the general situation in Saint John at Mar. 1; there was improvement in transportation, but manufacturing showed curtailment. The losses in the latter group took place largely in iron and steel

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

plants. Construction and trade were also quieter. Data were received from 178 of the larger industrial establishments^{1/}, in which the working forces aggregated 15,505, as compared with 15,481 at Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$532,902, rising from \$513,586 at the first of February. The latest per capita earnings were \$34.37; this figure exceeded that of \$33.18 indicated in the preceding report, and was considerably higher than the Mar. 1, 1947, mean of \$31.12. In the 12 months, the index number of employment had advanced by 6.3 p.c., while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages has increased by 19 p.c.

Montreal.- Moderate improvement in employment was recorded in Montreal at Mar. 1, when the 2,794 leading firms^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey reported 283,717 workers, as compared with 283,294 at Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers then aggregated \$10,597,276, as compared with \$10,832,539 paid on or about Mar. 1. The latest average per employee was \$38.18, as compared with \$37.41 at Feb. 1, and \$34.54 at the beginning of March of last year. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 2.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.2 p.c.

Manufacturing was brisker at Mar. 1 than at the first of February, there being increases in textile, iron and steel, leather, vegetable food and beverage factories, with declines in lumber, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, construction released some employees, and there were small losses in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Transportation, communications and trade, on the other hand, showed rather small gains.

Quebec City.- The trend was upward in Quebec at the beginning of March; textile, iron and steel and other plants were rather busier, as were transportation and construction, while other groups showed only small changes. The general advance of 1.7 p.c. in reported employment at Mar. 1 was accompanied by that of six p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the 340 larger establishments^{1/} co-operating at the date under review. They then had a working force of 28,973 persons, to whom they paid the sum of \$955,173 in weekly earnings; at Feb. 1, their 28,496 employees had received \$900,759 for services rendered in the week preceding. The per capita earnings were then \$31.61, as compared with \$32.97 at the date under review, and \$29.81 at the beginning of March of last year. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 15.1 p.c., to 191.4, while that of payrolls has risen by 26.8 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- Little general change in industrial activity was noted in Sherbrooke, a personnel of 10,486 being reported by the 113 leading employers^{1/} co-operating in the survey for Mar. 1, when the payrolls they distributed amounted to \$355,102; at Feb. 1, their staffs had totalled 10,449, while the weekly salaries and wages which they then disbursed were given as \$345,545. The per capita figure at the date under review was \$33.86, as compared with \$33.07 in the preceding report, and \$29.84 at Mar. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the latest index of employment showed a gain of 4.2 p.c., accompanied by that of 18.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

There was an increase in employment at the date under review as compared with Feb. 1, 1948, in textile manufacturing, while the changes in other branches of industry were slight.

Three Rivers.- Employment in Three Rivers declined at the beginning of March, the moderate losses from Feb. 1 taking place largely in the heavy manufactured goods industries, and in construction. The 101 leading establishments^{1/} furnishing data reduced their working forces by 134 persons, to 10,233 at Mar. 1. The amounts paid in salaries and wages by these employers, however, rose from \$392,221 at the first of February, to \$393,170 at the date under review, when the average per worker

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

was \$38.42, as compared with \$37.83 a month earlier, and \$33.42 at Mar. 1 of last year. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Three Rivers has risen by 1.6 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 16.6 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in manufacturing in Toronto showed a rather small gain at Mar. 1, when there was also improvement in communications; transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trade, on the other hand, were slacker. Within the manufacturing division, there were advances in printing and publishing, textile, iron and steel and certain other plants, while vegetable food factories were seasonally slacker, and there were losses in electrical apparatus works. On the whole, a decrease of 540 employees, or 0.2 p.c., was reported by the larger industrialists^{1/} in the city, bringing their personnel to 264,377 at Mar. 1. These workers were paid weekly salaries and wages aggregating \$10,640,658, a sum which was 0.8 p.c. higher than that of \$10,552,875 disbursed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$40.25, as compared with \$39.83 in the preceding period of observation, and \$35.81 paid on or about Mar. 1, 1947. The index of employment at the date under review was 196.2; this was 4.8 p.c. above that of 187.2 at the same date of last winter, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 18.2 p.c.

Ottawa.- Industrial activity in Ottawa was at a lower level at Mar. 1 than had been the case a month earlier. There were moderate losses in employment in construction and trade, while other industries showed little general change. The 317 leading employers^{1/} whose returns were tabulated had a staff of 24,337 men and women, as compared with 24,594 at the beginning of February. The weekly salaries and wages which they reported at the date under review amounted to \$832,534, exceeding by 1.2 p.c. those of \$822,577 distributed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$33.45 at that date, to \$34.21 at Mar. 1, 1948, as compared with \$31.15 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment, at 181.2, was 3.1 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1947, while that of payrolls was 13.3 p.c. higher.

Hamilton.- Practically no general change in employment was noted in Hamilton at the beginning of March, according to information furnished by 439 of the larger employers^{1/} in the city, with a combined working force of 63,135 persons. Their weekly payrolls, however, showed an increase of 1.3 p.c., rising from \$2,585,141 at Feb. 1, to \$2,619,745 at the beginning of March. The per capita earnings then stood at \$41.49, as compared with \$40.94 at Feb. 1, and \$37.21 at Mar. 1, 1947. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 6.3 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages, by 18.4 p.c. Manufacturing was rather brisker at the date under review than was the case a month earlier, there being gains in employment in iron and steel, textile and other plants. Construction, however, released some employees, while only minor fluctuations were noted in other divisions.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed a substantial increase, most of which took place in the iron and steel division, in which important curtailment had been indicated a month earlier as a result of the temporary shortages of gas and power. Construction and trade, on the other hand, released a few workers. The employees of the 275 leading establishments^{1/} co-operating in the survey at Mar. 1 numbered 38,029, exceeding by 29.7 p.c. their working force of 29,312 at Feb. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed by these employers totalled \$1,899,778, an increase of 55.8 p.c. from their weekly aggregate of \$1,219,744 a month earlier. As compared with the first of March in 1947, there was a gain of 7.2 p.c. in the latest index of employment, and of 2.5 p.c. in that of payrolls. The average earnings per employee at the date under review were \$49.96, as compared with \$41.61 at Feb. 1, and \$43.20 at Mar. 1, 1947.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- The trend of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur was again downward at Mar. 1, according to information received from 137 leading firms^{1/} whose staffs aggregated 11,285, as compared with 11,563 at Feb. 1. Their disbursements in weekly payrolls were also lower, falling from \$487,018 at that date, to \$479,766 at the first of March; the per capita figure was then \$42.51, exceeding that of \$42.12 in the preceding month, and the Mar. 1, 1947, average of \$38.02. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in these cities showed a gain of 13.1 p.c., accompanied by that of 26.3 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

There was shrinkage at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in the iron and steel branch of manufacturing; construction was also quieter. The latter change, and those in the remaining industries, were slight.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- A small reduction in employment on the whole was noted in Kitchener and Waterloo at Mar. 1; manufacturing released some employees but trade was rather more active. The general situation in the remaining industries was practically unchanged. The 188 larger establishments^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey reported 20,680 employees, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$788,192, an average of \$38.11 per worker. At Feb. 1, these firms had employed 20,739 men and women, and had paid \$787,614 in salaries and wages. The per capita figure was then \$37.98, while that at Mar. 1 of last year was \$34.22. In the 12 months, the index of employment in these cities has risen by 4.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 17 p.c.

London.- Little change in the volume of employment provided by leading firms^{1/} in the major industrial divisions in London was noted at Mar. 1, when data were compiled from 287 concerns in which the personnel was given as 25,565, as compared with 25,596 a month earlier. Manufacturing, construction and trade showed only minor changes. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating employers amounted to \$940,955, while their disbursements at Feb. 1 were stated at \$941,271. The latest average per employee was \$36.81, as compared with \$36.77 in the preceding period of observation, and \$33.04 at the beginning of March of last year. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 2.4 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 14.5 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Winnipeg.- There was further curtailment in industrial employment in Winnipeg at Mar. 1, when statistics were furnished by 727 leading establishments^{1/} with a staff of 64,543 men and women, as compared with 65,297 at Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages of these firms, totalling \$2,304,295, were lower by 0.5 p.c., than their disbursements of \$2,316,307 indicated a month earlier. The average earnings of the persons in recorded employment stood at \$35.70, as compared with \$35.47 at Feb. 1, and \$32.82 at Mar. 1, 1947.

Manufacturing at the date under review showed a small decline, largely due to a seasonal reduction in animal food processing. On the other hand, textile and printing and publishing plants were more active. There were moderate losses in transportation, construction and trade; the remaining non-manufacturing divisions showed little general change.

An upward movement in employment had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1947, when the index, at 151.8, was slightly lower than the latest figure of 152.8. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 9.4 p.c.

Regina.- Employment in Regina was rather brisker at the beginning of March; the 179 larger employers^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey reported the addition of 166 workers to their staffs, bringing these to 10,496. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed amounted to \$365,711, a total 2.9 p.c.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on page I and II.

higher than that of \$355,433 which they had paid a month earlier. The average earnings per person had then been \$34.41, as compared with \$34.84 at the date under review, and \$31.12 at Mar. 1 of last year. Since then, employment has advanced by 5.2 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 14.9 p.c.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1948, there was an increase in employment in trade in this city. Manufacturing was rather quieter, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight.

Saskatoon.- The trend of employment in Saskatoon continued downward at the beginning of March, there being moderate seasonal reductions in manufacturing, mainly of animal foods, and also in construction. Data were received from 147 of the larger industrial establishments^{1/} in the city in which a working force of 7,257 men and women was reported, as compared with 7,423 at Feb. 1. Their weekly payrolls were given as \$248,868, being less by 1.7 p.c. than their disbursements of \$253,186 in the week of Feb. 1. The per capita earnings, however, advanced from \$34.11 at that date, to \$34.29 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.42 at Mar. 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 2.7 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 12.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries' and wages' index.

Calgary.- The level of employment in Calgary at Mar. 1 was rather lower than at Feb. 1. Information was furnished by 306 leading firms^{1/} whose employees numbered 20,579, a reduction of 147 in the month. Their weekly salaries and wages aggregated \$762,803, a total less by 0.7 p.c. than their disbursements at Feb. 1, which had been given as \$768,250. The average per employee was unchanged, at \$37.07, as compared with \$33.99 at the beginning of March, 1947. In the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 6.5 p.c., in the index of employment, while the index of payrolls has shown a gain of 15.1 p.c. There were small declines in activity at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, building, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and trade.

Edmonton.- Employment in Edmonton was quieter at Mar. 1 than at the beginning of February, according to data tabulated from 254 leading establishments^{1/} with a personnel of 20,277, as compared with 20,670 in their last report. There were losses in animal food processing and in trade and construction, the shrinkage being largely seasonal in character. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms totalled \$725,797, a sum somewhat smaller than that of \$728,878 distributed to their employees at Feb. 1; the average earnings per worker then stood at \$35.26, as compared with the Mar. 1 per capita figure of \$35.79; the latter also exceeded the Mar. 1, 1947, mean of \$32.29. Since then, the index of employment in Edmonton has risen by 8.4 p.c., and there has been an advance of 20.2 p.c., in the index of payrolls.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued downward at the beginning of March, but the general loss from Feb. 1 was slight. Manufacturing, mainly of lumber and iron and steel products, was more active. Transportation, construction and trade, however, showed curtailment, while the changes in the remaining non-manufacturing classes were small. The 1,002 larger employers^{1/} co-operating in the latest monthly survey had a working force of 84,604, - 150 fewer than at Feb. 1, the decrease amounting to 0.2 p.c. On the other hand, the salaries and wages disbursed by these firms at Mar. 1 were higher, rising from \$3,305,625 in their last report, to \$3,340,312 at the beginning of March. The average per employee was then \$39.48, as compared with \$39.00 at Feb. 1, and \$35.78 at Mar. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment, standing at 225.7, has gained by 5.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 15.6 p.c.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Victoria.- Industrial employment in Victoria declined at Mar. 1, according to statistics compiled from 214 leading firms^{1/}, with a personnel of 13,069 men and women, as compared with 13,744 at the first of February. Their salaries and wages were also lower, falling from \$537,394 in the preceding return, to \$508,753 at the date under review. The latter sum represented an average of \$38.93 per employee; this was below the per capita figure of \$39.10 at Feb. 1, but exceeded that of \$34.45 at Mar. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in Victoria has fallen by 3.8 p.c., while the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 8.8 p.c. The reduction in employment from Feb. 1, 1948, took place mainly in manufacturing, trade and services, but there were slight gains in many other groups.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, 1948, and Mar. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Mar. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Feb. 1, 1948, and Mar. 1, 1947.

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^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1948 and Mar. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
						Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947
MANUFACTURING	1,081,186	42,646,879	40.19	39.38	35.81	120.5	119.5	115.8	186.7	181.3	159.5
Animal products - edible	42,314	1,662,261	39.06	38.09	35.10	122.3	130.2	118.9	191.4	198.8	164.0
Fur and products	3,982	149,015	37.61	36.56	33.18	127.5	127.4	119.9	179.3	174.2	150.2
Leather products	32,159	977,147	30.58	30.02	27.60	112.2	110.6	117.3	179.6	174.9	171.7
Boots and shoes	19,775	575,131	29.08	28.67	26.70	108.6	106.9	111.3	177.9	172.5	168.6
Lumber and its products	77,658	2,784,168	35.85	34.83	32.38	119.3	118.7	111.9	202.9	196.2	171.0
Rough and dressed lumber	44,984	1,684,267	37.44	36.50	33.91	108.2	107.8	98.0	191.1	185.6	155.8
Furniture	16,182	557,542	34.44	33.86	30.81	166.6	155.7	149.1	221.5	216.4	191.6
Other lumber products	16,492	542,559	32.90	31.21	30.15	127.8	127.1	127.8	227.0	214.0	205.0
Plant products - edible	57,125	1,934,138	33.86	33.15	30.19	128.8	131.8	129.7	194.2	194.6	171.3
Pulp and paper products	112,056	5,075,054	45.29	44.81	39.43	139.3	138.7	130.8	212.0	208.9	174.5
Pulp and paper	48,164	2,505,682	52.02	51.65	44.86	132.0	132.0	123.7	215.5	213.9	177.3
Paper products	22,008	814,607	37.01	36.18	31.60	157.9	157.9	152.9	245.3	239.6	193.7
Printing and publishing	41,684	1,754,765	41.90	41.45	37.20	138.9	137.5	129.9	195.2	191.2	163.7
Rubber products	24,278	1,031,309	42.48	42.92	38.46	142.9	143.8	145.7	258.9	263.2	239.0
Textile products	161,569	5,055,925	31.33	30.95	27.78	115.2	115.2	109.6	188.6	183.2	158.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,870	1,987,672	33.20	32.85	28.70	113.0	110.6	106.4	198.5	192.2	161.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,718	731,586	32.20	32.07	28.23	92.4	91.3	89.0	154.9	152.3	130.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	16,938	517,324	32.46	32.27	27.60	116.0	114.2	109.2	210.9	206.5	168.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,796	553,097	35.02	34.20	29.87	142.9	137.6	133.1	270.0	265.8	212.7
Hosiery and knit goods	27,373	763,947	27.91	27.83	25.22	126.0	124.1	115.1	194.1	190.6	160.8
Garments and personal furnishings	56,920	1,725,370	30.31	29.74	27.49	117.5	115.7	112.3	185.6	179.2	160.4
Other textile products	17,206	578,936	33.65	33.36	29.38	100.1	98.7	103.8	162.6	159.0	144.1
Tobacco	11,938	379,673	31.80	31.19	26.92	134.3	137.0	140.1	237.8	238.0	210.1
Beverages	18,180	778,301	42.81	42.86	37.87	158.4	159.0	143.7	228.5	229.6	182.8
Chemicals and allied products	41,979	1,816,753	43.28	42.79	38.12	95.4	94.1	92.9	153.4	149.5	132.4
Clay, glass and stone products	20,730	849,496	40.98	40.33	35.41	135.0	134.7	134.1	222.8	218.8	189.8
Electric light and power	27,726	1,246,055	44.94	43.84	40.77	136.1	131.7	117.0	193.2	182.4	149.7
Electrical apparatus	52,245	2,198,440	42.08	40.86	36.66	166.4	168.5	157.4	260.7	256.4	212.9
Iron and steel products	295,244	18,219,532	44.77	43.41	40.65	110.3	106.8	105.7	162.1	152.3	141.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,758	1,845,969	47.63	46.61	43.84	132.7	132.5	123.0	181.4	177.3	151.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,467	1,290,661	43.80	42.99	39.17	114.5	116.6	113.8	175.2	175.0	158.6
Agricultural implements	18,344	841,458	45.87	45.93	39.18	202.1	199.4	164.7	350.7	346.6	250.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	112,597	5,147,830	45.80	43.12	42.16	98.9	91.1	94.4	159.4	120.8	122.8
Automobiles and parts	44,592	2,264,297	50.78	43.95	43.61	114.0	92.7	105.3	150.6	106.1	121.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,210	929,427	43.82	43.10	40.02	108.3	109.4	119.5	158.8	157.6	159.8
Heating appliances	7,689	307,708	40.02	39.35	35.19	143.4	142.9	130.6	219.8	215.4	173.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,590	510,955	44.09	43.93	40.93	99.6	98.7	87.6	179.9	177.6	146.7
Foundry and machine shop products	8,755	381,851	43.62	42.29	38.55	99.5	95.3	97.8	189.8	176.4	162.3
Other iron and steel products	47,034	1,963,673	41.75	41.57	37.76	104.6	104.1	103.3	156.1	154.8	140.9
Non-ferrous metal products	49,333	2,156,948	43.72	43.64	38.33	118.6	118.1	110.4	188.2	187.0	154.7
Non-metallic mineral products	14,865	717,714	48.28	47.73	42.46	116.2	117.0	117.1	191.1	190.2	165.3
Miscellaneous	18,025	624,960	34.67	34.65	31.30	137.3	138.3	144.9	220.6	222.0	205.1
LOGGING	114,547	4,505,273	39.33	38.77	34.29	238.2	248.8	238.7	469.6	483.5	410.7
MINING	77,504	3,722,650	48.03	47.36	43.30	93.1	86.6	76.7	140.0	128.3	104.3
Coal	22,951	1,040,709	45.34	44.93	42.25	91.0	67.8	54.1	162.1	119.7	89.7
Metallic ores	40,686	2,067,683	50.82	49.84	46.11	85.3	85.9	79.1	119.5	118.0	100.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,867	614,258	44.30	43.03	36.01	130.4	131.6	117.5	214.0	209.8	157.5
COMMUNICATIONS	45,529	1,657,834	36.41	35.86	33.74	172.9	172.8	161.1	228.9	225.2	199.5
Telegraphs	8,038	311,775	36.79	36.75	32.97	118.1	120.3	115.6	179.7	173.6	172.3
Telephones	36,931	1,323,982	35.85	35.60	32.78	189.8	188.9	175.2	243.5	240.7	207.3
TRANSPORTATION	171,662	7,934,303	46.22	45.58	44.47	134.4	134.4	131.5	189.9	187.2	178.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	57,961	2,423,906	41.82	41.64	38.59	149.6	152.4	147.9	214.3	217.3	195.1
Steam railway operations	89,997	4,552,824	50.59	49.52	50.45	131.4	131.3	129.7	183.5	179.5	180.6
Shipping and stevedoring	23,704	967,573	40.40	40.18	35.73	108.2	103.5	99.3	168.9	160.6	136.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	168,235	6,466,361	38.44	36.96	34.89	92.9	99.0	89.1	155.0	158.9	135.2
Building	82,875	3,487,052	42.08	41.28	36.99	125.6	129.3	114.1	183.2	185.1	146.2
Highway	48,867	1,686,777	34.52	31.28	32.62	66.9	76.5	62.1	119.7	123.9	104.7
Railway	36,493	1,292,532	35.42	35.58	33.64	84.4	88.3	95.0	160.4	158.3	161.1
SERVICES (as indicated below)	64,052	1,653,641	25.82	25.15	23.20	137.5	136.9	131.5	215.4	212.1	186.3
Hotels and restaurants	42,030	1,025,472	24.40	23.82	22.47	144.1	145.9	136.9	232.8	230.0	206.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	22,022	628,169	28.52	27.71	24.60	126.8	127.8	122.7	192.0	188.0	163.1
TRADE	252,437	8,526,254	33.78	33.41	30.77	135.2	135.7	125.9	192.5	191.0	164.5
Retail	175,292	5,601,207	31.42	31.03	28.51	132.2	133.1	123.3	191.2	190.1	162.7
Wholesale	74,145	2,925,047	39.45	39.21	36.51	146.6	145.7	135.6	195.1	192.8	167.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,162	77,113,195	39.44	38.63	35.61	123.8	124.0	118.1	189.3	185.7	163.0
FINANCE	83,651	3,144,389	37.59	37.53	36.66	137.0	136.8	130.5	177.3	177.0	165.7
Banks and trust companies	47,035	1,562,362	33.22	33.07	32.97	144.8	144.7	136.5	184.3	183.3	174.8
Brokerage and stock market	3,730	174,080	46.67	45.89	44.94	159.2	162.8	174.1	215.4	216.6	251.5
Insurance	32,886	1,407,947	42.81	42.96	41.09	124.8	124.4	117.0	166.8	166.7	160.1
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,038,803	80,257,584	39.37	38.69	35.66	124.3	124.5	118.6	188.8	185.4	163.2

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1948 and Mar. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
				Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls					
			\$.	\$	\$	\$	Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947			
Maritime Provinces	- Manufacturing	46,801	1,707,825	36.49	36.29	33.81	109.1	110.8	107.2	171.5	173.0	166.2			
	Lumber products	4,599	132,732	28.86	28.04	27.11	86.6	89.8	90.7	142.7	137.3	137.6			
	Pulp and paper products	6,101	267,871	43.91	43.28	38.43	116.0	114.3	111.4	193.6	188.0	163.2			
	Iron and steel	17,467	728,857	41.73	42.55	39.15	106.1	106.3	112.6	161.9	166.6	161.2			
	Logging	9,400	294,114	31.29	30.62	26.38	157.0	158.9	173.2	322.9	319.6	300.3			
	Mining	15,085	653,238	43.30	44.61	38.65	83.4	83.5	17.1	157.6	162.6	28.9			
	Transportation	21,066	898,118	42.63	41.73	40.91	208.0	199.6	191.4	305.5	287.1	267.4			
	Construction	19,528	563,219	28.84	25.26	29.77	80.6	106.0	66.8	121.0	139.5	103.3			
	Trade	16,182	463,759	28.66	28.15	27.15	128.5	128.7	123.2	182.2	179.5	163.7			
	- All Industries	136,138	4,741,289	35.35	34.19	32.60	112.8	118.0	97.7	182.4	184.7	145.5			
Quebec	- Manufacturing	343,200	13,042,866	38.00	37.31	33.90	117.8	117.1	114.7	187.2	182.7	162.2			
	Lumber products	16,309	517,981	31.76	30.43	28.09	103.3	104.2	106.6	211.2	204.3	189.7			
	Pulp and paper products	38,933	1,819,142	46.72	46.02	40.44	130.5	130.7	122.8	209.2	206.5	171.0			
	Textile products	87,237	2,691,180	30.85	30.46	27.47	118.7	118.3	113.4	195.1	188.7	166.0			
	Chemicals	16,892	721,809	42.73	42.46	37.99	81.5	80.9	80.8	128.6	126.9	114.5			
	Iron and steel	71,842	3,093,389	43.06	42.02	40.02	113.5	112.6	112.4	161.7	166.5	149.0			
	Logging	53,118	1,964,730	36.99	36.56	32.27	247.6	251.8	241.5	670.0	673.4	568.4			
	Mining	14,768	682,810	46.91	45.35	40.06	118.0	117.2	106.0	169.0	162.4	132.7			
	Communications	12,117	464,036	38.30	37.76	36.37	190.8	189.6	173.9	230.4	225.7	199.4			
	Transportation	41,748	1,917,429	45.93	44.93	45.28	121.3	120.4	118.6	174.4	169.5	167.3			
	Construction	42,833	1,646,828	38.45	37.67	34.40	81.2	85.9	87.6	142.5	147.6	137.7			
	Services ^{1/}	17,111	445,592	26.04	25.25	23.17	145.4	147.1	138.7	218.1	214.0	192.9			
	Trade	59,206	2,007,530	33.91	33.21	30.60	134.2	134.0	124.5	189.6	185.5	159.0			
	- All Industries	584,101	22,181,839	37.98	37.25	34.20	122.9	125.1	119.8	194.8	191.3	170.7			
	Ontario	- Manufacturing	524,270	21,904,896	41.78	40.75	36.89	120.3	118.2	114.5	184.3	176.5	154.7		
Lumber products		25,146	857,612	34.11	33.40	30.54	116.4	116.0	112.7	186.7	182.2	161.1			
Plant products - edible		30,518	1,031,828	33.81	32.81	29.94	132.1	134.9	133.0	192.1	190.4	169.7			
Pulp and paper products		51,572	2,304,857	44.69	44.35	38.57	149.2	148.5	141.2	219.7	217.2	180.6			
Textile products		62,240	2,025,568	32.54	32.12	28.71	109.4	107.9	103.8	178.4	173.8	148.3			
Chemicals		20,466	900,754	44.01	43.56	38.38	103.9	101.6	99.1	168.2	162.0	142.2			
Electrical apparatus		36,305	1,541,492	42.46	42.01	36.79	166.5	169.0	155.9	255.4	256.5	206.8			
Iron and steel		169,333	7,840,236	46.30	44.15	41.28	107.0	101.3	99.1	159.2	143.8	131.9			
Non-ferrous metal products		29,328	1,264,133	43.10	43.15	38.40	121.1	120.9	114.7	197.9	197.8	168.6			
Logging		35,198	1,496,697	42.52	41.70	36.78	346.9	377.1	339.7	818.5	872.2	691.6			
Mining		24,105	1,193,631	49.52	48.23	44.48	77.8	79.3	76.6	109.2	108.4	96.4			
Communications		18,474	682,097	36.92	36.51	33.74	184.5	184.8	176.6	246.1	243.7	216.2			
Transportation		49,803	2,351,814	47.22	46.53	45.42	131.3	131.2	125.9	179.5	176.7	166.0			
Construction		60,164	2,470,400	41.06	39.79	36.06	103.7	106.6	93.4	167.1	166.5	132.2			
Services ^{1/}		25,402	656,603	25.85	25.19	22.56	128.2	129.8	122.6	212.0	209.2	177.2			
Trade	100,120	3,424,018	34.20	34.06	31.35	130.6	131.0	119.7	187.1	186.8	158.2				
- All Industries	837,536	34,180,156	40.31	39.91	36.47	123.6	123.1	117.0	186.1	181.2	157.2				
Prairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	69,751	2,672,862	38.32	38.15	35.08	128.9	130.5	126.6	190.8	192.4	170.3			
	Animal products - edible	11,163	444,376	39.81	39.84	35.55	128.3	139.2	133.7	194.9	211.6	181.8			
	Lumber products	4,737	161,968	34.19	33.01	29.64	127.0	124.3	131.6	208.7	197.3	177.9			
	Plant products - edible	6,373	229,394	35.99	35.05	31.45	140.3	151.6	149.6	204.7	215.4	187.2			
	Textile products	5,254	152,302	28.99	28.66	24.76	125.1	119.9	121.4	207.5	196.7	172.5			
	Iron and steel	21,929	887,095	40.45	40.90	39.07	118.3	118.3	111.3	174.5	175.7	167.9			
	Mining	15,352	789,471	51.42	50.59	44.26	138.5	95.3	137.5	202.5	134.1	173.2			
	Communications	6,134	209,905	34.20	34.08	32.85	144.6	143.5	131.2	191.7	189.6	167.0			
	Transportation	39,694	1,858,047	46.81	46.18	45.29	127.3	127.6	125.2	174.9	173.2	167.2			
	Construction	26,819	986,077	36.77	37.00	34.38	81.3	81.1	80.4	133.5	134.1	123.9			
Prairies	Services ^{1/}	10,035	254,567	25.37	24.70	23.62	134.0	135.6	129.2	201.2	198.0	185.9			
	Trade	48,239	1,650,773	34.22	33.76	31.05	136.2	137.2	132.0	192.3	191.0	169.7			
	- All Industries	219,317	8,530,980	36.90	36.21	33.62	123.5	121.9	121.1	181.3	175.9	164.4			
	British Columbia	- Manufacturing	77,164	3,318,410	43.00	42.38	39.13	136.5	137.0	127.3	208.1	205.9	176.0		
		Animal products - edible	5,255	218,129	41.51	37.51	35.75	109.9	138.6	111.2	177.3	201.9	155.0		
		Lumber products	26,967	1,113,875	41.46	40.39	39.51	142.9	141.4	118.5	224.2	216.0	176.2		
		Plant products - edible	3,989	139,836	35.06	35.93	31.22	117.1	120.2	132.8	204.3	216.0	182.6		
		Pulp and paper products	9,585	451,826	47.14	46.88	42.53	146.9	145.8	131.1	210.8	208.1	174.9		
		Iron and steel	14,673	669,955	45.66	46.79	41.02	122.6	123.2	131.1	166.7	192.2	181.6		
		Non-ferrous metal products	4,084	193,293	47.33	48.10	42.20	124.3	124.4	115.3	166.7	169.6	138.0		
Logging		13,538	640,404	47.30	47.46	43.22	143.3	145.4	149.6	171.2	174.3	163.8			
Mining		8,194	393,500	48.02	49.54	45.24	81.4	73.4	83.4	111.7	103.9	107.5			
Transportation		19,351	908,895	46.97	47.20	42.47	144.2	151.8	155.6	219.7	232.3	214.2			
B. C.	Construction	18,891	799,839	42.34	41.61	37.94	144.8	151.6	140.5	239.4	246.2	208.9			
	Services ^{1/}	8,843	242,728	27.45	26.93	25.88	172.8	173.8	162.0	257.2	253.8	228.2			
	Trade	28,690	980,174	34.16	33.93	30.77	155.6	157.3	142.9	229.0	229.9	194.1			
	- All Industries	180,060	7,478,981	41.54	41.17	37.99	139.6	141.1	134.1	203.5	203.8	179.0			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1948, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1948 and Mar. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Mar. 1			Employment			Payrolls			Mar. 1		
			1948	1948	1947	1948	1948	1947	1948	1948	1947	1948	1948	1947
Prince Edward Island														
- Manufacturing	863	27,161	31.47	31.66	27.39	154.0	157.9	144.7	241.9	247.4	202.9			
- Trade	689	14,321	20.79	20.75	20.19	120.0	121.3	118.0	142.4	143.6	131.2			
- All Industries	3,618	102,361	28.29	28.77	29.16	159.9	166.9	116.3	207.5	209.9	164.7			
Nova Scotia														
- Manufacturing	26,040	948,379	36.42	36.47	34.02	107.8	108.4	105.6	162.6	163.6	148.9			
- Animal products - edible	2,357	75,677	32.11	29.29	30.27	100.6	102.6	71.7	166.2	154.7	106.3			
- Iron and steel	12,052	510,400	42.35	43.37	38.92	98.4	98.7	103.7	156.3	160.6	151.3			
- Mining	14,015	612,635	43.71	45.07	39.24	83.7	84.0	16.1	158.7	164.3	27.4			
- Coal	13,330	587,304	44.06	45.51	41.72	84.0	83.8	12.6	160.2	165.1	22.7			
- Transportation	9,199	368,934	40.11	40.95	37.81	167.3	164.0	165.8	245.0	246.3	228.9			
- Steam railway operations	3,688	170,846	46.32	47.56	45.36	109.8	112.5	110.3	173.8	182.7	171.0			
- Shipping and stevedoring	4,519	169,079	35.20	35.66	31.69	303.6	284.4	293.3	451.2	428.2	391.2			
- Construction	10,276	268,756	26.15	21.29	28.60	60.8	94.3	51.9	89.1	112.5	83.1			
- Building	2,661	86,622	32.31	31.75	31.11	53.9	56.9	74.8	79.6	82.6	110.3			
- Highway	6,154	137,109	22.28	17.14	24.42	60.1	101.3	36.8	85.5	110.6	57.3			
- Retail trade	5,864	153,802	26.23	24.94	24.97	127.3	126.0	121.5	182.4	171.6	163.5			
- Wholesale trade	2,743	97,230	33.45	35.47	33.55	143.1	143.9	142.7	185.0	186.1	168.3			
- All Industries	72,319	2,556,266	33.37	33.92	32.43	100.7	108.6	82.3	157.9	163.6	118.0			
New Brunswick														
- Manufacturing	19,898	732,285	36.80	36.26	33.82	108.0	110.9	106.8	182.6	184.7	165.2			
- Lumber products	2,738	82,467	30.12	28.76	27.74	78.0	78.0	79.6	142.5	136.1	133.2			
- Pulp and paper products	3,792	180,760	47.67	46.79	40.90	112.0	112.3	105.3	192.3	183.3	167.3			
- Iron and steel	5,170	209,345	40.49	40.90	39.79	117.2	124.7	127.1	174.0	187.0	185.4			
- Logging	8,387	269,372	32.12	31.70	27.10	168.4	169.5	176.0	331.5	329.2	292.2			
- Transportation	11,313	502,487	44.42	42.12	43.61	252.4	237.5	218.0	383.2	342.1	320.2			
- Steam railway operations	5,877	291,972	49.68	47.61	49.72	197.8	196.3	199.6	282.2	268.4	285.1			
- Construction	8,095	268,599	33.18	32.62	31.04	100.5	107.6	87.6	177.2	186.6	144.7			
- Highway	3,085	97,068	31.46	30.08	29.91	73.2	86.6	62.5	159.1	180.0	129.2			
- Railway	2,830	91,966	32.50	32.67	32.52	106.8	104.7	96.9	193.3	190.6	175.5			
- Retail trade	4,597	122,717	26.70	26.51	24.57	125.5	126.0	115.9	189.2	188.6	161.9			
- All Industries	58,201	2,080,660	36.75	34.88	32.95	130.2	131.5	121.9	223.7	220.4	192.5			
Manitoba														
- Manufacturing	39,250	1,486,839	37.88	37.87	34.95	124.3	124.4	121.7	182.7	182.9	164.9			
- Animal products - edible	4,157	170,776	41.08	41.28	36.84	111.7	122.7	123.9	176.9	195.4	175.0			
- Plant products - edible	3,007	103,982	34.58	33.54	30.95	142.4	144.6	140.7	196.1	193.0	173.8			
- Pulp and paper products	3,985	156,904	39.37	38.96	36.59	140.7	136.2	124.9	193.7	185.6	163.4			
- Textiles	4,340	123,541	28.47	28.45	24.95	125.4	118.9	119.6	201.8	191.3	169.3			
- Iron and steel	14,733	596,535	40.49	41.01	38.83	118.8	118.3	112.5	175.4	177.0	169.4			
- Transportation	19,112	889,577	46.55	46.62	44.93	133.6	134.0	130.3	184.0	184.8	174.2			
- Street railways	7,940	320,700	40.39	40.99	37.79	155.1	154.7	152.2	217.0	219.6	201.8			
- Steam railway operations	11,122	567,098	50.99	50.65	49.97	119.8	120.6	117.3	169.5	169.6	162.6			
- Construction	9,065	328,567	36.25	36.51	33.66	73.6	75.3	77.7	112.3	115.7	110.6			
- Building	2,964	112,258	37.87	36.80	35.14	61.8	64.4	68.7	76.7	77.7	78.9			
- Railway	4,245	149,894	35.31	36.71	32.83	76.3	78.2	83.1	136.3	145.2	138.1			
- Services	4,295	103,453	24.09	23.76	22.92	151.4	151.9	143.2	212.7	210.6	196.8			
- Retail trade	14,662	485,701	33.13	32.77	29.92	138.3	139.2	137.5	193.2	195.2	176.3			
- Wholesale trade	7,017	266,639	38.00	37.61	35.14	130.1	130.6	130.1	177.7	176.6	160.3			
- All Industries	99,928	3,659,726	38.62	38.39	35.91	120.8	122.4	119.9	175.9	177.1	161.6			
Saskatchewan														
- Manufacturing	9,843	381,475	38.76	38.08	36.04	127.2	133.2	127.6	181.7	186.9	167.3			
- Animal products - edible	2,846	107,653	37.83	36.79	33.97	139.4	143.3	146.9	208.4	200.9	199.9			
- Street railways	4,238	148,919	35.14	35.50	32.51	100.1	100.9	99.9	138.5	141.1	128.0			
- Steam railway operations	4,875	275,332	56.48	55.98	57.15	127.7	127.1	124.6	165.4	167.4	163.5			
- Construction	7,480	275,186	36.79	37.22	34.02	79.9	78.9	80.8	141.2	141.1	132.1			
- Highway	2,148	78,444	36.52	36.23	32.26	67.9	64.9	50.0	122.3	118.1	79.7			
- Railway	3,479	126,507	36.36	37.28	35.20	77.3	72.7	96.1	129.3	126.3	163.9			
- Retail trade	6,718	212,221	31.59	31.07	27.49	129.6	125.2	125.2	196.2	186.4	166.3			
- Wholesale trade	4,102	152,291	37.13	36.74	34.40	118.9	119.9	114.6	177.6	177.3	169.1			
- All Industries	42,112	1,597,466	37.93	37.52	35.55	115.9	116.4	113.8	189.8	188.6	166.2			
Alberta														
- Manufacturing	20,658	804,550	38.95	38.71	34.86	139.0	141.6	136.1	213.3	216.1	183.3			
- Animal products - edible	4,180	165,947	39.89	40.62	36.21	145.7	150.5	140.5	208.0	218.8	178.5			
- Plant products - edible	2,250	82,821	36.81	35.87	30.89	131.7	137.9	152.6	202.0	236.7	189.2			
- Iron and steel	5,005	202,574	40.47	40.83	39.02	138.6	137.8	121.4	197.1	197.6	166.8			
- Mining	11,258	566,880	50.35	48.76	42.98	151.7	85.2	153.9	206.5	112.3	180.6			
- Coal	7,113	348,063	48.93	40.20	41.40	133.2	41.6	160.2	196.5	50.4	199.7			
- Transportation	11,469	544,219	47.45	46.13	45.68	128.4	129.3	127.7	178.7	174.9	172.2			
- Street railways	4,307	175,143	40.66	40.07	38.28	128.4	126.3	128.0	169.8	187.2	160.3			
- Steam railway operations	7,058	364,185	51.76	49.87	50.06	128.3	129.9	127.8	188.1	183.6	179.2			
- Construction	10,274	382,324	37.21	37.29	35.40	89.6	88.3	82.1	152.1	150.2	132.6			
- Highway	4,045	148,860	36.80	33.94	35.60	81.8	71.5	79.7	132.7	107.0	125.2			
- Railway	2,998	109,731	36.60	37.44	35.94	69.0	70.7	66.2	131.1	137.5	123.5			
- Services/	3,732	101,368	27.16	25.84	24.37	121.7	125.5	119.3	180.6	174.3	163.2			
- Retail trade	10,527	389,406	32.24	31.44	28.68	140.0	142.7	131.0	210.8	209.8	177.4			
- Wholesale trade	5,213	194,515	37.51	37.22	35.46	141.7	140.8	129.7	180.5	188.9	166.9			
- All Industries	77,277	3,074,748	39.79	38.35	36.28	131.7	124.5	127.2	195.9	178.4	173.1			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1948 and Mar. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947
Montreal - Manufacturing	185,913	7,254,086	39.02	38.24	35.06	121.9	121.3	120.6	184.8	180.3	164.0
Plant products - edible	10,470	359,269	34.31	34.10	30.38	118.0	116.6	111.3	191.2	187.7	159.5
Pulp and paper products	12,743	545,642	42.82	41.85	37.44	151.9	151.1	137.0	225.7	219.6	180.6
Textiles	38,858	1,245,145	32.04	31.49	29.04	114.7	113.0	111.5	184.1	178.2	161.4
Tobacco	6,195	216,391	34.93	34.00	28.60	105.5	106.3	108.1	213.5	209.6	179.2
Iron and steel	47,767	2,110,070	44.17	43.44	40.67	106.4	105.5	108.3	148.7	145.3	139.6
Communications	6,549	280,068	44.11	43.68	40.87	199.4	197.5	186.0	232.0	232.6	204.9
Transportation	12,921	549,470	42.53	42.24	39.53	101.4	100.5	101.9	156.2	153.8	143.8
Construction	19,581	790,783	40.80	39.68	37.88	161.8	165.3	151.8	243.2	241.9	216.4
Services ^{1/}	12,665	343,392	27.11	26.21	23.94	146.6	151.3	147.2	216.5	211.8	201.9
Trade	46,269	1,600,595	34.69	33.87	31.36	137.6	137.6	128.2	187.5	183.6	159.2
Montreal - All Industries	283,717	10,832,539	38.18	37.41	34.54	126.8	126.6	123.9	188.8	184.7	166.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	16,939	582,306	34.38	32.79	30.80	103.9	101.8	90.6	165.5	154.7	128.9
Iron and steel	4,328	178,679	41.28	35.32	40.13	168.6	163.6	101.8	238.7	193.4	140.1
Transportation	1,567	56,146	35.83	34.44	33.72	155.7	152.0	151.2	195.9	183.9	184.1
Construction	3,224	114,784	35.60	34.04	34.17	134.1	129.8	98.2	249.1	230.5	178.2
Services ^{1/}	1,649	38,646	23.44	22.78	21.23	147.2	149.5	135.6	250.8	247.6	210.2
Trade	4,940	140,658	28.47	27.99	25.58	139.0	138.9	128.0	194.9	191.3	161.7
Quebec - All Industries	28,973	955,173	32.97	31.61	29.81	116.8	114.8	101.5	182.6	172.2	144.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	169,662	7,020,412	41.38	41.00	36.51	121.7	121.6	118.3	187.3	185.4	159.6
Plant products - edible	13,263	435,999	32.87	32.23	29.00	122.1	124.0	129.1	169.1	168.5	155.4
Pulp and paper products	22,024	951,889	43.22	42.75	37.48	143.3	142.2	135.8	206.7	202.9	170.7
Textiles	21,278	741,665	34.86	34.10	30.88	107.6	105.8	104.8	177.4	170.7	152.3
Chemicals	10,503	439,554	42.66	41.79	36.96	134.3	134.0	134.8	222.1	217.1	193.9
Electrical apparatus	15,748	673,850	42.79	42.28	37.10	168.6	175.1	167.6	265.5	272.4	227.8
Iron and steel	35,075	1,571,463	44.80	44.34	39.89	101.1	100.6	94.2	156.0	153.5	130.2
Communications	5,481	237,792	43.58	43.69	39.78	184.6	182.8	184.5	232.6	231.9	213.1
Transportation	11,739	505,078	43.03	42.41	39.66	152.6	153.7	148.0	217.4	215.7	194.6
Construction	12,849	606,944	47.24	45.65	41.00	145.8	148.0	121.9	214.3	210.4	154.6
Services ^{1/}	13,537	371,491	27.85	27.07	23.82	124.2	126.4	116.2	213.0	210.8	172.2
Trade	51,280	1,897,194	37.00	36.88	33.75	136.4	136.9	125.5	191.3	191.4	162.2
Toronto - All Industries	264,377	10,640,658	40.26	39.83	35.81	128.0	128.2	122.1	192.3	190.7	162.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	10,162	387,322	38.11	38.21	34.39	103.1	103.1	96.0	157.3	157.8	133.1
Pulp and paper products	3,508	142,672	40.64	41.26	36.35	125.2	124.1	119.4	177.8	179.1	151.7
Iron and steel	2,132	85,271	40.00	40.62	37.21	65.1	64.3	54.6	116.9	117.4	88.3
Construction	3,066	111,594	36.40	33.79	33.33	121.4	123.7	126.1	187.3	177.1	178.9
Services ^{1/}	2,641	62,154	23.53	22.68	21.37	140.2	142.3	136.8	237.9	232.6	214.4
Trade	6,110	180,888	29.61	28.61	26.84	131.4	134.7	129.9	191.1	189.3	167.4
Ottawa - All Industries	24,337	832,534	34.21	33.46	31.15	120.3	121.6	116.7	178.4	176.2	157.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,684	2,184,232	43.10	42.65	38.45	114.7	114.4	107.6	175.2	172.5	147.5
Textiles	7,455	230,089	30.86	30.12	27.03	107.4	106.6	99.4	165.8	160.3	134.3
Electrical apparatus	7,308	321,175	43.95	43.42	37.75	137.9	137.4	129.7	231.1	227.4	186.6
Iron and steel	22,576	1,082,396	47.94	47.45	44.04	102.7	101.6	94.7	155.3	152.1	131.6
Construction	2,718	113,332	41.70	40.44	36.65	103.3	108.4	103.7	159.5	162.2	138.8
Trade	5,949	196,260	32.89	32.62	30.53	136.3	138.7	114.0	176.6	175.0	149.1
Hamilton - All Industries	63,135	2,619,745	41.49	40.94	37.21	116.7	116.7	109.8	176.3	174.0	148.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	31,837	1,670,743	52.48	43.13	44.73	114.0	82.6	105.6	151.9	90.4	120.0
Iron and steel	25,960	1,411,409	54.57	42.95	46.12	110.3	72.9	99.1	146.1	76.3	112.6
Construction	945	41,767	44.20	41.37	39.37	139.1	143.5	148.6	208.0	200.9	206.2
Trade	2,679	85,628	31.96	31.31	30.91	136.3	138.7	115.2	159.6	159.0	136.2
Windsor - All Industries	38,029	1,899,778	49.96	41.61	43.20	116.6	89.9	106.7	156.3	100.3	125.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	32,829	1,215,098	37.01	36.99	33.96	124.0	124.5	122.5	181.5	182.0	164.2
Animal products - edible	3,932	163,623	41.61	41.57	37.03	110.1	121.7	123.7	175.7	193.9	174.4
Plant products - edible	2,864	99,938	34.89	33.81	31.15	138.0	141.3	140.6	195.0	191.6	173.5
Textiles	4,178	120,264	28.79	28.81	25.16	122.8	118.2	118.4	199.6	188.9	166.6
Iron and steel	11,101	442,286	39.84	40.49	37.76	116.8	116.5	110.6	171.7	174.1	154.3
Communications	1,052	36,681	34.87	35.89	28.50	146.4	145.5	133.3	161.7	165.5	138.3
Transportation	4,407	171,025	38.81	38.71	38.03	151.2	157.2	142.2	195.0	202.2	183.9
Construction	2,854	109,548	38.38	37.72	35.38	61.5	63.4	68.4	79.0	80.4	81.1
Services ^{1/}	4,084	96,909	23.73	23.43	22.61	166.2	166.7	147.1	214.5	212.5	198.5
Trade	19,269	673,381	34.95	34.33	31.73	135.8	138.5	136.5	191.4	191.7	174.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	64,543	2,304,295	35.70	35.47	32.82	125.0	126.5	124.2	175.0	175.9	160.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35,417	1,500,640	42.37	41.34	38.84	143.3	138.7	132.7	216.7	204.7	182.4
Lumber products	9,744	412,660	42.35	40.45	40.46	157.4	155.7	132.5	235.5	222.6	188.2
Iron and steel	9,526	440,971	46.29	46.17	41.93	114.6	110.4	112.5	177.0	170.0	161.6
Communications	4,040	143,735	35.68	34.19	29.46	172.4	169.6	151.8	225.9	213.5	182.1
Transportation	9,730	422,428	43.42	44.17	37.93	173.0	189.8	201.2	241.8	270.0	245.5
Construction	8,168	364,743	44.66	43.66	39.92	244.7	251.4	232.8	375.7	377.4	324.1
Services ^{1/}	6,234	170,939	27.42	26.96	26.14	183.4	182.1	187.0	262.0	255.8	229.9
Trade	20,963	736,000	35.11	35.20	31.50	152.9	154.4	140.4	229.6	232.5	193.4
Vancouver - All Industries	84,604	3,340,312	39.48	39.00	35.78	159.1	159.3	151.3	236.2	233.7	204.3

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

^{1/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Mar. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls and Comparisons at Feb. 1, 1948 and Mar. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Mar. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls			Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947
						Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947	Mar. 1 1948	Feb. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1947			
Halifax - Manufacturing	7,328	274,995	37.53	37.07	35.44	99.8	97.2	121.6	164.0	157.8	189.1			
Plant products - edible	1,130	29,697	26.28	26.40	25.87	84.8	84.3	75.2	133.5	133.3	118.2			
Iron and steel	2,973	150,824	44.00	43.78	38.13	95.2	90.5	157.5	167.0	157.6	239.2			
Transportation	4,362	155,536	35.86	36.21	31.84	360.6	335.4	346.9	513.2	484.7	440.8			
Construction	2,257	76,080	33.71	33.82	23.32	92.4	94.8	104.5	110.9	114.1	120.2			
Services ^{1/}	987	21,645	21.93	21.52	21.25	89.2	88.2	91.0	129.4	124.3	127.9			
Trade	5,289	156,235	29.54	28.11	28.39	134.4	133.2	127.0	184.4	173.8	166.7			
Halifax - All Industries	22,525	761,698	33.82	33.34	32.31	125.0	122.4	132.2	186.6	180.1	188.4			
Saint John - Manufacturing	4,762	170,042	35.71	35.90	33.60	95.3	103.9	110.1	155.4	170.4	168.2			
Iron and steel	717	31,538	43.99	45.36	41.35	53.9	77.6	97.6	86.6	128.6	147.6			
Trade	3,081	87,835	28.51	27.91	27.55	109.2	114.2	105.9	158.7	162.5	149.2			
Saint John - All Industries	15,505	532,902	34.37	33.18	31.12	142.5	142.3	134.0	229.0	220.8	192.5			
Sherbrooke - Manufacturing	7,944	275,827	34.47	33.70	30.19	110.6	110.7	108.9	182.5	178.6	157.4			
Textiles	4,524	144,246	31.88	31.41	27.23	106.4	104.9	101.8	184.5	179.2	150.7			
Iron and steel	2,108	87,393	41.46	39.98	37.89	105.7	106.7	105.0	167.8	163.4	152.4			
Sherbrooke - All Industries	10,486	355,102	33.86	33.07	29.84	116.1	115.7	111.5	189.1	184.0	159.9			
Three Rivers - Manufacturing	8,025	323,357	40.29	39.76	34.86	126.5	127.4	121.8	184.7	183.7	154.3			
Pulp and paper products	3,476	185,123	53.26	53.05	45.29	121.3	120.9	118.2	199.5	198.0	162.5			
Textiles	2,208	49,240	22.30	21.99	21.99	94.9	94.8	100.4	122.0	120.1	127.5			
Three Rivers - All Industries	10,233	393,170	38.42	37.83	33.42	123.5	125.1	121.5	183.2	182.7	157.1			
Kitchener - Manufacturing	17,021	653,012	38.37	38.28	34.29	138.0	138.7	134.3	232.5	233.1	201.4			
Animal products - edible	1,302	50,911	39.10	39.34	35.31	120.8	124.9	115.3	192.7	200.6	166.2			
Leather products	1,821	70,686	38.82	37.80	35.31	109.6	109.2	101.6	189.2	183.7	159.5			
Lumber products	1,949	73,290	37.60	38.04	33.07	154.5	152.7	146.8	251.1	251.2	209.9			
Rubber products	5,632	232,660	41.31	41.25	36.81	169.6	169.7	167.2	293.0	292.8	257.5			
Textiles	1,734	54,104	31.20	31.62	28.01	100.3	100.4	97.3	180.7	183.3	154.2			
Iron and steel	1,297	51,504	39.71	40.00	36.59	125.5	123.8	139.2	202.0	200.6	206.4			
Kitchener - All Industries	20,680	788,192	38.11	37.98	34.22	135.6	136.0	129.9	228.3	228.1	195.2			
Waterloo - Manufacturing	15,764	595,862	37.80	37.94	33.50	137.7	137.7	135.5	209.5	210.2	180.8			
Plant products - edible	2,358	76,070	32.26	31.84	30.04	152.2	150.4	146.0	220.6	215.0	200.2			
Pulp and paper products	2,341	93,724	40.04	38.87	32.42	149.1	149.0	157.5	222.0	215.4	193.1			
Textiles	1,879	41,552	29.99	30.45	24.94	84.8	83.4	85.5	148.2	148.1	113.5			
Iron and steel	4,075	167,296	41.05	41.43	37.62	142.1	142.9	144.8	211.1	214.3	196.2			
Trade	3,692	124,082	33.61	33.46	30.11	145.4	145.0	144.5	185.0	183.8	166.6			
Waterloo - All Industries	25,565	940,955	36.81	36.77	33.04	142.8	142.9	139.4	206.5	206.6	180.3			
London - Manufacturing	15,764	595,862	37.80	37.94	33.50	137.7	137.7	135.5	209.5	210.2	180.8			
Plant products - edible	2,358	76,070	32.26	31.84	30.04	152.2	150.4	146.0	220.6	215.0	200.2			
Pulp and paper products	2,341	93,724	40.04	38.87	32.42	149.1	149.0	157.5	222.0	215.4	193.1			
Textiles	1,879	41,552	29.99	30.45	24.94	84.8	83.4	85.5	148.2	148.1	113.5			
Iron and steel	4,075	167,296	41.05	41.43	37.62	142.1	142.9	144.8	211.1	214.3	196.2			
Trade	3,692	124,082	33.61	33.46	30.11	145.4	145.0	144.5	185.0	183.8	166.6			
London - All Industries	25,565	940,955	36.81	36.77	33.04	142.8	142.9	139.4	206.5	206.6	180.3			
Ft. William - Manufacturing	6,028	279,336	46.34	45.79	41.93	67.0	69.8	61.8	115.2	118.7	97.4			
Pulp and paper products	2,349	123,633	52.63	52.60	45.30	149.6	149.4	139.1	213.9	213.1	171.2			
Iron and steel	1,972	84,766	42.98	43.28	40.12	29.2	32.9	31.0	51.1	58.0	50.6			
Transportation	1,507	67,352	44.69	44.80	38.27	102.2	102.4	87.6	108.2	108.7	80.2			
Trade	1,813	56,660	32.36	31.68	29.32	121.7	121.8	112.7	188.5	184.8	156.2			
Ft. William - All Industries	11,285	479,766	42.51	42.12	38.02	78.2	80.1	69.2	124.7	126.6	98.7			
Pt. Arthur - Manufacturing	2,255	87,060	38.61	37.97	35.29	99.4	102.5	100.6	154.4	156.0	120.8			
Animal products - edible	505	19,789	39.19	37.28	35.26	128.6	143.3	124.8	177.9	188.7	155.3			
Trade	4,941	166,441	33.69	33.50	28.83	141.2	132.8	134.1	210.2	195.5	170.7			
Pt. Arthur - All Industries	10,496	365,711	34.84	34.41	31.12	124.2	122.3	118.0	182.7	177.6	159.0			
Regina - Manufacturing	2,081	79,050	37.99	37.05	34.65	174.3	180.6	172.7	253.4	255.9	218.9			
Animal products - edible	762	29,217	38.34	37.41	35.07	209.9	250.0	209.1	305.1	326.2	277.9			
Trade	2,681	87,895	32.78	32.47	30.46	122.2	124.0	118.2	181.3	182.2	170.9			
Regina - All Industries	7,257	248,868	34.29	34.11	31.42	139.0	142.1	135.3	216.9	220.7	193.4			
Saskatoon - Manufacturing	7,749	308,642	39.83	39.98	36.08	133.5	134.4	126.9	199.1	200.9	170.9			
Animal products - edible	1,279	49,890	39.01	41.18	35.60	143.1	139.2	131.6	195.9	201.2	157.5			
Plant products - edible	971	37,150	38.26	37.12	31.73	133.8	146.0	140.6	217.7	230.4	183.3			
Iron and steel	2,494	102,235	40.99	40.60	38.97	132.9	133.0	115.0	185.0	183.3	152.7			
Construction	1,508	55,808	37.01	38.67	34.97	82.2	84.9	75.9	147.2	159.0	128.5			
Trade	6,937	240,523	34.67	34.67	31.71	133.1	133.6	125.5	184.8	185.4	162.7			
Saskatoon - All Industries	20,578	762,803	37.07	37.07	33.90	129.5	130.5	121.6	188.8	190.1	164.0			
Calgary - Manufacturing	7,268	281,097	38.68	38.58	34.66	135.3	138.6	127.8	211.0	214.9	177.3			
Animal products - edible	2,634	107,607	40.85	40.99	36.44	136.6	146.4	136.2	213.2	229.2	189.5			
Iron and steel	1,669	65,827	39.44	40.79	38.20	136.5	134.3	117.1	208.7	212.3	173.4			
Construction	1,995	78,101	39.15	39.92	33.92	170.0	175.0	142.9	236.4	248.0	169.6			
Trade	6,332	208,488	32.93	31.60	29.74	167.0	171.3	153.7	234.4	230.8	194.8			
Calgary - All Industries	20,277	725,797	35.79	35.26	32.29	145.8	148.7	134.5	214.5	215.4	178.4			
Edmonton - Manufacturing	6,114	270,641	44.27	46.34	38.00	159.7	170.0	179.6	244.4	272.2	236.5			
Lumber products	1,250	55,793	44.63	42.75	39.62	118.0	119.9	103.9	197.4	192.0	154.2			
Iron and steel	2,759	126,889	45.92	51.29	38.33	207.6	238.3	284.1	309.9	398.1	353.9			
Transportation	1,120	48,065	42.93	42.77	39.21	180.2	178.6	162.4	241.1	238.0	198.3			
Trade	3,127	97,799	31.28	28.93	27.06	144.3	152.9	140.1	212.5	206.3	178.8			
Edmonton - All Industries	13,069	508,753	38.93	39.10	34.65	149.6	157.5	156.7	252.7	265.8	213.9			
Victoria - Manufacturing	6,114	270,641	44.27	46.34	38.00	159.7	170.0	179.6	244.4	272.2	236.5			
Lumber products	1,250	55,793	44.63	42.75	39.62	118.0	119.9	103.9	197.4	192.0	154.2			
Iron and steel	2,759	126,889	45.92	51.29	38.33	207.6	238.3	284.1	309.9	398.1	353.9			
Transportation	1,120	48,065	42.93	42.77	39.21	180.2	178.6	162.4	241.1	238.0	198.3			
Trade	3,127	97,799	31.28	28.93	27.06	144.3	152.9	140.1	212.5	206.3	178.8			
Victoria - All Industries	13,069	508,753	38.93	39.10	34.65	149.6	157.5	156.7	252.7	265.8	213.9			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	-	-	-	86.5	91.8	88.2	-	-	-	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.8	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	98.2
Mar. 1, 1939	106.6	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Mar. 1, 1940	113.6	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Mar. 1, 1941	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Mar. 1, 1942	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Mar. 1, 1943	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Mar. 1, 1944	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.6	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	166.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.3	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	166.4	152.6	148.3	187.4	190.3
Mar. 1	189.0	171.9	171.2	169.1	175.7	193.3	199.4	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.1	186.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Mar. 1, 1948.

100.0 6.9 .2 3.7 3.0 29.9 42.8 11.2 5.1 2.1 4.0 9.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Mar. 1, 1937	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Mar. 1, 1938	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Mar. 1, 1939	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Mar. 1, 1940	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Mar. 1, 1941	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Mar. 1, 1942	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Mar. 1, 1943	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Mar. 1, 1944	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	262.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	262.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	223.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	178.9	191.4	196.2	181.2	189.0	268.1	152.8	225.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1948.

14.5 1.5 13.5 1.2 3.2 1.9 3.3 4.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Mar. 1, 1940	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Mar. 1, 1941	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Mar. 1, 1942	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Mar. 1, 1943	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Mar. 1, 1944	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.3	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	168.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	189.0	202.5	377.0	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.1	236.7	212.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1948.

100.0	54.3	5.8	4.0	2.3	8.8	8.6	3.3	12.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1948	Feb.1 1948	Mar.1 1947	Mar.1 1946	Mar.1 1945	Mar.1 1944	Mar.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	54.3	202.5	200.7	194.5	182.6	214.3	226.5	223.4
Animal products - edible	2.2	211.5	225.2	205.5	210.1	209.7	207.4	171.8
Fur and products	.2	157.6	157.5	148.2	153.0	130.9	122.8	126.3
Leather and products	1.6	153.7	151.5	160.7	152.1	140.3	140.0	142.4
Boots and shoes	1.0	142.3	140.1	146.5	139.3	128.3	125.4	127.6
Lumber and products	4.0	144.2	143.5	135.3	119.5	118.2	116.8	109.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	125.2	124.7	113.4	96.0	94.1	89.8	90.1
Furniture	.8	175.2	174.2	166.8	146.0	129.3	123.1	109.4
Other lumber products	.9	189.8	188.7	189.5	181.9	199.1	205.9	180.6
Musical instruments	.04	41.4	41.0	41.6	35.9	29.7	30.4	46.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	172.3	176.3	173.5	156.8	162.2	152.8	136.6
Pulp and paper products	5.7	178.7	178.0	167.8	153.8	137.8	133.2	126.0
Pulp and paper	2.5	159.0	159.0	149.1	134.9	122.1	117.4	113.7
Paper products	1.1	264.2	264.0	255.8	236.4	211.5	208.3	185.0
Printing and publishing	2.1	173.9	172.2	162.6	150.8	133.7	128.4	121.8
Rubber products	1.2	192.3	193.5	196.1	186.1	180.9	153.6	128.9
Textile products	8.3	183.7	180.4	174.7	166.4	161.1	159.9	165.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	192.0	187.9	180.7	170.6	160.6	159.3	169.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	116.3	114.8	112.0	109.8	111.6	113.9	124.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	216.1	212.8	203.4	187.4	189.6	172.8	197.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	837.1	805.6	779.7	713.0	631.0	579.7	551.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	180.2	177.5	164.6	160.5	148.8	149.7	138.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	182.8	180.0	174.7	163.3	160.7	160.7	172.0
Other textile products	.9	166.1	163.9	172.3	172.2	183.0	175.3	176.2
Tobacco	.6	143.7	146.6	149.9	137.0	154.0	151.6	174.5
Beverages	.9	325.7	327.0	295.4	275.1	251.1	230.9	218.5
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	336.4	331.7	327.5	323.5	604.2	610.3	692.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	179.9	179.5	178.8	154.9	133.0	137.3	129.1
Electric light and power	1.4	204.0	197.4	175.4	161.9	141.2	135.3	134.0
Electrical apparatus	2.7	354.5	359.1	335.5	285.6	298.1	329.5	289.2
Iron and steel products	15.1	219.4	212.6	210.3	202.7	300.2	343.3	340.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	280.2	279.9	259.8	254.1	250.2	249.5	259.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	257.9	262.5	256.3	229.2	222.8	224.6	255.5
Agricultural implements	.9	218.1	215.2	177.7	169.3	137.6	135.9	135.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.7	179.1	164.9	170.9	159.1	269.2	314.9	279.1
Automobiles and parts	2.3	292.3	237.9	270.2	207.2	288.2	300.9	316.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	433.7	437.8	478.3	538.7	1235.0	1518.5	1579.2
Heating appliances	.4	227.1	226.4	206.9	193.5	193.2	168.2	161.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	225.4	223.3	198.2	177.1	285.0	297.0	334.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	231.1	221.4	227.3	210.9	240.4	283.1	332.6
Other iron and steel products	2.4	224.6	223.7	221.9	223.5	337.3	396.3	467.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	344.7	343.2	320.8	286.6	386.8	459.9	475.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	208.9	210.3	210.4	214.7	213.4	212.8	205.0
Miscellaneous	.9	290.1	292.4	307.8	291.3	356.2	367.3	394.3
LOGGING	5.8	377.0	393.8	377.9	339.6	309.9	270.4	231.1
MINING	4.0	164.9	153.4	135.9	152.9	150.7	159.3	162.2
Coal	1.2	83.3	82.0	49.5	96.9	96.2	101.1	93.4
Metallic ores	2.1	317.4	319.8	294.4	271.3	263.1	292.3	320.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	210.0	211.9	189.1	156.1	160.0	150.0	149.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	168.1	168.0	156.6	128.4	111.2	104.9	102.8
Telegraphs	.4	136.4	139.0	133.5	134.6	126.1	128.9	130.2
Telephones	1.9	175.0	174.2	161.5	126.2	106.8	98.3	95.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	132.8	132.6	129.9	121.3	117.9	114.8	107.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	219.2	223.2	216.7	197.0	184.6	177.7	161.6
Steam railway operation	4.6	112.9	112.8	111.4	109.1	106.7	104.5	99.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	102.7	98.2	94.2	77.0	81.4	82.3	74.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.6	129.1	137.6	123.8	101.3	89.2	85.3	122.6
Building	4.2	177.2	182.5	161.0	118.3	81.5	90.4	174.1
Highway	2.5	120.7	137.9	112.0	95.6	84.2	81.4	92.9
Railway	1.9	84.7	88.7	95.4	89.1	101.4	83.7	97.9
SERVICES (as listed below)	3.3	236.7	239.2	226.4	211.7	199.0	196.8	180.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	238.8	241.7	226.9	208.5	198.9	195.7	173.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	232.8	234.6	225.3	218.0	199.1	198.8	190.9
TRADE	12.9	212.0	212.7	197.4	179.9	167.0	156.5	147.1
Retail	9.1	217.6	219.1	202.9	185.3	172.8	162.8	153.9
Wholesale	3.8	199.7	198.5	184.7	167.0	153.6	140.3	129.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	189.0	189.3	180.4	167.0	178.2	181.7	181.4
FINANCE	-	159.0	158.8	151.5	159.8	128.7	125.8	122.7
Banks and trust companies	-	161.2	161.1	154.2	143.8	133.0	129.9	126.8
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	196.3	200.7	214.7	240.3	154.2	133.0	106.1
Insurance	-	152.6	152.1	143.1	128.6	121.6	119.8	118.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	187.6	187.8	179.0	165.7	175.8	179.0	178.5

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1948	Feb.1 1948	Mar.1 1947	Mar.1 1946	Mar.1 1945	Mar.1 1944	Mar.1 1943
Maritime	- Manufacturing	34.9	166.1	168.6	163.2	172.5	208.5	212.0	192.7
Provinces	Lumber products	3.4	99.2	98.3	101.6	92.7	107.6	113.6	104.6
	Pulp and paper products	4.6	217.1	213.9	208.6	199.9	195.9	191.7	182.6
	Textile products	3.7	133.3	131.4	121.4	110.0	114.4	110.7	116.2
	Iron and steel	13.0	194.2	198.3	206.1	244.9	340.0	354.3	328.6
	Other manufacturers	10.2	170.6	177.2	155.0	157.2	166.5	158.1	137.6
	Logging	7.0	408.0	412.7	450.0	403.6	411.0	443.9	423.7
	Mining	11.2	99.2	99.3	20.3	104.9	103.3	105.7	97.9
	Communications	2.6	143.9	146.4	135.4	128.6	122.7	123.5	118.5
	Transportation	15.7	177.2	170.1	163.1	164.1	178.5	158.9	142.3
	Construction	14.6	203.6	268.1	169.0	146.4	159.4	138.0	182.6
	Services ^{2/}	2.0	260.1	259.5	264.1	275.9	292.2	300.7	276.0
	Trade	12.1	216.8	217.2	207.9	203.6	187.9	189.5	160.1
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	171.9	179.9	148.9	164.4	179.9	175.1	168.4
Quebec	- Manufacturing	58.8	204.9	203.7	199.5	186.4	223.6	243.1	239.7
	Lumber products	2.8	148.6	149.9	152.0	138.9	130.8	127.0	116.0
	Pulp and paper products	6.7	162.3	162.6	152.8	144.2	131.1	126.9	119.3
	Textile products	14.9	213.1	208.8	203.6	193.3	187.9	185.5	190.5
	Iron and steel	12.3	218.2	216.5	216.2	207.7	320.2	383.8	358.8
	Other manufactures	22.1	219.8	219.7	215.2	196.1	247.9	270.4	277.3
	Logging	9.1	564.5	574.1	550.7	479.7	446.1	397.4	339.9
	Mining	2.5	347.6	345.5	312.5	286.6	286.9	316.5	318.8
	Communications	2.1	174.6	173.5	159.1	127.0	109.3	100.2	98.5
	Transportation	7.2	116.4	115.6	113.9	104.3	98.8	97.2	93.9
	Construction	7.3	98.3	104.0	106.1	83.3	76.5	70.5	124.0
	Services ^{2/}	2.9	215.9	218.5	206.0	191.2	188.8	184.4	168.1
	Trade	10.1	221.5	221.3	205.6	188.5	176.3	175.3	161.3
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	193.3	193.6	188.4	171.8	188.5	197.1	198.8
Ontario	- Manufacturing	62.6	206.5	202.8	196.5	182.6	209.7	214.8	216.8
	Lumber products	3.0	116.4	116.0	112.7	101.9	103.7	100.8	96.3
	Pulp and paper products	6.2	187.5	186.7	177.5	158.5	137.3	132.1	125.1
	Textile products	7.4	154.1	152.1	146.2	141.0	134.4	135.1	140.9
	Iron and steel	20.2	238.2	225.5	220.7	204.5	290.1	313.7	329.5
	Other manufactures	25.8	231.5	232.4	225.2	209.9	227.0	224.3	218.2
	Logging	4.2	384.4	417.8	376.4	359.2	292.1	208.7	185.0
	Mining	2.9	244.3	248.9	240.4	216.1	217.1	225.0	250.6
	Communications	2.2	165.9	166.1	158.8	121.9	100.5	93.7	88.9
	Transportation	5.9	124.3	124.2	119.2	111.2	108.0	106.5	100.0
	Construction	7.2	152.2	156.5	137.1	117.4	96.3	87.8	119.3
	Services ^{2/}	3.0	255.8	259.0	244.6	231.9	213.4	217.8	200.6
	Trade	12.0	215.7	216.2	197.7	181.8	169.1	156.2	148.7
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	199.4	198.6	188.7	173.6	184.2	183.9	186.4
Prairie	- Manufacturing	31.8	179.4	181.7	176.2	171.7	182.8	196.9	182.2
Provinces	Lumber products	2.2	179.0	175.3	185.6	157.3	166.0	142.7	128.2
	Pulp and paper products	2.7	146.5	142.9	131.5	122.8	108.4	106.7	104.3
	Textile products	2.4	246.3	236.1	239.1	225.8	232.3	221.3	229.8
	Iron and steel	10.0	131.5	131.0	123.2	118.9	138.9	174.8	167.7
	Other manufactures	14.5	238.2	249.0	242.2	244.3	255.8	280.2	228.6
	Logging	1.5	189.8	239.0	222.0	251.0	222.8	223.2	247.8
	Mining	7.0	168.4	113.4	167.2	151.1	150.4	152.8	146.4
	Communications	2.8	159.8	158.6	145.0	135.6	120.2	116.7	114.2
	Transportation	18.1	140.7	141.2	138.4	135.3	129.4	126.7	118.4
	Construction	12.2	106.3	106.1	105.2	85.3	72.4	73.6	78.9
	Services ^{2/}	4.6	218.0	220.4	210.2	201.7	180.9	177.2	160.8
	Trade	22.0	179.5	180.8	174.0	156.2	144.9	132.3	125.3
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	158.4	156.4	155.4	145.3	141.2	142.3	135.4
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	42.9	216.4	217.1	201.8	185.2	243.7	274.8	263.3
	Lumber products	14.9	192.1	190.0	159.2	132.5	124.6	123.9	121.5
	Pulp and paper products	5.3	218.3	216.7	194.8	175.0	167.1	161.7	151.6
	Textile products	1.0	245.4	247.9	238.0	222.1	200.8	217.3	198.9
	Iron and steel	8.2	301.3	302.8	322.0	349.6	813.9	1077.5	1025.0
	Other manufactures	13.5	207.6	212.2	202.2	180.1	181.1	171.8	167.3
	Logging	7.5	174.0	176.5	181.6	142.2	151.7	148.3	97.8
	Mining	4.6	95.8	86.4	98.2	95.0	85.4	98.8	103.4
	Communications	3.0	192.8	192.9	175.4	147.9	136.3	130.0	141.1
	Transportation	10.7	146.4	154.1	157.9	130.5	121.7	123.0	108.5
	Construction	10.5	151.9	159.0	147.4	109.7	90.7	111.3	170.3
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	247.1	248.5	231.7	196.2	178.7	186.4	150.0
	Trade	15.9	247.1	249.8	226.9	194.7	177.7	164.6	155.2
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	188.3	190.3	180.9	156.4	172.0	186.3	182.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1948	Feb.1 1948	Mar.1 1947	Mar.1 1946	Mar.1 1945	Mar.1 1944	Mar.1 1943
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	65.5	194.4	193.5	192.3	181.4	214.3	237.2	228.4
	Plant products - edible	3.7	169.9	167.9	160.2	150.5	149.8	145.8	139.9
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	187.7	188.8	169.3	163.8	149.2	144.0	135.3
	Textiles	13.7	182.3	179.5	177.2	168.8	166.9	168.3	172.2
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.2	182.1	181.1	176.7	165.8	174.3	172.6	179.6
	Iron and steel	16.8	195.7	194.2	199.3	197.3	310.5	374.6	350.6
	Other manufactures	22.6	211.0	212.1	212.3	190.0	202.6	222.3	214.0
	Communications	2.2	129.6	128.4	120.9	95.4	78.3	69.9	68.5
	Transportation	4.6	102.5	101.6	103.0	85.1	77.8	76.0	74.5
	Construction	6.8	108.7	111.1	102.0	81.9	61.8	64.4	79.4
	Trade	16.3	215.1	215.0	200.3	182.9	172.1	169.5	155.6
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	178.9	178.7	174.8	161.1	176.7	190.3	183.7
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	58.5	195.4	191.5	170.4	164.6	291.1	368.1	355.7
	Leather products	10.6	116.0	114.4	125.4	123.0	110.3	111.2	110.5
	Other manufactures	47.9	230.2	225.3	190.3	183.1	371.4	480.3	463.0
	Transportation	5.4	107.4	104.9	104.3	86.3	85.5	78.3	77.9
	Construction	11.1	211.8	205.1	147.2	141.1	143.6	147.2	128.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	191.4	188.2	166.3	159.4	229.6	271.2	259.7
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	64.2	198.0	197.9	192.4	182.9	216.2	231.9	230.0
	Plant products - edible	5.0	181.9	184.8	192.4	175.1	172.3	164.5	147.0
	Printing and publishing	8.3	214.3	212.6	203.0	188.2	167.2	159.5	146.2
	Textiles	8.1	129.1	127.0	125.7	123.0	118.2	119.5	127.1
	Iron and steel	13.3	235.2	233.9	219.1	208.5	353.6	435.4	451.5
	Other manufactures	29.5	212.4	213.5	208.3	199.2	227.9	233.3	226.2
	Communications	2.1	130.9	129.6	130.8	101.6	81.8	74.5	70.8
	Transportation	4.4	158.6	159.7	153.8	141.4	132.5	127.0	113.6
	Construction	4.9	197.6	200.6	165.2	132.2	103.9	101.2	104.8
	Trade	19.4	200.9	201.6	184.9	169.0	155.3	143.8	137.0
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	196.2	196.6	187.2	174.8	190.5	198.0	194.0
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	41.8	154.5	154.6	143.9	143.7	165.9	169.2	167.6
	Lumber products	2.2	49.7	48.4	53.5	46.5	44.6	41.7	43.8
	Pulp and paper	14.4	145.7	144.5	139.0	137.2	126.5	133.5	128.4
	Other manufactures	25.2	197.3	198.9	179.5	182.8	238.4	239.1	238.5
	Construction	12.6	195.9	199.6	203.6	174.3	112.6	98.3	160.6
	Trade	25.1	226.5	232.3	224.0	214.0	195.8	184.5	176.0
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	181.2	183.1	175.7	167.0	164.8	160.7	163.9
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	80.3	190.0	189.4	178.2	170.1	191.8	190.9	204.9
	Textiles	11.8	115.5	114.5	106.9	107.4	103.1	104.1	102.5
	Electrical apparatus	11.6	223.3	222.5	210.0	193.7	208.3	210.4	196.3
	Iron and steel	35.8	219.0	216.7	201.9	192.6	252.2	259.7	305.8
	Other manufactures	21.1	200.8	203.5	195.2	184.7	177.0	159.9	153.5
	Construction	4.3	158.0	165.7	158.5	149.4	102.9	70.3	112.4
	Trade	9.4	185.9	186.3	173.0	163.7	159.9	147.3	140.1
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	189.0	189.0	177.8	168.9	182.8	178.9	191.2
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	83.7	294.7	213.5	273.0	247.5	316.3	340.0	359.2
	Iron and steel	68.3	311.5	206.8	279.9	249.8	338.4	376.3	403.9
	Other manufactures	15.4	238.0	239.5	249.4	239.7	241.9	218.0	209.0
	Construction	2.6	95.0	98.0	101.5	95.0	73.0	66.4	91.0
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	268.1	206.7	250.0	226.9	280.3	297.0	311.8
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	50.9	166.7	167.3	164.6	158.6	174.0	189.4	171.9
	Animal products - edible	6.1	213.1	235.4	239.3	262.3	251.6	280.2	206.2
	Printing and publishing	5.3	150.2	146.0	133.7	124.7	110.5	111.0	106.8
	Textiles	6.5	246.9	233.5	237.9	227.3	239.2	229.5	236.7
	Iron and steel	17.2	129.9	129.6	123.0	115.2	134.4	171.0	146.2
	Other manufactures	15.8	191.6	192.5	183.6	183.7	217.4	208.5	210.7
	Transportation	6.8	109.6	114.0	103.1	100.3	94.8	84.8	76.6
	Construction	4.4	94.8	98.1	105.8	80.3	45.4	35.8	65.5
	Trade	29.9	151.6	154.6	152.3	135.3	122.7	111.9	107.3
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	152.8	154.6	151.8	141.2	140.5	142.4	133.3
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	41.9	265.7	257.2	246.0	238.3	370.1	456.4	424.9
	Lumber products	11.5	206.5	204.3	173.9	147.9	135.8	124.7	101.1
	Other manufactures	30.4	298.0	286.1	283.9	285.8	493.6	630.5	588.6
	Communications	4.8	187.4	184.4	165.0	139.7	124.8	114.4	120.4
	Transportation	11.5	144.8	158.9	168.4	123.1	112.0	114.9	95.6
	Construction	9.6	193.8	199.1	184.4	127.0	80.0	80.4	139.7
	Services ^{2/}	7.4	251.2	249.5	228.8	195.4	176.9	166.1	149.0
	Trade	24.8	245.2	247.6	225.2	195.6	179.0	166.5	155.4
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	225.7	226.1	214.7	187.1	223.0	251.6	239.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Mar. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1948 and Mar. 1, 1947.

Industries	Mar. 1, 1948						Feb. 1, 1948		Mar. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.		P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,061,186	821,754	239,432	77.4	22.6		77.2	22.8	76.8	23.2
Animal products - edible	42,314	34,907	7,407	82.5	17.5		82.0	18.0	81.4	18.6
Fur and products	3,962	2,547	1,415	64.3	35.7		63.1	36.9	64.0	36.0
Leather and products	32,159	19,810	12,349	61.6	38.4		62.0	38.0	61.1	38.9
Boots and shoes	19,775	11,337	8,438	57.3	42.7		57.6	42.4	57.5	42.5
Lumber and products	77,658	71,209	6,449	91.7	8.3		91.7	8.3	91.5	8.5
Rough and dressed lumber	44,984	42,504	2,480	94.5	5.5		94.5	5.5	94.3	5.7
Furniture	16,182	14,584	1,598	90.1	9.9		90.2	9.8	90.5	9.5
Other lumber products	16,492	14,121	2,371	85.6	14.4		86.0	14.0	85.9	14.1
Plant products - edible	57,125	38,483	18,642	67.4	32.6		66.9	33.1	68.3	31.7
Pulp and paper products	112,056	89,601	22,455	80.0	20.0		80.0	20.0	79.4	20.6
Pulp and paper	48,164	45,724	2,440	94.9	5.1		94.9	5.1	94.1	5.9
Paper products	22,008	14,160	7,848	64.3	35.7		63.9	36.1	62.4	37.6
Printing and publishing	41,884	29,717	12,167	71.0	29.0		71.2	28.8	71.1	28.9
Rubber products	24,278	18,112	6,166	74.6	25.4		74.6	25.4	73.9	26.1
Textile products	161,369	73,004	88,365	45.2	54.8		45.2	54.8	44.9	55.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,870	36,763	23,107	61.4	38.6		61.1	38.9	62.0	38.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,718	13,650	9,068	60.1	39.9		60.0	40.0	60.4	39.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,936	9,112	6,826	57.2	42.8		57.2	42.8	59.0	41.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,796	10,301	5,495	65.2	34.8		64.6	35.4	65.4	34.6
Hosiery and knit goods	27,373	9,747	17,626	35.6	64.4		36.1	63.9	36.1	63.9
Garments and personal furnishings	56,920	17,162	39,758	30.2	69.8		30.2	69.8	29.5	70.5
Other textile products	17,206	9,332	7,874	54.2	45.8		54.0	46.0	50.3	49.7
Tobacco	11,938	5,406	6,532	45.3	54.7		45.0	55.0	46.1	53.9
Beverages	18,180	15,697	2,483	86.3	13.7		86.3	13.7	86.1	13.9
Chemicals and allied products	41,979	32,068	9,911	76.4	23.6		76.2	23.8	73.6	26.4
Clay, glass and stone products	20,730	18,128	2,602	87.4	12.6		87.8	12.2	87.0	13.0
Electric light and power	27,726	24,366	3,360	87.9	12.1		88.9	11.1	88.4	11.6
Electrical apparatus	52,245	36,761	15,484	70.4	29.6		69.4	30.6	67.4	32.6
Iron and steel products	295,244	273,986	21,258	92.8	7.2		92.6	7.4	92.2	7.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,758	37,039	1,719	95.6	4.4		95.6	4.4	94.9	5.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,467	26,212	3,255	89.0	11.0		89.0	11.0	88.9	11.1
Agricultural implements	18,344	17,519	825	95.6	4.4		95.6	4.4	95.0	5.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	112,397	106,289	6,108	94.6	5.4		94.1	5.9	94.4	5.6
Automobiles and parts	44,592	40,000	4,592	89.7	10.3		87.5	12.5	89.9	10.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,210	20,569	641	97.0	3.0		97.0	3.0	96.0	4.0
Heating appliances	7,689	7,183	506	93.4	6.6		93.5	6.5	92.5	7.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,590	10,703	887	92.3	7.7		92.3	7.7	91.2	8.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,755	8,336	419	95.2	4.8		94.9	5.1	94.6	5.4
Other iron and steel products	47,034	40,136	6,898	85.3	14.7		85.2	14.8	84.2	15.8
Non-ferrous metal products	49,333	42,129	7,204	85.4	14.6		85.3	14.7	84.2	15.8
Non-metallic mineral products	14,865	13,508	1,357	90.9	9.1		91.2	8.8	91.2	8.8
Miscellaneous	18,025	12,032	5,993	66.8	33.2		67.0	33.0	67.6	32.4
LOGGING	114,547	112,477	2,070	98.2	1.8		98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6
MINING	77,504	75,869	1,635	97.9	2.1		97.7	2.3	97.5	2.5
Coal	22,951	22,711	240	99.0	1.0		98.6	1.4	98.2	1.8
Metallic ores	40,686	39,884	802	98.0	2.0		98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	13,867	13,274	593	95.7	4.3		95.8	4.2	95.6	4.4
COMMUNICATIONS	45,529	21,582	23,947	47.4	52.6		47.8	52.2	45.0	55.0
Telegraphs	8,038	6,496	1,542	80.8	19.2		80.7	19.3	78.4	21.6
Telephones	36,931	14,672	22,259	39.7	60.3		40.1	59.9	37.0	63.0
TRANSPORTATION	171,662	161,003	10,659	93.8	6.2		93.6	6.4	93.6	6.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	57,961	53,802	4,159	92.8	7.2		92.4	7.6	92.4	7.6
Steam railway operation	89,997	84,403	5,594	93.8	6.2		93.8	6.2	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	23,704	22,798	906	96.2	3.8		96.0	4.0	96.5	3.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	168,235	164,552	3,683	97.8	2.2		98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2
Building	82,875	80,682	2,193	97.4	2.6		97.5	2.5	97.2	2.8
Highway	48,867	47,502	1,365	97.2	2.8		97.6	2.4	97.1	2.9
Railway	36,493	36,368	125	99.7	0.3		99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES	64,052	30,646	33,406	47.8	52.2		47.3	52.7	45.8	54.2
Hotels and restaurants	42,030	21,072	20,958	50.1	49.9		49.8	50.2	49.4	50.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	22,022	9,574	12,448	43.5	56.5		42.7	57.3	38.7	61.3
TRADE	252,437	153,966	98,471	61.0	39.0		60.6	39.4	59.3	40.7
Retail	178,292	97,114	81,178	54.5	45.5		54.0	46.0	52.6	47.4
Wholesale	74,145	56,852	17,293	76.7	23.3		76.6	23.4	76.3	23.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,955,152	1,541,849	413,303	78.9	21.1		78.8	21.2	78.3	21.7
FINANCE	83,651	44,141	39,510	52.8	47.2		52.8	47.2	54.1	45.9
Banks and trust companies	47,035	22,870	24,165	48.6	51.4		48.6	51.4	50.6	49.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,730	2,424	1,306	65.0	35.0		64.7	35.3	65.2	34.8
Insurance	32,886	18,847	14,039	57.3	42.7		57.5	42.5	58.1	41.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,036,803	1,585,990	450,813	77.8	22.2		77.7	22.3	77.3	22.7

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EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

APRIL, 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in March

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
June 5, 1948

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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

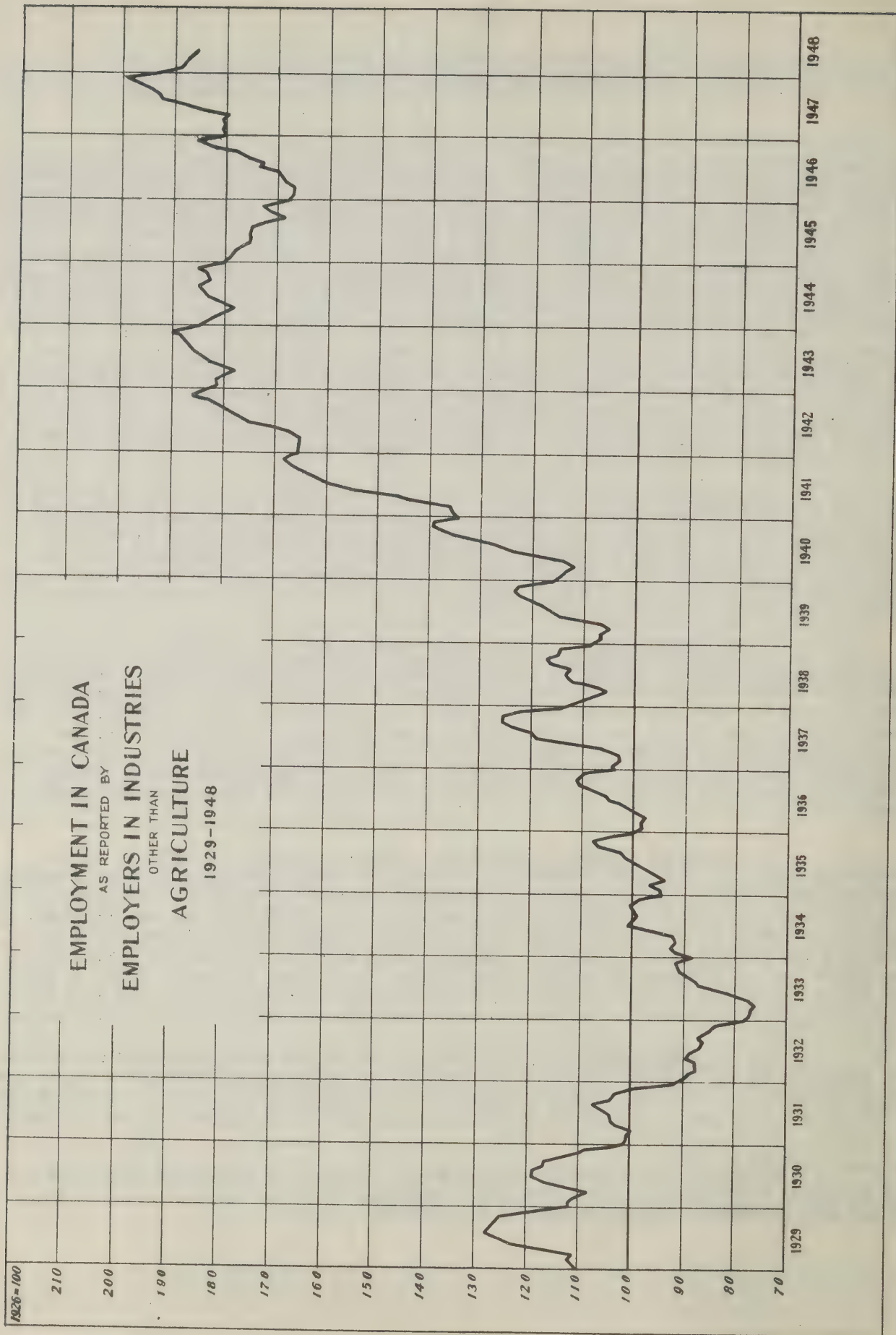
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MARCH, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment in the Dominion at the beginning of April showed its fourth successive decline. The general contraction was seasonal in character, conforming to the pattern indicated in 21 of the 27 years during which monthly statistics have been compiled, but was rather above-average in extent. The index number of employment, based on 1926 as 100, fell from 188.9 at Mar. 1 to 186.5 at Apr. 1, when it was higher than at the same date in any earlier year of the record, exceeding by 3.2 p.c. the index of 180.7 at Apr. 1, 1947, previously the maximum for the early spring.

Data were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 18,686 of the larger employers^{1/} in the eight major industrial divisions, whose staffs numbered 1,929,820 at the beginning of April; as compared with 1,954,410 at Mar. 1, there was a decrease of 24,590 persons, or 1.3 p.c. Employment generally for workers of both sexes showed a slackening, the loss among men being particularly marked.

The most pronounced change in the situation at Apr. 1 as compared with Mar. 1 was the large seasonal reduction of 25.6 p.c. in logging. There were relatively small declines in manufacturing and transportation, while the trend was upward in mining, communications, building and highway construction and maintenance, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and retail trade. The improvement in

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

NOTICE.

Brief advance statements on employment and earnings in the eight leading industries, with a Dominion figure for manufacturing as a whole, are now available a week or ten days prior to the release of the monthly bulletins. Copies of these press letters may be obtained from the Publications Branch of the Bureau.

Table A.- Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Canada and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported at Apr.1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Mar.1, 1948, Apr.1, 1947 and Apr.1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Apr.1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Apr.1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
			Apr.1 1948	Mar.1 1948	Apr.1 1947	Apr.1 1946	Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
							Apr.1 1948	Mar.1 1948	Apr.1 1947	Apr.1 1946	Apr.1 1948	Mar.1 1948	Apr.1 1947	Apr.1 1946
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	128,973	4,587,104	35.57	35.38	33.38	31.34	108.4	112.2	100.6	110.8	176.4	181.6	153.3	158.5
Prince Edward Island	3,460	99,279	28.69	28.29	29.99	27.37	152.8	159.9	119.0	119.0	201.3	207.5	163.4	148.8
Nova Scotia	72,351	2,588,844	35.78	35.42	32.52	32.17	100.7	100.7	82.3	103.0	159.8	158.1	118.3	146.6
New Brunswick	53,162	1,898,981	35.72	35.78	34.41	30.43	118.9	128.5	129.3	123.1	203.9	221.1	213.2	179.6
Quebec	566,263	21,262,475	37.58	38.16	34.34	31.31	119.1	122.9	118.1	109.7	186.8	195.7	169.0	142.9
Ontario	830,956	33,342,136	40.13	40.84	36.38	32.77	122.6	123.6	117.7	108.8	181.6	186.1	157.9	131.3
Prairie Provinces	221,386	8,637,881	39.02	38.80	36.21	33.04	124.6	123.5	121.0	114.4	183.5	180.9	165.6	142.8
Manitoba	100,334	3,841,239	38.28	38.62	35.92	32.75	121.2	120.8	119.6	113.5	174.9	175.9	161.8	140.0
Saskatchewan	42,403	1,614,735	38.08	37.93	35.53	32.13	116.6	115.9	114.2	107.0	171.5	169.8	156.5	132.4
Alberta	78,649	3,181,907	40.46	39.50	36.96	33.92	134.0	131.7	127.2	120.1	202.6	194.6	176.2	152.9
British Columbia	182,242	7,472,643	41.01	41.53	38.26	35.23	141.2	139.4	136.1	119.1	203.1	203.1	182.9	147.9
CANADA	1,929,820	75,322,239	39.03	39.50	35.73	32.48	122.1	123.7	118.3	110.6	184.8	189.3	163.9	139.1
(b) Cities														
Montreal	282,874	10,626,193	37.57	38.23	34.58	32.08	126.4	126.9	124.0	116.2	185.1	189.1	167.1	145.6
Quebec City	29,025	932,651	32.14	32.99	29.70	27.53	116.4	116.8	102.4	99.3	177.4	182.6	145.0	130.3
Toronto	264,335	10,475,897	39.63	40.26	36.06	32.84	127.9	128.0	122.8	115.8	189.3	192.3	164.9	141.5
Ottawa	24,729	824,777	33.35	34.20	31.70	28.13	117.4	120.3	118.3	113.1	176.6	178.4	159.5	137.8
Hamilton	63,503	2,629,304	41.40	41.50	36.67	32.73	117.4	116.7	111.9	106.4	176.9	176.3	149.6	128.9
Windsor	37,977	1,780,191	46.88	49.92	43.08	41.84	116.5	116.6	109.9	111.2	146.6	156.3	126.1	123.4
Winnipeg	65,193	2,316,196	35.53	35.73	32.85	30.37	126.1	124.9	124.3	116.8	175.6	175.0	160.2	139.2
Vancouver	84,549	3,288,878	38.90	39.54	35.88	32.74	158.8	158.9	152.2	133.7	232.2	236.2	205.8	165.6
Halifax	22,933	783,299	32.85	33.32	32.73	29.80	127.2	124.9	128.1	142.2	184.5	187.0	185.1	166.0
St. John	14,706	512,490	34.85	34.43	32.86	30.60	135.0	144.2	140.9	135.1	219.9	229.0	213.6	191.3
Sherbrooke	10,683	338,646	31.70	33.88	29.43	27.13	118.3	116.7	110.9	106.5	180.3	190.0	157.0	135.2
Three Rivers	10,278	391,121	38.05	39.86	32.98	30.80	124.1	121.8	124.4	105.3	182.2	186.1	158.7	129.4
Kitchener - Waterloo	25,623	776,763	37.66	38.11	34.48	30.70	135.3	135.6	129.8	121.1	225.0	228.3	196.9	163.3
London	26,411	956,106	37.63	36.82	32.82	30.53	141.9	142.6	139.8	122.9	209.8	206.5	179.6	148.9
Port William - Port Arthur	11,444	468,560	40.94	42.51	37.68	34.40	79.3	78.2	71.6	64.6	121.4	124.3	101.2	83.0
Regina	10,587	368,364	34.79	34.84	31.68	28.75	125.3	124.2	119.7	111.3	184.0	182.7	164.2	139.5
Saskatoon	7,313	253,513	34.67	34.29	31.14	28.42	140.0	139.0	136.1	128.7	221.0	216.9	193.9	166.0
Calgary	20,563	789,423	37.42	37.06	34.06	31.97	129.1	129.7	123.3	115.4	189.8	188.8	166.6	141.1
Edmonton	20,229	718,217	35.50	35.79	32.49	30.21	145.5	145.8	134.7	128.3	212.3	214.5	179.9	158.9
Victoria	13,280	491,874	37.04	38.64	34.33	31.60	152.2	149.8	153.1	144.8	225.0	232.2	209.6	182.6
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,057,623	41,864,488	39.58	40.23	35.98	32.82	120.1	120.6	116.2	110.1	183.3	187.0	160.8	138.7
Durable Goods ^{1/}	496,448	20,863,980	41.86	42.85	38.59	35.34	118.0	117.5	112.9	105.7	175.2	178.6	154.5	132.8
Non-durable Goods	531,172	19,747,425	37.18	37.58	33.38	30.30	121.4	122.9	119.4	114.3	191.9	196.3	163.7	145.8
Electric Light and Power	28,003	1,253,083	44.75	44.95	40.68	38.88	137.4	136.6	117.3	110.2	194.3	194.0	149.9	132.0
Lumber	83,895	3,421,992	40.79	39.94	36.61	28.69	174.5	234.6	209.1	191.8	356.8	469.6	384.1	276.6
Logging	79,440	3,834,933	48.27	47.78	43.17	39.59	95.4	93.1	78.3	86.8	144.2	139.2	106.0	109.0
Mining	46,167	1,697,439	36.77	36.39	34.02	32.52	175.4	172.9	163.6	136.2	234.4	228.7	204.2	162.8
Communications	171,355	7,929,742	46.28	46.24	44.40	39.74	134.1	134.4	132.7	125.5	189.6	188.9	179.9	152.3
Transportation	169,757	6,277,202	36.98	38.46	33.66	31.45	93.7	92.8	92.5	76.3	150.6	155.0	135.4	104.4
Construction and Maintenance	64,546	1,657,151	25.67	25.87	23.25	20.88	138.0	137.5	132.7	126.1	214.8	215.6	190.7	163.9
Services ^{2/}	257,037	8,639,292	33.61	33.81	30.83	28.18	137.3	135.2	127.7	117.9	194.6	192.7	166.9	141.4
Trade	1,929,820	75,322,239	39.03	39.50	35.73	32.48	122.1	123.7	118.3	110.6	184.8	189.3	163.9	139.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	85,769	3,230,074	39.66	37.59	36.96	34.54	137.1	137.0	131.6	123.6	182.2	177.3	163.3	148.1
Finance	2,013,589	78,552,313	39.01	39.42	35.78	32.56	122.7	124.3	118.9	111.1	184.7	188.8	163.9	139.5
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES														

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

mining partly resulted from the final settlement of the dispute in the Western coal fields, although other branches of the group also showed increased activity. In most cases, the changes in the various industries were in accordance with the seasonal movements, although the recession in manufacturing was contrary to the trend usually indicated at Apr. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Apr. 1 by the leading firms^{1/} furnishing returns in the eight major industrial groups aggregated \$75,322,239^{2/}, as compared with \$77,192,239 distributed by the same employers on or about Mar. 1. The decrease, amounting to 2.4 p.c., was due in part to the decline in employment, and in part to the loss in working time occasioned by the observance of the Easter holidays.

The average weekly earnings^{3/} of the persons in recorded employment were reduced from \$39.50 in the last return, to \$39.03 at the date under review, when they were nevertheless higher than in any earlier April for which statistics are available; following are the figures for the same date in previous years of the record: 1947, \$35.73; 1946, \$32.48; 1945, \$32.00; 1944, \$32.37; 1943, \$31.14, and 1942, \$28.41.

Including the figures for financial institutions, the most recent survey shows that the total number of wage-earners and salaried employees reported by the larger establishments in the nine main industrial groups was 2,013,589, as compared with 2,038,046 at the beginning of March. The weekly payrolls of these workers totalled \$78,552,313, as compared with \$80,336,014 in the preceding return. The per capita earnings in the nine leading industrial divisions, including finance, were \$39.01, as compared with \$39.42 at Mar. 1, and \$35.78 at Apr. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index number of employment in the nine leading industries shows an increase of 3.2 p.c., accompanied by that of 12.7 p.c. in the index of salaries and wages.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1948, and Apr. 1, 1947. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment in this table have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons employed by the larger firms in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 22.1 p.c., while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers are higher by 84.8 p.c., and the average weekly earnings have risen by 54.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Apr. 1, 1948, amounted to 22.7 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 84.7 p.c. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

^{2/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" now issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{3/}Attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries					Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls		Average Weekly Earnings
1941														
June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57		
1945														
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22		
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06		
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56		
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55		
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59		
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88		
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94		
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73		
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58		
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54		
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64		
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44		
1946														
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49		
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43		
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43		
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82		
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24		
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83		
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37		
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66		
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.31	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71		
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18		
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45		
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54		

rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed in the period for which the monthly payroll data are available may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) declines in the proportions of women workers.

At the date under review, the rise in employment in manufacturing as compared with June 1, 1941, amounted to 20.1 p.c., and that in the indicated salaries and wages to 83.3 p.c.; the average weekly earnings showed an increase of 54.8 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, there have been increases of 25 p.c. and 86.8 p.c. in the index numbers of employment and payrolls, respectively, since the commencement of the current record of weekly earnings.

As compared with Apr. 1, 1947, there have been advances of 3.4 p.c. and 14 p.c., respectively, in index numbers of employment and payrolls in manufacturing. The average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger factories have mounted by ten p.c. in the 12 months. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a gain of 3.1 p.c. in the 12 months, and of 11.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in the table on page 2), it must be borne in mind that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. Table C on page 6, and that on the last page of this bulletin, show the distribution indicated at Apr. 1, 1948, with comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1948, and Apr. 1, 1947. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The leading firms furnishing statistics of employment and payrolls at the beginning of April employed 1,517,155 men and 412,665 women. Workers of the latter sex made up 214 per 1,000 employees reported in the eight major industrial groups. In the nine leading industries, a staff of 452,201 women and 1,561,388 men was indicated by the co-operating establishments. In this group of industries, the proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes at Apr. 1 was 225.

As compared with Mar. 1, 1948, the number of women in recorded employment in the eight leading industries showed a decline of about 0.1 p.c., while the reduction among men amounted to 1.6 p.c. The indicated ratio of women per 1,000 workers was then 211. In the nine major industrial divisions, the number of women employed by the larger establishments was lower at Apr. 1 than at Mar. 1, also by about 0.1 p.c.; the loss among men was approximately 1.5 p.c. The Mar. 1 proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes in the nine leading industries was 222.

The level of employment for women was considerably lower at Apr. 1 than at Mar. 1 in manufacturing, there being large losses in the food, textile and some other classes. On the other hand, greater activity was indicated in employment for

Table C.-

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Apr. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1948 and Apr. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Apr. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Mar. 1, 1948		Apr. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	133,429	113,151	20,278	84.8	15.2	85.2	14.8	83.9	16.1
Prince Edward Island	3,779	2,964	815	78.4	21.6	78.4	21.6	73.5	26.5
Nova Scotia	74,759	64,328	10,431	86.0	14.0	85.7	14.3	83.5	16.5
New Brunswick	54,891	45,859	9,032	83.5	16.5	85.1	14.9	84.8	15.2
Quebec	589,533	446,068	143,465	75.7	24.3	76.4	23.6	75.8	24.2
Ontario	868,690	663,115	205,575	76.3	23.7	76.4	23.6	75.9	24.1
Prairie Provinces	233,533	184,107	49,426	78.8	21.2	78.9	21.1	78.4	21.6
Manitoba	105,843	80,796	25,047	76.3	23.7	76.5	23.5	76.0	24.0
Saskatchewan	45,462	36,047	9,415	79.3	20.7	79.4	20.6	79.1	20.9
Alberta	82,228	67,264	14,964	81.8	18.2	81.7	18.3	81.4	18.6
British Columbia	188,404	154,947	33,457	82.2	17.8	81.9	18.1	82.4	17.6
CANADA	2,013,589	1,561,388	452,201	77.5	22.5	77.8	22.2	77.3	22.7
(b) Cities									
Montreal	300,443	208,640	91,803	69.4	30.6	69.6	30.4	68.8	31.2
Quebec	30,349	22,222	8,127	73.2	26.8	73.6	26.4	70.3	29.7
Toronto	283,166	192,304	90,862	67.9	32.1	67.8	32.2	66.9	33.1
Ottawa	23,449	19,009	4,440	66.8	33.2	67.3	32.7	65.7	34.3
Hamilton	64,866	48,200	16,666	74.3	25.7	74.2	25.8	73.4	26.6
Windsor	38,682	32,307	6,375	83.5	16.5	84.3	15.7	84.3	15.7
Winnipeg	69,579	48,119	21,460	69.2	30.8	69.3	30.7	68.3	31.7
Vancouver	88,456	65,389	23,067	73.9	26.1	73.9	26.1	73.9	26.1
Halifax	22,933	17,125	5,808	74.7	25.3	74.3	25.7	75.2	24.8
Saint John	14,706	11,055	3,651	75.2	24.8	76.2	23.8	75.5	24.5
Sherbrooke	10,683	7,129	3,554	66.7	33.3	66.1	33.9	64.2	35.8
Three Rivers	10,278	7,860	2,418	76.5	23.5	76.6	23.4	75.3	24.7
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,623	14,242	6,381	69.1	30.9	69.1	30.9	68.8	31.2
London	25,411	17,602	7,809	69.3	30.7	69.8	30.2	68.9	31.1
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	11,444	9,720	1,724	84.9	15.1	85.4	14.6	84.2	15.8
Regina	10,587	6,878	3,709	64.4	35.6	64.2	35.8	61.9	38.1
Saskatoon	7,313	5,281	2,032	72.2	27.8	72.1	27.9	72.6	27.4
Calgary	20,563	15,689	4,874	76.3	23.7	76.5	23.5	75.2	24.8
Edmonton	20,229	14,037	6,192	69.5	30.5	70.1	29.9	68.3	31.7
Victoria	13,280	10,061	3,219	75.8	24.2	75.8	24.2	75.6	24.4
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,057,623	822,463	235,160	77.8	22.2	77.4	22.6	76.9	23.1
Durable Goods ^{1/}	498,448	445,525	52,923	89.4	10.6	89.3	10.7	88.6	11.4
Non-Durable Goods	531,172	352,349	178,823	66.3	33.7	65.9	34.1	65.7	34.3
Electric Light and Power	28,003	24,589	3,414	87.8	12.2	87.9	12.1	88.3	11.7
Logging	83,895	82,225	1,670	98.0	2.0	98.2	1.8	98.5	1.5
Mining	79,440	77,824	1,616	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1	97.6	2.4
Communications	46,167	21,817	24,350	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6	45.3	54.7
Transportation	171,355	160,690	10,665	93.8	6.2	93.8	6.2	93.6	6.4
Construction and Maintenance	169,757	165,888	3,869	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2	97.8	2.2
Services ^{2/}	64,546	30,959	33,587	48.0	52.0	47.8	52.2	46.3	53.7
Trade	257,037	155,289	101,748	60.4	39.6	61.0	39.0	58.9	41.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,929,820	1,517,155	412,665	78.6	21.4	78.9	21.1	78.3	21.7
Finance	83,769	44,233	39,536	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	54.3	45.7
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,013,589	1,561,388	452,201	77.5	22.5	77.8	22.2	77.3	22.7

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The April data are subject to revision.

women and girls in retail trade. In the main, the changes were seasonal in character.

Among men, there were small increases in employment at Apr. 1 in manufacturing, together with larger gains from Mar. 1 in mining, construction, trade and some other divisions. Logging camps released important numbers of men, and transportation companies also showed a falling-off in their male staffs.

As compared with Apr. 1, 1947, the number of men on the reported working forces in the eight leading industries showed an increase of about 3.7 p.c., while the number of women rose by approximately 1.5 p.c. In spite of this small increase in employment for workers of the latter sex, the latest ratio of women was lower than that of 217 per 1,000 workers of both sexes reported at Apr. 1, 1947. At that date in earlier years for which statistics are available, the proportions of women per 1,000 employees were as follows: 1946, 226; 1945, 257, and 1944, 261. In the nine major industrial groups, the reported number of male employees has advanced by 3.6 p.c. in the 12 months, and that of women, by some two p.c. The proportion of women at Apr. 1, 1947, in the nine main groups was 227 per 1,000 employees of both sexes, while in 1946, 1945 and 1944, the Apr. 1 ratios had been 237, 267 and 270, respectively.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the most recent figures of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, 1948, and Apr. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the statistics of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Apr. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Mar. 1, 1948, and at Apr. 1, 1947.

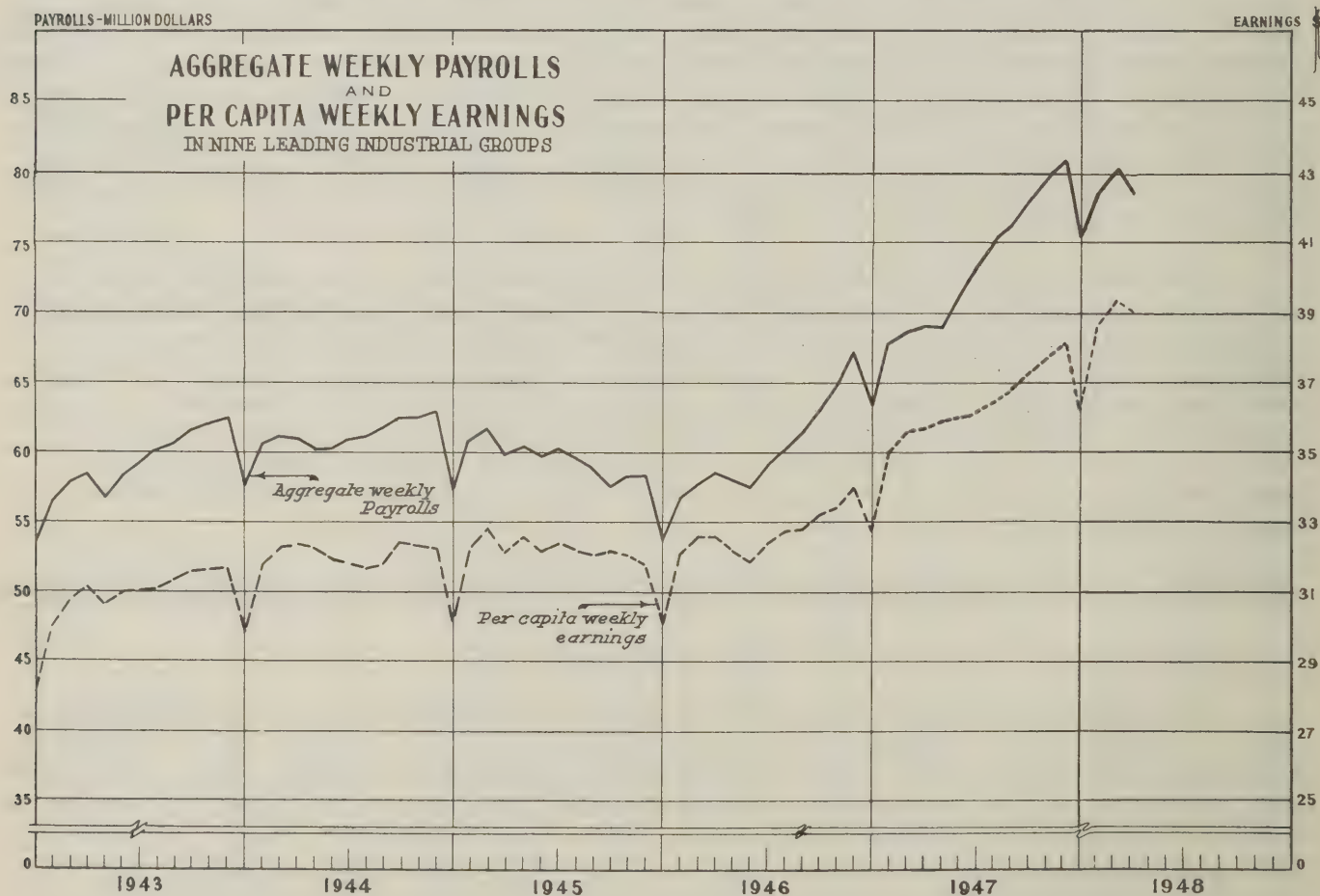
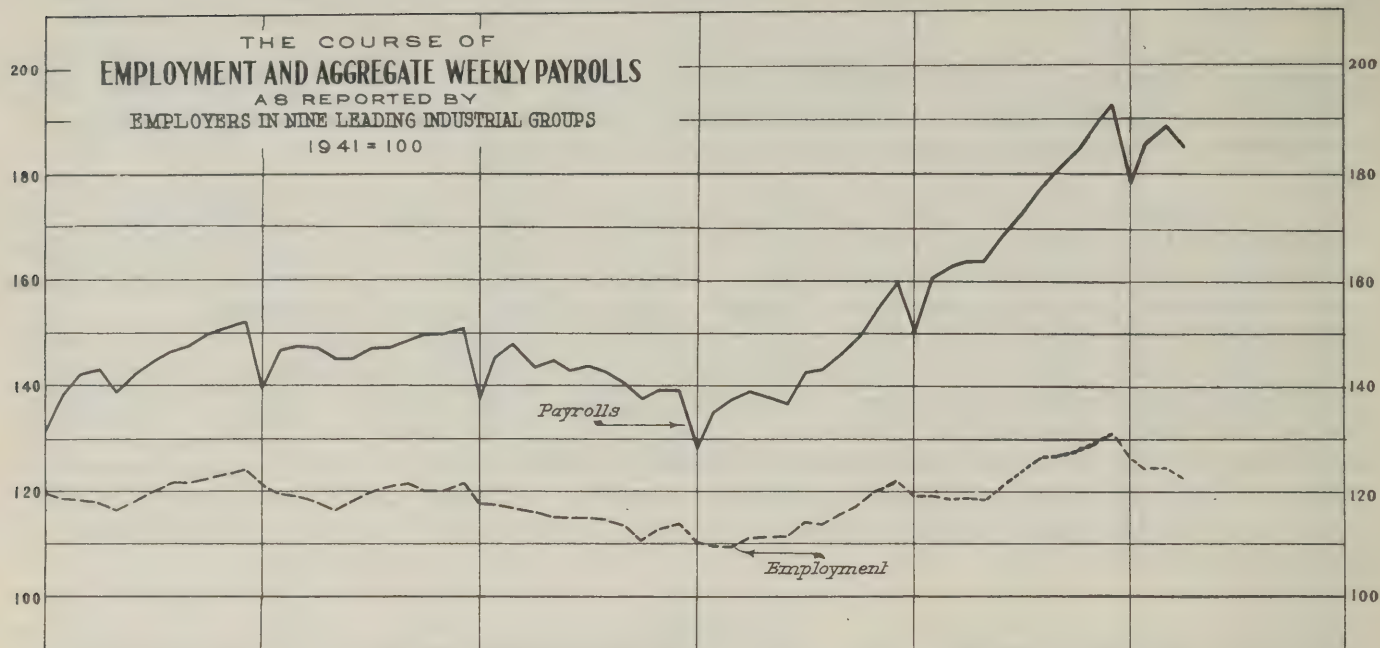
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

1. Manufacturing.

The trend of employment in manufacturing was unfavourable at the beginning of April. Although the falling-off was rather slight, it was contrary to the movement generally indicated at Apr. 1 in the experience of the period since 1920. Statistics were tabulated at the date under review from 9,438 leading establishments^{1/} employing 1,057,623 workers, as compared with 1,061,614 at Mar. 1, when the index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 202.6, falling to 201.8 at the beginning of April; it was then 3.4 p.c. above that of 195.2 indicated 12 months ago. The latest index was lower than those of 212.9, 225.5 and 224.3 at Apr. 1 in the years, 1945, 1944 and 1943, respectively, but was otherwise the highest in the record for that month.

Employment in the iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal groups showed moderate expansion

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



at Apr. 1 as compared with Mar. 1. On the other hand, curtailment was noted in leather, vegetable food, paper products, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, beverage and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. In some cases, the declines were seasonal in character.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- Partly as a result of curtailed employment, and partly due to reduced working time during the Easter holidays, there was a decline of two p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the factories furnishing data at Apr. 1, when their payrolls totalled \$41,864,488, as compared with \$42,709,041 at Mar. 1. The average per employee had then been \$40.23, as compared with \$39.58 at the date under review. At Apr. 1, 1947, the per capita figure was \$35.98; the means at the same date in earlier years for which statistics are available were as follows: 1946, \$32.32; 1945, \$32.55; 1944, \$33.28; 1943, \$31.81 and 1942, \$28.94. The two most recent figures are the highest in the record.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages distributed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating manufacturers as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls at the date under review was 183.3, as compared with 187.0 at the beginning of March, and 160.8 at Apr. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, there has been an increase of 14 p.c. in the index of payrolls, accompanying that of 3.4 p.c. in the index of factory employment, while the average weekly earnings have risen by 10 p.c.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers Reported in Manufacturing.

Of the persons employed at the beginning of April by the co-operating manufacturing establishments, 235,160 were women and 822,463 were men; workers of the former sex constituted 222 per 1,000 of the total workers reported. This ratio was lower than in any preceding enquiry into sex distribution undertaken in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. At Mar. 1, 1948, there were 226 women in each 1,000 persons on the staffs of the employers furnishing data, while the proportions at Apr. 1 in earlier enquiries were as follows: 1947, 231; 1946, 241; 1945, 272, and 1944, 280.

As elsewhere stated, there was a general decrease of 3,992, or 0.4 p.c. in the employees on the payrolls of leading manufacturing establishments at the beginning of April as compared with Mar. 1. This loss took place among women, there being a minor increase in the indicated number of men.

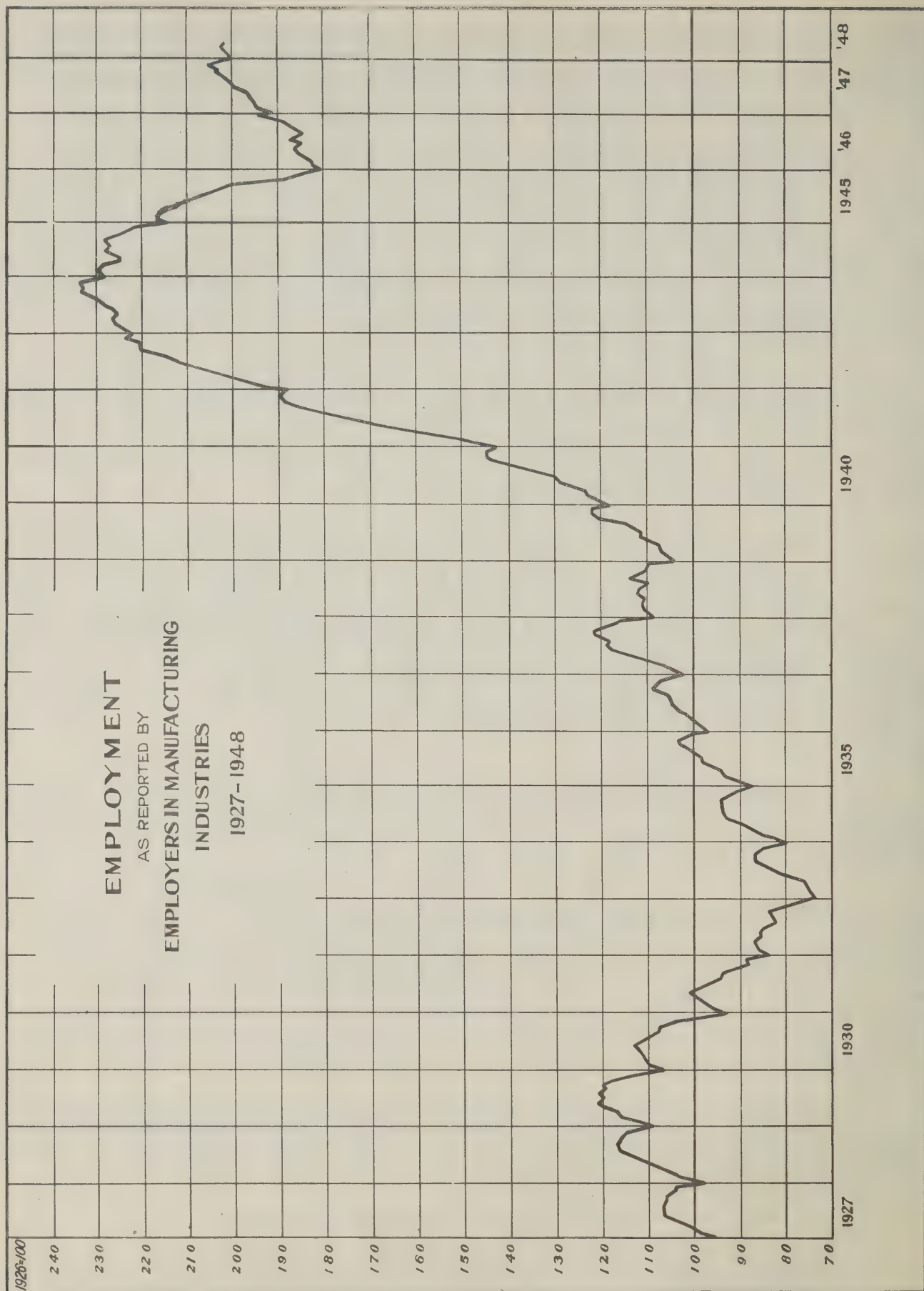
Industrially, there were declines in the male staffs reported by leading manufacturers in the leather, vegetable food, rubber, textile, tobacco and miscellaneous manufactured product industries. Employment for such workers, however, reached a higher level in the lumber, pulp and paper, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions. Among women, there was a falling-off in the numbers reported in leather, vegetable food, paper products, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco and beverage factories. In many cases, the changes indicated were seasonal in character.

In the last 12 months, the general index number of employment in manufacturing has risen by 3.4 p.c. Among men, there has been an increase of approximately 4.2 p.c., but the number of women reported by the co-operating establishments has fallen by 0.9 p.c.

2. The Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- Seasonal curtailment on a scale somewhat above the average at Apr. 1 in the experience of the years since 1920 was indicated in logging at the date under review, according to returns furnished by 678 of the larger operators^{1/} whose

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



working forces aggregated 83,895. As compared with 112,792 persons employed by the same firms at Mar. 1, there was a reduction of 25.6 p.c., which exceeded the loss noted at the corresponding date of last spring. The latest index of employment, at 276.2, was lower by 16.6 p.c. than the figure at Apr. 1, 1947; there was also a shrinkage as compared with Apr. 1, 1946. With these exceptions, the most recent index is the highest in the record for the time of year.

The payrolls disbursed at Apr. 1 by the co-operating employers^{1/} aggregated \$3,421,992, a decrease of 24.1 p.c. from their total of \$4,505,126 at Mar. 1. The index number of payrolls showed a decline of 7.1 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1, 1947, although it was higher than in any earlier April for which statistics are available. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$39.94 at Mar. 1, to \$40.79 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.61 at Apr. 1, 1947. The latest average no doubt includes in some cases settlement for services rendered earlier in the season, final payment for the season being reported in the pay period under review by several large logging companies. It should be noted that the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor affecting the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Tables 2 and 3).

Mining.- There was further improvement in coal mining following the final settlement of the dispute in the Western coal fields; activity also increased in coal mining in the Maritime Provinces. In addition to the advances in the coal division, there was also expansion on a moderate scale in the mining of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores. Data were received from 657 leading operators^{1/} with 79,440 workers at Apr. 1, as compared with 77,470 at the beginning of March. The index of employment, at 169.1, was higher than that of 164.9 in the preceding survey, and exceeded by 21.9 p.c. the Apr. 1, 1947, figure of 138.7; in the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 36 p.c. It will be recalled that employment in the winter and early spring of 1947 had been seriously affected by the dispute in the Maritime coal fields. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms in the period under review amounted to \$3,834,933, as compared with \$3,701,252 paid on or about Mar. 1. The per capita figure advanced from \$47.78 at that date, to \$48.27 at Apr. 1, also exceeding the average of \$43.17 indicated 12 months earlier.

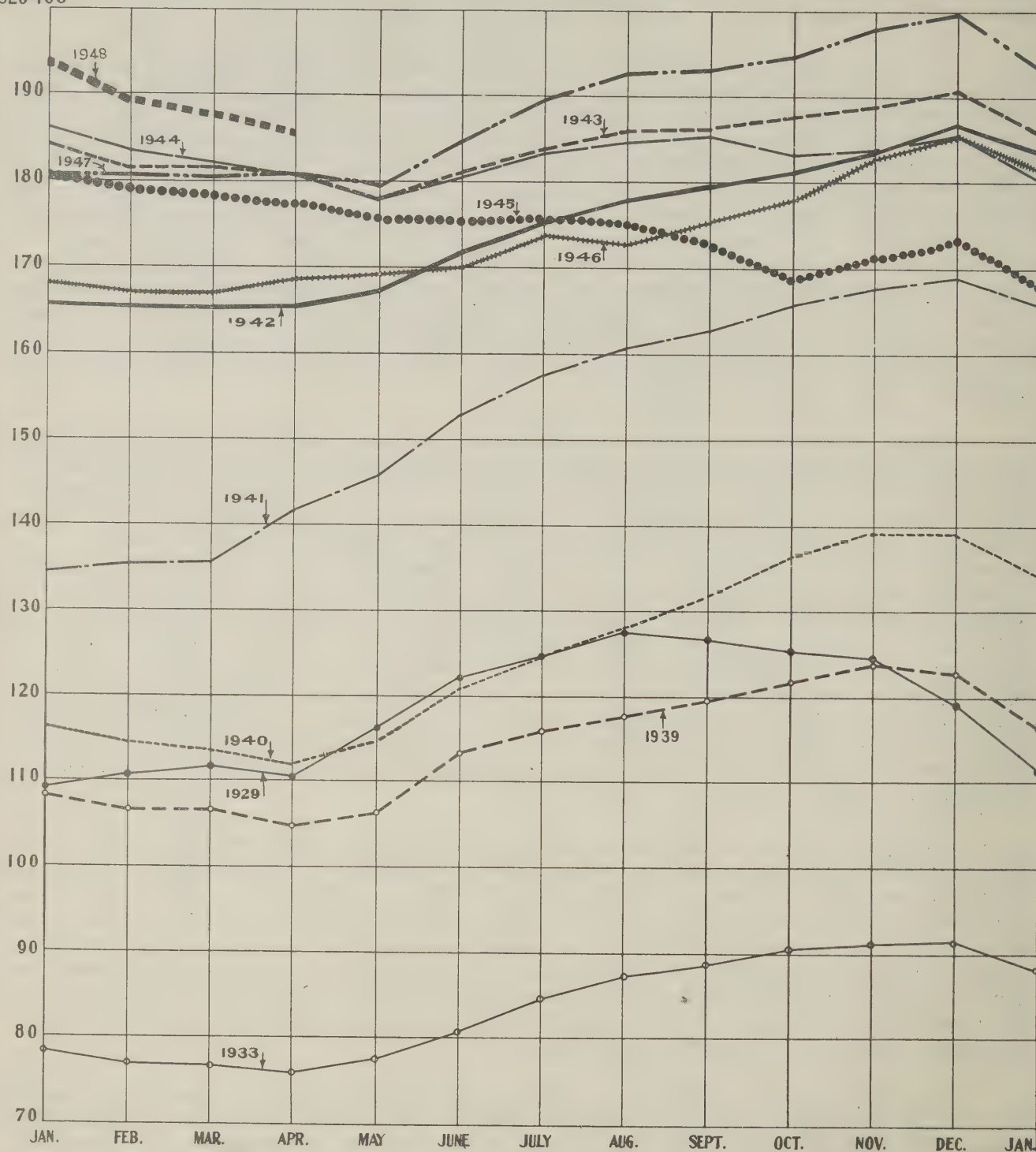
Communications.- Employment in communications at the beginning of April showed improvement, according to returns from 90 companies and branches^{1/} with a staff of 46,167 persons; as compared with 45,529 at Mar. 1, there was a rise of 1.4 p.c. An upward movement is usual at Apr. 1. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$1,697,439, as compared with \$1,656,722 in the preceding survey. The average earnings advanced from \$36.39 at Mar. 1 to \$36.77 at the first of April, as compared with \$34.02 at the same date in 1947. The latest index of employment, at 170.5, was 7.2 p.c. above that at Apr. 1 of last year, since when the payroll index has risen by 14.8 p.c.

Transportation.- A moderate decline was indicated in employment in transportation at Apr. 1. Statistics were tabulated from 834 leading employers^{1/} whose working forces included 171,355 men and women, 350 fewer than at the beginning of March. Steam railway operation showed heightened activity; little general change was noted in the local transportation group, while shipping and stevedoring work was quieter. The index of employment in transportation, at 132.5, was slightly higher than that of 131.1 at Apr. 1, 1947. The accompanying increase in the index of payrolls was 5.4 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment in transportation at the date under review amounted to \$7,929,742, as compared with

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

\$7,939,617 in the week of Mar. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$46.28, as compared with \$46.24 a month earlier, and \$44.40 at Apr. 1, 1947.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction and maintenance work showed expansion at the beginning of April, but there was seasonal curtailment in the railway construction and maintenance division. The 2,225 larger contractors^{1/} furnishing returns reported 169,757 employees, as compared with 167,999 at Mar. 1. The salaries and wages disbursed by these firms, however, fell from \$6,462,045 at that date, to \$6,277,202 at Apr. 1; the loss largely resulted from reduced working time during the Easter holidays. The average earnings declined from \$38.46 in the preceding report, to \$36.98 at the beginning of April. The per capita figure at Apr. 1, 1947, had been \$33.66. The latest index of employment in construction, at 130.3, was somewhat higher than that of 128.6 at the same date a year ago; since then, the payroll index has risen by 11.2 p.c.

Services.- Seasonal advances which were below the average in size were indicated at Apr. 1 in those branches of the service industry for which data are available. The moderate gain in employment was largely concentrated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Information was received from 1,141 leading firms^{1/} in the included service industries, who had a staff of 64,546 persons, of whom 33,587 were women and girls. The weekly salaries and wages earned by these persons in the week of Apr. 1 amounted to \$1,657,151, being less by 0.4 p.c. than the sums paid by the same employers in the week of Mar. 1. The index of employment, at 237.7, was higher by four p.c. than that of 228.5 at the beginning of April in 1947. The accompanying gain in the index of payrolls was 12.6 p.c. The latest per capita figure, at \$25.67, was below that of \$26.87 at Mar. 1, but was higher than the weekly average of \$23.25 at Apr. 1, 1947. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that many of those employed in hotels and restaurants receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; no adjustment is made in these statistics for such allowances.

Trade.- Employment in the larger merchandising establishments^{1/} at Apr. 1 was seasonally active, the 2,268 co-operating employers indicating a working force of 257,037, of whom 101,748 were women and girls. The total number on their payroll was greater by 4,033, or 1.6 p.c., than at Mar. 1. This increase was about normal for the time of year. The salaries and wages disbursed by these firms at the latest date amounted to \$8,639,292, as compared with \$8,555,250 in their preceding return. The average weekly earnings showed a decline, from \$33.81 at Mar. 1, to \$33.61 at the first of April, as compared with \$30.83 at Apr. 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 7.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.6 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The 993 larger financial institutions^{1/} from which data were received at the beginning of April had a personnel of 83,769, as compared with 83,636 at the first of March. Of the latest aggregate, 39,536 were women. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the reporting organizations at Apr. 1 totalled \$3,230,074, as compared with \$3,143,775 at Mar. 1. The most recent per capita figure was \$38.56, as compared with \$37.59 at Mar. 1, 1948, and \$36.96 at Apr. 1, 1947. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 159.2 at the date under review, was 4.2 p.c. above that of 152.8 a year earlier, while the index number of payrolls was higher by 8.3 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia showed moderate improvement at Apr. 1 as compared with Mar. 1; in Nova Scotia there was little general change, while the trend in the remaining areas was downward. In all provinces except Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the firms co-operating in the most recent survey reported declines in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages; in many cases, the losses resulted in part from the observance

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

of the Easter holidays. This factor was largely responsible for a falling-off in the average earnings per employee as compared with Mar. 1, in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. In all five Economic Areas, the index number of payrolls and the per capita weekly earnings were higher than at Apr. 1, 1947.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a seasonal decline in industrial activity in the Maritime Area at the beginning of April, when Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick showed curtailment, while there was a minor gain in Nova Scotia. Statements were received from 1,358 leading employers^{1/} with an aggregate working force of 128,973 persons, of whom 18,511 were women, as compared with a staff of 133,485 at Mar. 1. This loss of 4,512 persons, or 3.4 p.c., was accompanied by that of 2.9 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls reported by the co-operating firms, whose disbursements totalled \$4,587,104. The latest index of employment, at 165.2, was 7.8 p.c. higher than at the same date a year ago, when the situation was still affected by the prolonged dispute in the Maritime coal fields; in the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 15.1 p.c.; the per capita earnings, at \$35.57 at the date under review, were higher than those of \$35.38 at Mar. 1, 1948, also exceeding the mean of \$33.38 at Apr. 1, 1947.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed improvement, chiefly in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel industries; on the other hand, vegetable food and textile plants reported a lower level of employment. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, mining and construction were more active, but logging and transportation were seasonally quieter, the reduction in the former being especially pronounced. There was also a slight decline in trade.

Quebec.- The trend of employment was decidedly downward in Quebec, where there was pronounced seasonal curtailment in logging, together with losses on a rather smaller scale in construction; manufacturing and transportation were also rather quieter. On the other hand, the movement was favourable in mining, communications, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and retail trade. Except in the last-named group, the improvement was slight. Within the manufacturing division, there were moderate increases in pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants, while leather, vegetable food, rubber, textile, tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product factories released some employees. The losses on the whole were not large.

Returns were tabulated from 4,952 of the larger firms^{1/}, with a staff of 566,263 persons at Apr. 1, as compared with 584,266 at the beginning of March. The decrease of 3.1 p.c., which was seasonal in character, took place largely among men workers. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these establishments amounted to \$21,282,475, a figure 4.5 p.c. less than that of \$22,294,194 paid on or about Mar. 1. As already indicated, the observance of the Easter holidays contributed to the decline in the reported payrolls. The average earnings were rather lower, falling from \$38.15 at Mar. 1, to \$37.58 at the beginning of April, when the per capita figure exceeded that of \$34.34 indicated a year earlier, and was also higher than the Apr. 1, 1946, average of \$31.31. The index number of payrolls at the latest date, at 186.8, was 10.5 p.c. above that of 169.0 at Apr. 1 of last spring, while the index of employment showed a gain of 0.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ontario.- The general trend in Ontario was unfavourable at the beginning of April, according to data from 7,537 leading establishments^{1/} in the eight major industries with a combined working force of 830,956 persons, as compared with 837,190 in the preceding month. Of the latest reported total, 186,593 were women. The general decrease from Mar. 1, which amounted to 0.7 p.c., was seasonal in the experience of the period since 1920. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms at Apr. 1 were also lower, aggregating \$33,342,136, as compared

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

with \$34,189,739 at Mar. 1. The loss of 2.5 p.c. partly resulted from the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita figure fell from \$40.84 in the preceding return, to \$40.13 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.38 at Apr. 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment in Ontario has risen by 4.2 p.c., to 197.8, as compared with 189.9 at Apr. 1, 1947, since when the index number of payrolls has mounted by 14.9 p.c.

Manufacturing operations showed curtailment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier, reduced activity being noted in leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile and tobacco factories. On the other hand, improvement was reported in animal food and electrical apparatus plants. The changes in the remaining branches of manufacturing were slight. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging showed an important seasonal recession, while employment increased moderately in mining, communications, transportation, construction and trade.

Prairie Provinces.- A contra-seasonal advance in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning at April, when there was improvement in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Statistics were received from 2,543 of the larger employers^{1/}, whose working force consisted of 177,471 men and 43,915 women, a total of 221,386. This number was greater by 1,888, or 0.9 p.c., than that indicated in their last report. The monthly salaries and wages distributed at Apr. 1 by these firms aggregated \$8,637,881; as compared with \$8,516,183 at Mar. 1, there was an increase of 1.4 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$38.80 at the beginning of March, to \$39.02 at the date under review. The Apr. 1, 1947, average had been \$36.21. In the year, the index of employment in the Prairie area has risen by 2.9 p.c., to 159.8 at the first of April, when the gain in the index of payrolls amounted to 10.8 p.c.

Expansion in activity was noted at the date under review in mining, transportation and trade. The trend was downward, however, in manufacturing, (notably in animal food processing and printing and publishing plants), and also in logging. In the construction group, increases in employment were report in building and railway work, with curtailment in highway construction and maintenance.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity showed a moderate advance in British Columbia at the first of April. Returns were tabulated from 2,295 leading establishments^{1/}, employing 182,242 persons, of whom 30,382 were women. An increase of 1.3 p.c. in the personnel of both sexes as compared with Mar. 1 was accompanied by a decline in the reported payrolls, mainly due to loss of working time at the Easter holidays. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms aggregated \$7,472,643, as compared with \$7,474,340 in the preceding period of observation. The average earnings per employee were \$41.01 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$41.53 at Mar. 1, and \$38.26 at Apr. 1, 1947. In the 12 months, there has been an increase of 3.8 p.c. in the index of employment, the latest figure being 190.5, as compared with 183.6 at Apr. 1, 1947; since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 11 p.c.

Manufacturing showed little general change at the beginning of April as compared with a month earlier. There were gain in lumber mills, but animal and vegetable food processing released employees. Minor variations, on the whole, were indicated in the remaining manufacturing divisions. Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining, logging, construction and maintenance and retail trade afforded more employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at Apr. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Halifax.- There was an increase in industrial employment in Halifax at Apr. 1, the staffs of 263 leading firms^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey standing at 22,933, as compared with 22,510 at Mar. 1. This advance of 1.9 p.c. in the employees was accompanied by a reduction of 1.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages, which totalled \$753,299, as compared with \$763,462 in their last return; the decline was largely due to loss of working time during the Easter holidays. The average per person stood at \$32.85, as compared with the Mar. 1 per capita figure of \$33.92, and that of \$32.73 at Apr. 1, 1947. Improvement in employment was reported at the date under review in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel group, while construction was also brisker than at the beginning of March. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in Halifax has declined by 0.7 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 0.3 p.c.

Saint John.- The trend of employment in Saint John was downward at Apr. 1, according to data from 182 leading firms^{1/} employing 11,055 men and 3,651 women, a total which was less by 789, or 5.1 p.c., than the number they had reported at Mar. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers were also lower, aggregating \$512,490, as compared with \$533,526 in the preceding period of observation. The latest average earnings per worker were \$34.85, being higher than the Mar. 1 mean of \$34.43, or that of \$32.86 at Apr. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in Saint John shows a decrease of 4.2 p.c., but there has been an increase of 2.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Montreal.- Slightly lowered industrial activity was noted in Montreal at Apr. 1, the 2,802 leading firms^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls reporting the release of 1,076 persons from their staffs, which included 199,047 men and 83,827 women, an aggregate of 282,874. The sum of \$10,626,193 was distributed in weekly payrolls to these workers, as compared with \$10,855,689 paid by the same establishments in the preceding period of observation; the loss was partly due to the effect of the Easter holidays. The per capita figure was \$37.57, - 66 cents lower than the average at Mar. 1, but \$2.99 above that of \$34.58 at the beginning of April of last year. In the 12 months, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 1.9 p.c. and 10.8 p.c., respectively.

Curtailment was indicated in manufacturing at Apr. 1, when there were fairly large reductions in iron and steel factories; the trend was also downward in lumber, vegetable food, tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. On the other hand, improvement was noted in chemical and clay, glass and stone works. Within the non-manufacturing division, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, communications and trade also showed rather greater activity. Building and road construction and maintenance, however, were slacker.

Quebec City.- There was a moderate decrease in industrial employment in Quebec, where the 342 leading establishments^{1/} furnishing data indicated a working force of 29,025, as compared with 29,130 at Mar. 1; of the Apr. 1 figure, 7,602 were women. The latest total of weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms was given as \$932,831, a decline of three p.c. from their Mar. 1 aggregate of \$961,111. Employment in trade was rather brisker at the date under review than at the beginning of March. Manufacturing, transportation and construction, however, showed reduced activity. Within the manufacturing category, leather, textile and chemical factories were quieter, while iron and steel and electrical apparatus works showed improvement. The general changes in all cases were relatively small. The latest average earnings were \$32.14, as compared with \$32.99 at Mar. 1, 1948, and \$29.70 at Apr. 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 13.6 p.c., and that of aggregate payrolls, by 22.3 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- A further slight increase in employment was indicated in Sherbrooke. There were rather small gains in manufacturing, the tendency being

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

favourable in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, animal food and textile plants. Trade was also rather busier. Information received at Apr. 1 from 113 leading firms^{1/} showed a personnel of 7,129 men and 3,554 women, or 10,683 in all, as compared with their staff of 10,531 a month earlier. The weekly salaries and wages paid in these establishments amounted to \$338,646, an average of \$31.70 per employee. Their payrolls at Mar. 1 had stood at \$356,785, and the per capita figure, at \$33.88. The average at Apr. 1 of last spring was \$29.43. Since then, there has been a gain of 6.7 p.c. in the index of employment in this city, accompanied by that of 14.8 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Expansion in employment was noted in this city, the 101 leading employers^{1/} furnishing statistics at Apr. 1 having a staff of 10,278, of whom 2,418 were women. This aggregate was greater by 181, or 1.8 p.c. than that reported by the same firms at Mar. 1. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade were brisker, although the gains were on a rather small scale. Largely as a result of the observance of the Easter holidays, there was a decrease in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms; these totalled \$391,121, as compared with \$399,402 at the beginning of March. The average per worker stood at \$38.05, an amount which was decidedly lower than the per capita figure of \$39.56 at Mar. 1, but exceeded that of \$32.98 at Apr. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, there was a decline of 0.3 p.c. in the index of employment in Three Rivers, but the index of weekly payrolls showed a gain of 14.8 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend in Toronto was slightly downward, in a contra-seasonal movement. Manufacturing and construction released some employees, but transportation, communications and trade showed improvement. In all cases, the general changes were small. Within the manufacturing division, there were advances in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, while curtailment was indicated in the vegetable food, printing and publishing, rubber and textile groups.

The 2,653 larger employers^{1/} furnishing information at Apr. 1 had a working force of 81,545 women and 182,790 men, a total of 264,335, as compared with 264,489 in their last return. This small loss was accompanied by that of 1.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments; these aggregated \$10,475,897 disbursed on or about the date under review, for services rendered in the last week in March, a period which included the Easter holidays. The per capita figure was \$39.63, as compared with \$40.26 in the preceding period of observation, and \$36.06 at the first of April of last year. The latest index of employment, at 196.1, was higher by 4.1 p.c. than that of 188.3 at Apr. 1, 1947, while the payroll index has risen by 14.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing in this city was quieter at Apr. 1 than at the beginning of March. Iron and steel plants showed rather small losses. The non-manufacturing industries, on the other hand, afforded more employment; there were fairly large gains in trade, with smaller increases in construction and transportation. Statistics were received from 317 leading firms^{1/} employing 24,729 workers at Apr. 1, compared with 24,349 a month earlier; the Apr. 1 staffs included 7,153 women. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments at the date under review amounted to \$824,777; this was lower by one p.c. than the total of \$832,847 which they had reported at Mar. 1. The loss largely resulted from the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita weekly earnings fell from \$34.20 in the last return, to \$33.35 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$31.10 at the same date of last year. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 3.3 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 10.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Hamilton.- Greater activity was indicated in Hamilton at the beginning of April, when manufacturing showed some improvement, and there were moderate advances

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

in the non-manufacturing classes. Within the former division, there was a gain in iron and steel and some other plants. In the non-manufacturing division, the most noteworthy increases were in construction and trade. On the whole, there was a gain of 373 persons, or 0.6 p.c., in the staffs of the 443 larger employers^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey; these reported 47,390 men and 16,113 women, a total of 63,503. The general expansion was seasonal, but was on a smaller scale than that noted a year earlier. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments were stated as \$2,629,304, slightly exceeded their Mar. 1 total of \$2,620,109. The per capita figure, at \$41.40, was lower than that of \$41.50 a month earlier, but was greater than the average of \$36.67 indicated at Apr. 1, 1947. During the 12 months the index of employment has advanced by 4.9 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages, by 18.2 p.c.

Windsor.- There was little change in the general level of industrial employment in Windsor at the date under review. Manufacturing was quieter, there being some losses in iron and steel plants, but trade was rather brisker. The 275 leading firms^{1/} furnishing data employed 37,977 persons, of whom 6,082 were women; at Mar. 1, they had reported 38,017 workers. The weekly salaries and wages paid at Apr. 1 by these employers aggregated \$1,780,191. As compared with \$1,897,977 at Mar. 1, there was a loss of 6.2 p.c., largely due to the observance of the Easter holidays. The index of payrolls was higher by 16.3 p.c. than at Apr. 1, 1947, since when the index of employment has risen by six p.c. The average weekly earnings per employee stood at \$46.88 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$49.92 at Mar. 1, and \$43.08 at Apr. 1 of last spring.

Port William - Port Arthur.- Employment in Fort William and Port Arthur showed an upward movement at Apr. 1, when the 138 larger establishments^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey reported a staff of 11,444, of whom 1,724 were women. Manufacturing, (mainly of iron and steel products), construction and trade showed rather small increases. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms, however, fell from \$479,766 at Mar. 1, to \$468,560 at the date under review, while the average weekly earnings per employee declined from \$42.51 in the last report to \$40.94 at the first of April. They were then higher than the per capita figure of \$37.68 indicated a year earlier. From Apr. 1, 1947, to the date under review, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has advanced by 10.7 p.c., and there has been a gain of 20 p.c. in the index of salaries and wages, despite losses due to Easter.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Curtailment was indicated in Kitchener and Waterloo at the beginning of April; losses were noted in manufacturing, mainly in rubber and beverage factories, while construction and trade showed improvement. The 188 leading firms^{1/} furnishing data employed 20,623 persons, of whom 6,381 were women. The aggregate weekly payrolls of these employers amounted to \$776,763, an average of \$37.66 per worker; these figures were affected by the observance of the Easter holidays. At Mar. 1, they had reported 20,680 workers, who had received \$788,192 in weekly payrolls. The per capita figure was then \$38.11, while that at Apr. 1 of last spring was \$34.48. Since then, the index of employment in these cities has risen by 4.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.3 p.c.

London.- Industrial employment in London was in rather smaller volume at the date under review, when the 288 leading establishments^{1/} had a staff of 17,602 men and 7,809 women. This total of 25,411 was lower by 0.5 p.c. than their aggregate of 25,540 at Mar. 1. Manufacturing showed a moderate contraction, there being a falling-off in paper products and some other classes. Construction and trade, however, reported rather greater activity. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms were stated at \$956,106, as compared with \$940,389 at Mar. 1. The latest average per employee was \$37.63, being lower than that of \$36.82 in the preceding period of observation, but higher than the mean of \$32.82 at the same date a year ago. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in London showed an

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

increase of 1.5 p.c. at Apr. 1, while the indicated salaries and wages have risen by 16.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Winnipeg.- There was some expansion in industrial employment in Winnipeg at Apr. 1, according to information furnished by 729 leading employers^{1/}, whose working forces aggregated 65,193 persons, 641 more than at the beginning of March. Of their Apr. 1 personnel, 19,348 were women. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms aggregated \$2,316,196, being higher by 0.4 p.c. than their Mar. 1 payments. Although the per capita weekly earnings at Apr. 1, at \$35.53, were below the figure of \$35.73 indicated in the preceding report, they considerably exceeded the average of \$32.85 at the first of April in 1947.

Manufacturing was quieter than at the first of March; the printing and publishing and food processing divisions released some employees. Construction also showed a falling-off at the beginning of April, while transportation and trade were brisker. Little change in the situation in Winnipeg had been shown at Apr. 1 of last year, when the index of employment, at 151.9, was 1.4 p.c. below the latest figure of 154.1. There was an increase of 9.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Regina.- Further though moderate improvement in industrial employment was noted in Regina at the first of April, when manufacturing and trade showed slight advances. Data were received from 180 of the larger establishments^{1/} with a personnel of 10,587, of whom 3,769 were women. At Mar. 1, these firms had employed 10,896 workers. The increase of 0.9 p.c. in their employees was accompanied by that of 0.7 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages, which totalled \$368,364, as compared with \$365,711 a month earlier. The weekly average per person, however, fell slightly from \$34.84 at Mar. 1, to \$34.79 at the date under review, when the figure was considerably higher than that of \$31.68 recorded a year earlier. Since then, the index numbers of employment and payrolls in Regina have risen by 4.7 p.c. and 12.1 p.c., respectively.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed little general change at Apr. 1, according to statistics furnished by 147 leading employers^{1/} with 5,281 men and 2,032 women on their staffs; the total of 7,313 was larger by 56 than that reported by the same firms a month earlier. Trade was somewhat busier at the date under review, while the variations in the remaining industries were slight. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers were also higher, rising from \$248,868 at Mar. 1 to \$253,513 at the beginning of April, when the per capita earnings were \$34.67, as compared with \$34.29 in the preceding period of observation. The Apr. 1, 1947, figure, had been \$31.14. In the 12 months, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has advanced by 1.4 p.c., and there has been a gain of 14 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Calgary.- Slightly reduced industrial activity was noted in Calgary at April 1, when manufacturing showed a downward tendency. Statistics were received from 310 leading employers^{1/} whose working forces consisted of 15,689 men and 4,874 women, an aggregate of 20,563, as compared with their staff of 20,653 a month earlier. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments were stated as \$769,423, 0.5 p.c. higher than their total of \$765,486 at Mar. 1. The average per employee had then been \$37.06, rising to \$37.42 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.06 at Apr. 1, 1947. In the last year, the index of employment in this city has mounted by 4.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.9 p.c.

Edmonton.- Little general change from Mar. 1 was noted in Edmonton at the beginning of April. Employment in trade, transportation and mining was rather brisker, while curtailment was indicated in manufacturing, mainly in the animal food division.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

A staff of 14,037 men and 6,192 women was reported by the 255 leading firms^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey at the date under review, their total of 20,229 persons being less by 48 than at the first of March. Their weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$718,217 at Apr. 1, when the aggregate was lower by 1.1 p.c. than their Mar. 1 disbursements of \$725,797. The latest average per employee was \$35.50 as compared with \$35.79 at the beginning of March, and \$32.49 at Apr. 1, 1947. Since then, the index number of employment in this city has risen by eight p.c., and there has been a gain of 18 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages.

Vancouver.— The level of employment in the major industrial groups in Vancouver at the beginning of April was practically unchanged from Mar. 1. Manufacturing and transportation were quieter, but improvement was indicated in communications, construction and trade. Within the manufacturing division, textile and iron and steel plants showed small gains, while the trend was unfavourable in animal food, paper product and beverage factories. The 1,005 leading establishments^{1/} whose returns were compiled employed 84,549 persons, of whom 21,107 were women; their Mar. 1 staffs had numbered 84,601. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers amounted to \$3,288,878, a sum which was larger by 1.7 p.c. than that of \$3,344,927 disbursed by the same establishments in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita earnings were \$38.90, as compared with \$39.54 at Mar. 1, and \$35.38 at Apr. 1, 1947. In the year, the general index of employment in Vancouver has advanced by 4.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 12.8 p.c.

Victoria.- The trend of industrial employment was upward in Victoria at the first of April. Manufacturing showed little general change, there being small gains in lumber mills, and similar losses in iron and steel plants. Construction and trade reported slight increases in the working forces. Data were tabulated from 217 leading employers^{1/} with 10,061 men and 3,219 women on their payrolls. Their total of 13,280 was greater by 211, or 1.6 p.c. than their Mar. 1 personnel of 13,069. The weekly salaries and wages reported by these firms, however, were lower, largely as a result of the observance of the Easter holidays. The aggregate of \$491,874 which they distributed at the date under review represented \$37.04 per employee, as compared with \$38.84 at Mar. 1, when the payrolls of these firms were given as \$507,641. The per capita figure at Apr. 1, 1947, had been \$34.33. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has fallen by 0.6 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 7.3 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 5 in the following pages show the number of employees reported at Apr. 1, 1948, by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the provinces and economic areas, and in the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. In Tables 6 to 11 are given index numbers of employment on the 1926 base, for the provinces and economic areas, the eight leading cities, and the major industrial groups in the Dominion as a whole.

In the table on page 6 appears a summary of the statistics of sex distribution in the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, while Table 12 gives the industrial data, in considerable detail, for the Dominion as a whole.

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¹/See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1948 and Apr. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Apr. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
						Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947
MANUFACTURING	1,057,623	41,864,488	39.58	40.23	35.98	120.1	120.6	116.2	183.3	187.0	160.8
Animal products - edible	48,322	1,679,844	39.69	39.11	35.09	122.4	122.3	118.2	194.7	191.7	163.0
Fur and products	4,002	149,949	37.47	37.78	34.03	128.8	127.7	122.7	180.4	180.3	158.5
Leather products	31,687	922,503	29.10	30.32	27.78	111.2	113.2	117.5	169.8	180.1	173.1
Boots and shoes	19,903	553,216	27.80	29.00	26.83	109.4	109.5	112.2	171.1	178.7	170.0
Lumber and its products	76,104	2,663,291	34.10	35.93	32.34	119.9	119.3	112.6	194.3	203.4	171.8
Rough and dressed lumber	45,542	1,628,144	35.75	37.50	33.98	109.6	108.3	98.7	184.7	191.3	157.1
Furniture	16,951	521,191	32.67	34.51	30.80	154.3	156.3	149.4	207.7	222.1	192.1
Other lumber products	16,611	513,956	30.94	33.05	29.82	128.5	127.6	129.7	215.5	228.6	203.9
Plant products - edible	55,085	1,868,527	33.92	33.89	30.31	124.1	128.6	127.4	187.6	194.2	170.4
Pulp and paper products	111,751	5,010,709	44.84	45.32	39.70	138.9	139.1	130.7	209.3	212.0	175.5
Pulp and paper	48,497	2,479,188	51.12	52.03	44.91	132.9	131.9	124.5	213.2	215.3	178.5
Paper products	21,774	777,774	35.72	37.07	31.58	156.2	157.9	153.1	234.2	245.6	193.3
Printing and publishing	41,480	1,753,747	42.28	41.95	37.81	137.5	138.7	128.8	195.1	195.2	165.0
Rubber products	23,735	996,508	41.98	42.48	38.41	139.7	142.9	147.2	250.2	258.9	241.1
Textile products	160,833	4,898,147	30.45	31.45	27.92	114.8	115.4	110.3	182.7	189.7	160.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,206	1,970,363	32.73	33.50	28.69	113.7	113.6	106.3	194.7	199.2	161.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,718	721,624	31.76	32.79	28.02	92.4	92.4	89.3	152.8	157.7	130.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,887	501,556	31.57	32.46	27.85	115.6	116.0	107.8	204.5	210.9	168.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,223	569,137	35.08	35.27	29.95	146.8	145.7	133.5	277.9	277.2	213.8
Hosiery and knit goods	25,795	704,767	26.30	27.88	25.07	123.4	126.0	115.9	179.0	193.8	161.0
Garments and personal furnishings	56,791	1,667,677	29.37	30.35	27.85	117.2	117.5	113.6	179.4	185.8	164.5
Other textile products	17,041	555,340	32.59	33.65	29.75	99.1	100.1	104.3	156.0	162.6	147.0
Tobacco	9,945	317,196	31.99	31.99	27.35	111.9	134.3	132.7	198.7	233.2	202.1
Beverages	17,897	792,616	44.29	42.95	38.44	156.0	158.4	144.9	232.7	229.3	187.1
Chemicals	42,173	1,822,898	43.22	43.28	38.38	95.9	95.3	93.9	154.0	153.4	134.0
Clay, glass and stone products	21,125	852,474	40.35	41.06	35.47	137.5	135.3	136.5	223.4	223.6	193.4
Electric light and power	28,003	1,253,083	44.75	44.95	40.68	137.4	136.6	117.3	194.3	194.0	149.9
Electric apparatus	52,777	2,215,853	41.99	42.12	36.99	169.2	167.2	159.5	263.7	261.5	217.4
Iron and steel products	295,937	12,955,744	43.78	44.80	40.74	110.5	110.3	106.5	158.9	162.1	142.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,086	1,832,753	46.89	47.63	43.10	133.8	132.7	123.8	180.1	181.4	150.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,451	1,265,145	42.96	43.85	39.22	114.4	114.5	114.0	171.7	175.5	159.1
Agricultural implements	18,385	818,893	44.54	45.87	39.23	202.6	202.1	169.7	341.3	350.7	258.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,889	5,040,998	45.05	45.80	42.49	98.5	98.9	94.8	136.5	139.4	124.3
Automobiles and parts	44,197	2,113,417	47.82	50.78	43.12	112.9	114.0	108.5	140.5	150.6	122.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,127	928,144	41.95	43.98	40.91	113.0	108.1	122.7	158.6	159.0	157.8
Heating appliances	7,680	298,310	38.84	40.25	35.38	143.2	143.4	132.4	213.1	220.9	177.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,046	517,635	42.97	44.27	41.14	103.5	102.9	88.0	182.2	186.5	148.1
Foundry and machine shop products	8,832	360,632	40.83	43.57	38.56	100.3	99.6	98.3	179.3	189.8	163.5
Other iron and steel products	46,441	1,893,234	40.77	41.73	37.56	103.3	103.6	103.6	150.5	154.9	140.5
Non-ferrous metal products	49,525	2,144,013	43.29	43.71	38.66	119.1	118.7	111.6	187.0	188.2	157.3
Non-metallic mineral products	14,932	720,879	48.28	48.62	43.22	116.8	116.2	116.4	192.0	192.5	167.3
Miscellaneous	17,780	600,254	33.76	34.69	31.59	133.9	136.4	142.9	209.6	219.5	205.2
LOGGING	83,895	3,421,992	40.79	39.94	36.61	174.5	234.6	209.1	356.8	469.6	384.1
MINING	79,440	3,834,933	48.27	47.78	43.17	95.4	93.1	78.3	144.2	139.2	106.0
Coal	25,812	1,152,498	48.40	44.33	44.55	94.4	91.0	54.5	179.5	158.5	95.5
Metallic ores	41,060	2,049,611	49.92	50.91	45.10	86.1	85.2	80.8	118.5	119.5	100.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	14,568	632,824	43.44	44.30	35.96	137.0	130.4	120.4	220.5	214.0	161.4
COMMUNICATIONS	46,167	1,697,439	36.77	36.39	34.02	175.4	172.9	163.6	234.4	228.7	204.2
Telegraphs	8,123	317,484	39.08	38.79	37.31	119.3	118.1	115.8	183.0	179.7	169.6
Telephones	37,476	1,358,923	36.26	35.85	33.29	192.5	189.8	178.4	249.9	243.5	214.5
TRANSPORTATION	171,355	7,929,742	46.28	46.24	44.40	134.1	134.4	132.7	189.6	189.9	179.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	57,999	2,412,385	41.59	41.84	37.95	149.3	149.5	149.1	212.8	214.3	194.3
Steam railway operation	90,405	4,613,958	51.04	50.59	50.89	132.0	131.4	129.7	186.0	183.5	182.2
Shipping and stevedoring	22,951	903,399	39.36	40.50	35.13	104.8	107.9	103.9	159.3	166.9	140.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	169,757	6,277,202	36.98	38.46	33.66	93.7	92.8	92.5	150.5	155.0	135.4
Building	84,222	3,301,504	39.20	42.16	36.07	127.6	125.4	118.4	173.3	183.2	148.0
Highway	50,056	1,684,203	33.65	34.47	30.50	68.7	66.9	69.3	119.7	119.4	109.2
Railway	35,479	1,291,495	36.40	35.42	33.00	82.0	84.4	90.9	150.3	150.4	151.1
SERVICES (as indicated below)	64,546	1,657,151	28.67	28.87	23.25	138.0	137.5	132.7	214.8	215.6	190.7
Hotels and restaurants	42,278	1,018,357	24.09	24.43	22.18	144.3	144.2	137.1	229.8	232.8	203.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	22,268	638,794	28.69	28.62	25.25	128.1	126.8	125.9	194.6	192.2	172.6
TRADE	257,037	8,639,292	33.61	33.81	30.83	137.3	135.2	127.7	194.6	192.7	166.9
Retail	183,142	5,708,580	31.17	31.42	28.55	135.6	132.3	125.6	194.6	191.2	165.7
Wholesale	73,895	2,930,712	39.66	39.57	36.66	145.4	146.3	136.2	194.6	195.5	169.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,929,820	75,322,239	39.03	39.50	35.73	122.1	123.7	118.3	184.8	189.3	163.9
FINANCE	83,769	3,230,074	38.56	37.59	36.96	137.1	137.0	131.6	182.2	177.3	168.3
Banks and trust companies	47,046	1,562,132	33.20	33.21	32.88	144.9	144.8	138.6	184.2	184.3	174.4
Brokerage and stock market	3,701	171,935	46.46	46.67	43.14	158.0	159.2	174.0	212.7	215.4	241.1
Insurance	33,022	1,496,007	45.30	42.81	42.09	125.3	124.8	119.5	177.2	166.8	156.9
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,013,589	78,552,313	39.01	39.42	35.78	122.7	124.3	118.9	184.7	188.8	163.9

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1948 and Apr. 1, 1947.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Apr. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Maritime - Manufacturing	47,215	1,725,440	36.54	36.54	34.57	110.1	108.9	106.7	173.3	171.5	168.8			
Provinces - Lumber products	4,803	130,130	27.09	28.36	27.00	92.5	88.6	97.2	140.0	142.7	146.9			
Pulp and paper products	6,302	274,282	43.52	43.66	38.95	119.9	115.5	112.4	198.2	191.5	166.9			
Iron and steel	17,648	727,775	41.24	41.94	40.22	107.2	106.1	112.2	161.7	162.3	165.1			
Logging	4,374	128,469	29.37	31.35	33.31	73.1	144.8	172.4	141.0	298.3	377.3			
Mining	15,227	679,836	44.65	45.30	39.74	84.2	83.4	19.3	164.0	157.6	33.5			
Transportation	19,846	856,230	43.14	42.63	41.63	195.9	208.0	187.7	291.2	305.5	266.8			
Construction	20,222	572,279	28.30	28.93	28.50	83.2	80.8	81.0	122.8	121.4	119.8			
Trade	16,021	460,459	28.74	28.68	27.23	126.6	128.4	124.5	180.0	182.2	166.0			
Maritimes - All Industries	128,973	4,587,104	35.57	35.38	33.38	108.4	112.2	100.6	176.4	181.6	153.3			
Quebec - Manufacturing	342,779	12,776,537	37.27	38.09	34.12	117.7	118.0	115.1	183.4	187.9	164.0			
Lumber products	16,205	483,346	29.83	31.73	28.36	102.6	102.8	103.5	197.1	210.2	187.4			
Pulp and paper products	39,277	1,794,585	45.59	46.72	40.37	131.6	130.5	124.0	206.4	209.2	172.4			
Textile products	87,194	2,595,551	29.77	31.08	27.66	118.5	119.0	114.1	188.2	197.2	167.6			
Chemicals	16,895	722,717	42.78	42.80	38.58	81.5	81.5	82.0	128.8	128.8	116.8			
Iron and steel	72,127	3,058,430	42.40	43.07	40.79	113.8	113.5	112.2	159.8	161.7	149.4			
Logging	35,541	1,410,813	39.70	38.24	34.03	165.7	246.8	198.6	481.1	690.4	492.9			
Mining	14,814	671,998	45.36	46.94	39.57	118.3	117.7	108.5	163.9	168.7	134.5			
Communications	12,257	473,828	38.64	38.30	36.04	193.0	190.8	117.7	235.2	230.4	202.0			
Transportation	41,699	1,944,660	46.53	45.96	44.95	120.8	121.0	119.3	176.5	174.4	166.9			
Construction	41,348	1,518,709	36.73	38.58	32.77	78.5	80.9	84.9	131.7	142.5	127.0			
Services	17,293	444,875	25.73	26.02	23.37	146.3	145.3	139.4	217.1	218.1	196.7			
Trade	80,532	2,041,355	33.72	33.99	30.65	137.3	134.4	126.5	192.7	190.1	161.9			
Quebec - All Industries	566,263	21,282,475	37.53	38.16	34.34	119.1	122.9	118.1	186.8	195.7	169.0			
Ontario - Manufacturing	521,028	21,440,656	41.15	41.90	36.96	119.6	120.3	115.2	180.4	184.3	155.9			
Lumber products	25,059	813,145	32.45	34.22	30.33	116.0	116.5	113.1	177.5	188.0	160.7			
Plant products - edible	29,287	989,072	33.74	33.81	29.84	126.7	132.3	132.4	184.0	192.5	189.0			
Pulp and paper products	51,098	2,273,671	44.50	44.76	38.99	147.7	149.0	140.2	216.8	219.8	180.8			
Textile products	61,867	1,975,627	31.93	32.54	28.86	108.7	109.4	104.2	174.0	178.4	149.3			
Chemicals	20,502	898,719	43.84	43.96	38.16	104.1	103.7	100.7	168.2	168.0	142.4			
Electrical apparatus	37,041	1,549,447	41.83	42.51	37.09	169.9	166.5	157.4	256.7	255.7	210.3			
Iron and steel	169,372	7,612,989	44.95	46.33	41.13	107.0	107.0	100.6	154.6	159.2	135.4			
Non-ferrous metal products	29,348	1,263,759	43.06	43.08	38.31	121.2	121.3	115.9	197.8	197.9	170.0			
Logging	26,827	1,111,339	41.74	42.69	37.52	262.5	341.5	283.8	607.9	808.8	589.4			
Mining	24,355	1,200,275	49.28	49.64	43.28	78.7	77.8	78.0	109.8	109.5	95.6			
Communications	18,815	698,078	37.10	36.92	33.77	188.0	184.5	179.1	251.9	246.1	219.3			
Transportation	50,524	2,368,388	46.88	47.25	45.38	133.2	131.3	129.1	180.8	179.7	170.1			
Construction	62,057	2,400,492	38.68	41.08	34.45	106.9	103.6	100.9	162.3	167.1	136.6			
Services	25,604	652,974	25.60	25.85	22.66	129.0	128.3	123.0	210.4	212.0	178.6			
Trade	101,946	3,469,934	34.04	34.25	31.31	132.9	130.8	121.7	189.3	187.3	160.3			
Ontario - All Industries	830,956	33,342,136	40.13	40.84	36.38	122.6	123.6	117.7	181.5	186.1	157.9			
Prairie - Manufacturing	69,399	2,675,090	38.55	38.34	35.41	128.7	129.2	125.6	191.2	190.8	170.6			
Provinces - Animal products - edible	10,926	444,024	40.64	39.21	35.38	125.6	128.3	127.3	194.8	194.9	172.2			
Lumber products	4,812	157,686	32.77	34.31	29.80	129.4	127.1	133.5	204.8	210.5	181.4			
Plant products - edible	8,286	228,181	36.30	35.99	31.55	138.3	140.3	147.9	203.6	204.7	186.7			
Textile products	5,192	143,532	27.64	28.99	25.24	123.6	125.1	122.4	195.6	207.5	177.2			
Iron and steel	22,136	908,414	41.04	40.45	39.78	120.0	118.8	112.0	178.7	174.5	161.8			
Mining	16,669	872,192	52.32	49.91	46.08	150.4	138.5	136.8	223.8	196.6	179.5			
Communications	6,214	219,614	35.18	34.20	32.78	146.5	144.6	131.9	199.2	191.7	167.5			
Transportation	39,880	1,865,657	46.78	46.81	45.08	128.0	127.3	126.8	175.7	174.9	168.8			
Construction	26,884	987,307	36.72	36.74	35.04	81.4	81.3	78.3	133.6	133.6	122.9			
Services	10,111	257,253	25.44	25.46	23.43	134.6	134.3	131.2	201.7	201.2	186.9			
Trade	49,565	1,678,451	33.86	34.23	30.99	138.8	135.8	134.5	194.4	192.3	172.6			
Prairies - All Industries	221,386	8,637,881	39.02	38.80	36.21	124.6	123.5	121.0	183.5	180.9	165.6			
British Columbia - Manufacturing	77,202	3,248,765	42.06	43.10	39.17	136.6	136.7	128.3	203.6	208.8	177.3			
Animal products - edible	5,073	205,087	40.43	42.00	34.50	106.4	109.9	114.8	167.0	179.2	154.4			
Lumber products	27,225	1,078,984	39.63	41.66	39.36	144.8	142.9	119.8	216.9	224.6	177.5			
Plant products - edible	3,783	139,288	36.82	35.06	31.36	111.1	117.1	134.9	203.5	204.3	186.3			
Pulp and paper products	9,492	444,014	46.78	47.28	43.31	145.5	146.8	131.4	207.1	211.2	178.5			
Iron and steel	14,654	648,136	44.23	45.66	41.24	122.5	122.6	130.6	180.6	186.7	181.9			
Non-ferrous metal products	4,004	189,882	47.42	47.33	42.16	121.8	124.3	115.0	163.7	166.7	136.9			
Logging	14,689	688,054	46.84	46.74	46.18	155.4	140.5	162.9	183.8	165.8	190.6			
Mining	8,375	410,632	49.03	48.02	45.04	83.3	81.4	85.1	116.6	111.7	109.3			
Transportation	19,406	894,907	46.11	47.00	42.18	144.6	144.2	154.6	216.2	219.7	211.3			
Construction	19,246	798,415	41.48	42.36	36.78	147.6	144.3	145.4	238.9	238.6	209.2			
Services	8,864	247,113	27.88	27.75	25.71	172.0	172.9	166.6	257.2	257.2	233.1			
Trade	26,973	989,093	34.14	34.15	31.33	156.7	155.6	142.1	230.7	229.0	196.4			
B. C. - All Industries	182,242	7,472,643	41.01	41.53	38.26	141.2	139.4	136.1	203.1	203.1	182.9			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1948, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1948 and Apr. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Apr. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947			
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Prince Edward Island - Manufacturing	877	27,997	31.92	31.47	31.08	157.4	154.0	117.6	249.4	241.9	187.2			
Trade	644	13,859	21.52	20.79	21.59	112.2	120.0	139.6	137.8	142.4	166.0			
- All Industries	3,460	99,279	28.69	28.29	29.99	152.8	159.9	119.0	201.3	207.5	163.4			
Nova Scotia - Manufacturing	25,748	958,986	37.25	36.51	35.11	106.7	107.8	103.3	164.3	162.8	150.2			
Animal products - edible	2,407	97,727	40.60	32.11	29.68	102.8	100.8	67.4	214.7	166.2	99.0			
Iron and steel	11,973	510,159	42.61	42.56	40.27	97.7	98.2	103.4	166.2	156.8	156.1			
Mining	14,151	646,728	45.70	43.71	40.30	84.5	83.7	18.6	167.5	158.7	32.5			
Coal	13,296	618,395	46.51	44.06	42.20	83.8	84.0	15.1	168.6	160.2	27.6			
Transportation	9,291	360,919	38.85	40.11	37.28	168.9	167.3	148.5	239.7	245.0	202.2			
Steam railway operations	3,730	177,461	47.58	46.32	44.32	111.1	109.8	106.9	180.5	173.8	160.3			
Shipping and stevedoring	4,608	144,446	31.35	35.20	30.19	309.6	303.6	241.3	409.7	451.2	307.8			
Construction	10,611	271,534	25.59	26.15	27.36	62.8	60.8	61.0	90.0	89.1	93.4			
Building	2,910	86,071	29.58	32.31	30.72	58.5	53.9	73.3	79.1	79.6	102.9			
Highway	6,188	136,749	22.10	22.28	23.84	60.4	60.1	53.6	85.1	85.3	81.3			
Retail trade	5,840	152,825	26.17	26.23	24.97	126.8	127.3	119.7	181.2	182.4	160.6			
Wholesale trade	2,694	95,154	35.32	35.70	33.81	139.5	143.0	143.1	178.4	185.0	171.7			
- All Industries	72,351	2,588,844	35.78	35.42	32.52	100.7	100.7	82.3	159.8	158.1	118.3			
New Brunswick - Manufacturing	20,590	738,457	35.86	36.80	34.02	111.8	107.7	109.4	184.1	181.9	170.5			
Lumber products	2,922	81,686	27.96	30.12	27.53	83.3	78.0	90.1	141.1	142.5	149.6			
Pulp and paper products	3,971	188,447	47.46	47.30	41.40	117.3	111.1	106.2	200.5	189.4	160.4			
Iron and steel	5,431	208,691	38.43	40.41	40.18	123.1	117.4	126.5	173.4	174.0	186.4			
Logging	3,558	111,360	31.30	32.27	35.14	71.5	153.7	182.5	137.0	303.9	393.0			
Transportation	10,006	468,470	46.82	44.42	45.00	223.3	252.4	230.6	357.3	383.2	349.4			
Steam railway operations	5,713	287,662	50.35	49.68	50.65	192.3	197.8	197.8	278.0	282.2	287.8			
Construction	8,578	278,442	32.46	33.10	29.68	105.9	101.2	104.8	182.8	178.0	174.0			
Highway	4,169	121,206	29.07	31.46	29.94	98.9	73.2	87.8	198.6	159.1	181.5			
Railway	2,232	78,675	35.25	32.50	30.42	84.2	106.8	106.1	165.4	193.3	179.9			
Retail trade	4,688	126,281	26.94	26.69	24.56	126.6	125.6	118.0	193.3	189.2	165.6			
- All Industries	53,162	1,898,961	35.72	35.78	34.41	118.8	128.5	129.3	203.9	221.1	213.2			
Manitoba - Manufacturing	38,991	1,482,680	38.03	37.90	35.35	123.5	124.2	121.2	182.2	182.7	166.1			
Animal products - edible	4,063	170,801	42.04	41.08	37.17	109.1	111.7	115.3	177.0	176.9	164.4			
Plant products - edible	2,931	103,458	35.30	34.58	30.42	138.9	142.4	142.4	195.1	196.1	173.2			
Pulp and paper products	3,732	150,702	40.38	39.45	37.56	131.8	139.7	121.2	186.0	192.6	162.8			
Textiles	4,304	116,243	27.01	28.47	25.16	124.3	125.4	121.1	189.9	201.8	172.8			
Iron and steel	14,866	611,089	41.11	40.49	39.65	119.9	118.8	113.0	179.7	175.4	163.7			
Transportation	19,178	877,002	45.73	46.55	44.72	134.0	133.6	130.3	181.4	184.0	173.3			
Street railways	7,908	317,031	40.09	40.39	37.75	154.5	155.1	153.0	214.5	217.0	202.7			
Steam railway operations	11,224	558,251	49.74	50.99	49.70	121.0	119.8	116.8	166.9	169.5	161.0			
Construction	8,862	318,420	35.93	36.15	34.47	72.0	73.7	72.8	108.9	112.1	106.1			
Building	3,101	109,390	35.28	38.52	33.67	64.7	62.0	69.3	74.7	78.3	76.2			
Railway	4,098	151,252	36.51	35.31	35.56	73.6	76.3	73.2	137.6	136.3	131.7			
Services	4,303	104,644	24.32	24.09	22.44	151.7	151.4	146.2	215.2	212.7	196.8			
Retail trade	15,618	505,903	32.39	33.12	29.57	144.9	136.3	141.6	200.7	192.9	179.9			
Wholesale trade	7,010	267,196	38.12	38.04	35.34	128.4	130.1	130.1	176.8	177.7	162.2			
- All Industries	100,334	3,841,239	38.28	38.62	35.92	121.2	120.8	119.6	174.9	175.9	161.8			
Saskatchewan - Manufacturing	9,991	389,664	39.00	38.76	35.49	129.1	127.2	127.6	185.7	181.7	164.7			
Animal products - edible	2,910	110,009	37.80	37.83	32.69	142.5	139.4	147.5	213.0	208.4	190.6			
Street railways	4,193	146,135	34.85	35.14	31.97	99.0	100.1	105.4	135.9	138.5	132.7			
Steam railway operations	4,814	278,876	57.93	56.48	56.70	126.1	127.7	127.0	167.5	155.4	165.2			
Construction	7,623	281,450	36.92	36.79	34.39	81.4	79.9	76.1	144.4	141.2	125.7			
Highway	2,066	74,415	36.02	36.52	33.25	65.3	67.9	50.0	116.0	122.3	82.1			
Railway	3,566	136,243	37.16	36.36	35.91	81.5	77.3	80.9	139.3	129.3	133.3			
Retail trade	6,829	214,993	31.48	31.59	28.57	131.2	129.6	127.4	197.9	196.2	176.2			
Wholesale trade	4,103	152,445	37.15	37.13	34.37	118.9	118.9	115.5	177.7	177.6	159.7			
- All Industries	42,403	1,614,735	38.08	37.93	35.53	116.6	115.9	114.2	171.5	169.8	156.5			
Alberta - Manufacturing	20,417	802,746	39.32	38.98	35.49	139.0	140.4	133.5	213.6	213.8	183.8			
Animal products - edible	3,953	163,214	41.99	39.89	35.42	138.5	145.7	133.1	204.6	206.0	170.1			
Plant products - edible	2,243	83,894	37.40	36.81	31.82	131.3	131.7	145.4	204.6	202.0	189.0			
Iron and steel	5,037	205,177	40.73	40.47	39.99	139.5	138.6	122.4	199.6	197.1	172.2			
Mining	12,527	655,639	52.34	48.29	45.39	168.8	151.7	151.8	238.8	198.0	188.1			
Coal	8,034	421,979	52.52	45.67	45.69	150.6	133.2	155.5	238.2	183.4	213.6			
Transportation	11,595	563,644	48.20	47.45	45.84	130.9	128.4	129.7	185.1	178.7	176.2			
Street railways	4,304	174,289	40.49	40.66	37.26	126.3	126.4	126.8	168.9	169.8	155.8			
Steam railway operations	7,241	384,111	53.05	51.78	51.49	132.0	128.3	130.0	196.3	186.1	187.6			
Construction	10,399	387,437	37.28	37.21	36.04	90.7	89.6	85.0	154.1	152.1	139.9			
Highway	4,000	145,059	36.28	36.80	35.22	80.9	81.8	82.5	129.3	132.7	128.3			
Railway	3,182	121,586	38.21	36.50	37.92	73.2	69.0	66.2	145.2	131.1	130.3			
Services	3,791	102,588	27.06	27.38	24.57	122.6	122.4	120.6	179.4	181.2	166.3			
Retail trade	10,769	341,462	31.71	32.24	28.53	142.4	139.8	133.3	211.0	210.9	180.2			
Wholesale trade	5,236	196,453	37.52	37.27	34.78	137.3	138.0	131.0	191.0	190.5	165.6			
- All Industries	78,649	3,181,907	40.45	39.50	36.96	134.0	131.7	127.2	202.6	194.6	176.2			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1948 and Apr. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Apr. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947
Montreal - Manufacturing	184,631	7,093,453	38.42	39.06	35.44	121.0	122.0	120.3	180.7	185.2	165.5	180.7	185.2	165.5
Plant products - edible	10,244	346,234	33.30	34.32	31.14	115.4	117.6	111.3	184.3	190.5	161.7	184.3	190.5	161.7
Pulp and paper products	12,773	533,658	41.78	42.82	37.89	152.3	151.9	136.7	220.8	225.7	182.3	220.8	225.7	182.3
Textiles	38,845	1,196,431	30.80	32.10	29.36	114.7	114.8	111.6	176.9	184.5	164.3	176.9	184.5	164.3
Tobacco	5,952	192,496	32.34	34.93	29.16	101.3	105.6	106.8	189.9	213.5	180.5	189.9	213.5	180.5
Iron and steel	47,157	2,067,247	43.94	44.20	41.04	104.9	106.4	106.5	145.7	149.0	138.6	145.7	149.0	138.6
Communications	6,423	285,100	44.39	44.11	40.75	201.7	199.4	191.4	241.2	237.0	210.1	241.2	237.0	210.1
Transportation	12,894	541,757	42.02	42.53	37.34	101.2	101.4	105.2	154.0	166.2	143.3	154.0	166.2	143.3
Construction	18,662	717,864	38.47	40.94	35.92	155.8	151.2	146.3	220.8	243.2	194.4	220.8	243.2	194.4
Services ^{1/}	12,884	345,001	26.78	27.07	24.21	148.3	146.6	148.2	216.8	216.5	206.7	216.8	216.5	206.7
Trade	47,128	1,627,565	34.53	34.71	31.40	140.3	137.7	130.0	190.5	187.9	161.7	190.5	187.9	161.7
Montreal - All Industries	282,874	10,626,193	37.57	38.23	34.58	126.4	126.9	124.0	185.1	189.1	167.1	185.1	189.1	167.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	15,862	570,764	33.85	34.43	31.28	103.4	103.9	91.7	162.0	165.5	132.4	162.0	165.5	132.4
Iron and steel	4,466	175,442	39.28	41.28	41.69	173.9	168.6	105.4	234.3	238.7	150.7	234.3	238.7	150.7
Transportation	1,595	57,121	35.31	35.52	33.21	149.9	157.0	145.9	183.0	190.0	177.5	183.0	190.0	177.5
Construction	3,056	98,969	32.39	35.68	31.53	127.1	134.1	90.1	214.3	249.1	159.2	214.3	249.1	159.2
Services ^{1/}	1,659	37,901	22.85	23.44	20.31	148.1	147.2	137.0	246.0	250.9	208.2	246.0	250.9	208.2
Trade	5,181	144,937	27.97	28.49	25.16	145.8	140.6	132.7	200.8	197.2	184.9	200.8	197.2	184.9
Quebec - All Industries	29,025	932,831	32.14	32.99	29.70	116.4	116.8	102.4	177.4	182.6	145.0	177.4	182.6	145.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	169,446	6,918,129	40.83	41.42	36.91	121.5	121.7	118.8	184.6	187.5	162.2	184.6	187.5	162.2
Plant products - edible	12,871	430,252	33.43	32.38	29.73	118.5	122.6	127.3	166.8	169.8	154.6	166.8	169.8	154.6
Pulp and paper products	21,763	944,304	43.59	43.37	38.04	141.6	142.9	134.4	205.1	206.9	171.4	205.1	206.9	171.4
Textiles	21,062	724,959	34.42	34.96	31.36	106.6	107.6	105.4	173.4	177.4	155.2	173.4	177.4	155.2
Chemicals	10,313	459,145	42.58	42.66	36.96	134.5	134.3	136.9	221.9	222.1	195.0	221.9	222.1	195.0
Electrical apparatus	16,479	689,458	41.94	42.90	37.19	176.5	168.6	170.2	271.5	266.2	231.1	271.5	266.2	231.1
Iron and steel	35,246	1,518,948	43.10	44.87	40.30	101.6	101.2	95.2	150.8	156.4	132.9	150.8	156.4	132.9
Communications	5,555	241,292	43.44	43.38	39.80	187.2	184.6	185.6	236.0	232.6	213.4	236.0	232.6	213.4
Transportation	11,820	498,468	42.17	43.16	39.36	153.7	152.8	149.9	214.5	218.3	195.5	214.5	218.3	195.5
Construction	12,550	536,844	42.78	47.30	39.55	142.4	145.3	125.1	189.6	213.9	163.8	189.6	213.9	163.8
Services ^{1/}	13,372	366,277	27.39	27.85	24.18	124.0	124.2	115.9	209.2	213.1	174.6	209.2	213.1	174.6
Trade	51,564	1,913,230	37.10	36.92	33.96	137.1	136.5	126.9	192.7	190.9	164.9	192.7	190.9	164.9
Toronto - All Industries	264,355	10,475,897	39.53	40.26	36.06	127.9	128.0	122.3	189.3	192.3	164.9	189.3	192.3	164.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	10,108	381,983	37.78	38.11	34.77	102.5	103.1	95.5	155.1	157.3	133.3	155.1	157.3	133.3
Pulp and paper products	3,534	154,552	43.73	40.64	37.23	126.1	125.2	119.2	192.8	177.8	155.1	192.8	177.8	155.1
Iron and steel	2,019	76,780	38.03	40.00	37.29	61.6	65.1	52.7	105.3	116.9	88.3	105.3	116.9	88.3
Construction	3,137	110,180	35.12	36.36	32.69	123.9	121.6	131.5	184.5	187.3	182.9	184.5	187.3	182.9
Services ^{1/}	2,649	61,538	23.23	23.53	21.15	140.6	140.2	139.6	235.5	237.9	216.4	235.5	237.9	216.4
Trade	6,448	179,701	27.87	29.51	26.87	138.7	131.4	134.3	189.9	191.1	171.9	189.9	191.1	171.9
Ottawa - All Industries	24,729	824,777	33.35	34.20	31.10	122.2	120.3	118.3	176.6	178.4	159.5	176.6	178.4	159.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	50,865	2,191,951	43.09	43.08	37.96	115.1	114.8	109.2	175.8	175.2	147.3	175.8	175.2	147.3
Textiles	7,484	227,096	30.34	30.36	26.71	107.8	107.4	98.5	163.6	165.8	131.6	163.6	165.8	131.6
Electrical apparatus	7,273	321,722	44.24	43.95	37.55	137.3	137.9	130.1	231.5	231.1	186.1	231.5	231.1	186.1
Iron and steel	22,781	1,097,580	48.18	47.34	43.03	103.7	102.7	97.8	157.5	155.3	132.9	157.5	155.3	132.9
Construction	2,761	107,557	38.96	41.70	35.64	105.0	103.3	108.8	151.3	159.5	141.7	151.3	159.5	141.7
Trade	6,089	201,483	33.09	33.11	30.07	125.4	121.6	118.1	181.3	176.0	151.6	181.3	176.0	151.6
Hamilton - All Industries	63,503	2,629,304	41.40	41.50	36.57	117.4	116.7	111.9	176.9	176.3	149.6	176.9	176.3	149.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	31,629	1,551,032	49.04	52.45	44.63	113.3	113.8	106.8	141.1	151.9	121.1	141.1	151.9	121.1
Iron and steel	25,793	1,291,034	50.05	54.37	45.87	109.6	110.3	100.5	133.6	146.1	113.6	133.6	146.1	113.6
Construction	978	40,737	41.70	44.01	38.55	143.9	143.3	151.5	203.2	213.5	199.7	203.2	213.5	199.7
Trade	2,823	88,023	31.18	31.96	29.96	143.7	156.3	119.2	184.0	159.5	136.5	184.0	159.5	136.5
Windsor - All Industries	37,977	1,780,191	46.38	49.92	43.08	116.5	116.6	109.9	146.6	156.3	126.1	146.6	156.3	126.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	32,548	1,209,758	37.17	37.04	34.38	123.0	124.0	121.7	180.7	181.5	165.2	180.7	181.5	165.2
Animal products - edible	3,850	162,935	42.32	41.61	37.43	107.9	110.1	114.7	174.9	175.7	163.5	174.9	175.7	163.5
Plant products - edible	2,772	99,208	35.79	34.89	30.54	133.5	133.0	140.5	193.5	195.0	172.6	193.5	195.0	172.6
Textiles	4,150	113,166	27.27	28.79	25.37	122.0	122.8	119.0	187.8	199.5	170.8	187.8	199.5	170.8
Iron and steel	11,192	453,499	40.52	39.84	38.68	117.7	116.8	111.2	176.1	171.7	159.1	176.1	171.7	159.1
Communications	1,065	36,967	34.71	34.87	29.34	148.2	146.4	130.5	163.0	161.7	139.4	163.0	161.7	139.4
Transportation	4,527	174,214	38.48	38.81	36.98	155.3	151.2	142.9	198.5	195.0	179.7	198.5	195.0	179.7
Construction	2,767	102,072	36.89	38.51	35.94	59.5	60.2	62.1	73.7	77.9	74.7	73.7	77.9	74.7
Services ^{1/}	4,077	98,295	24.11	23.73	22.17	155.9	156.2	150.1	217.6	214.5	198.6	217.6	214.5	198.6
Trade	20,158	693,173	34.39	34.98	31.41	141.6	135.8	139.9	195.9	191.4	177.0	195.9	191.4	177.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	65,193	2,316,196	35.53	35.73	32.85	126.1	124.9	124.3	175.6	175.0	160.2	175.6	175.0	160.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35,073	1,456,518	41.53	42.41	38.84	142.0	143.3	133.7	210.3	216.7	183.2	210.3	216.7	183.2
Lumber products	9,702	391,348	40.34	42.47	39.69	156.7	157.4	131.3	227.7	235.5	182.9	227.7	235.5	182.9
Iron and steel	9,563	429,168	44.38	46.29	42.04	115.1	114.6	115.0	172.2	177.0	165.5	172.2	177.0	165.5
Communications	4,122	147,474	35.73	35.58	32.54	175.9	172.4	164.2	231.7	225.9	204.3	231.7	225.9	204.3
Transportation	9,502	403,388	42.45	43.47	37.50	168.9	173.0	198.3	230.6	241.8	239.3	230.6	241.8	239.3
Construction	8,308	358,097	43.10	44.72	38.62	249.0	242.7	240.0	368.8	373.2	322.0	368.8	373.2	322.0
Services ^{1/}	6,245	174,909	28.01	27.84	26.17	181.8	183.4	171.8	261.2	262.0	236.7	261.2	262.0	236.7
Trade	21,246	746,694	35.15	35.15	32.15	154.3	152.8	140.1	232.8	229.8	197.0	232.8	229.8	197.0
Vancouver - All Industries	84,549	3,288,878	38.90	39.54	35.88	158.8	158.9	152.2	232.2	236.2	205.9	232.2	236.2	205.9

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Apr. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Mar. 1, 1948 and Apr. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Apr. 1, 1948	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported at Apr. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Earnings Reported at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947
Halifax														
- Manufacturing	7,573	287,765	38.00	37.84	37.19	103.2	99.6	120.8	171.6	165.1	197.4			
Plant products - edible	1,137	27,388	24.09	26.28	25.81	85.3	84.9	77.0	123.1	133.5	120.8			
Iron and steel	3,193	140,742	44.08	44.85	41.69	102.2	94.7	154.5	179.7	169.4	256.8			
Transportation	4,284	133,964	31.27	35.66	30.15	354.2	360.6	291.6	442.0	513.2	350.8			
Construction	2,495	75,036	30.07	33.71	32.57	102.1	92.4	104.4	109.3	110.9	121.1			
Services ^{1/}	1,005	22,379	22.27	21.93	21.56	90.8	89.2	91.8	133.7	129.4	130.9			
Trade	5,236	155,053	29.61	29.54	28.28	133.1	134.4	126.0	183.0	184.4	163.6			
- All Industries	22,933	753,299	32.65	33.92	32.73	127.2	124.9	128.1	184.5	187.0	185.1			
Saint John														
- Manufacturing	5,132	180,728	35.22	36.12	34.43	102.7	94.3	111.5	165.2	155.4	175.0			
Iron and steel	935	37,380	39.98	43.99	43.44	70.3	53.9	93.4	102.7	86.6	149.3			
Trade	2,986	84,586	28.33	28.51	27.46	105.9	109.2	107.2	152.9	158.7	150.5			
- All Industries	14,708	512,490	34.85	34.43	32.86	135.0	144.2	140.9	219.9	229.0	213.6			
Sherbrooke														
- Manufacturing	8,101	257,898	31.94	34.49	29.54	112.7	111.1	109.2	171.9	183.3	155.0			
Textiles	4,594	133,766	29.12	31.94	27.08	108.1	107.5	101.0	171.1	186.6	148.6			
Iron and steel	2,142	82,074	38.32	41.46	35.83	107.4	105.7	109.2	157.5	167.8	149.9			
- All Industries	10,683	338,646	31.70	33.38	29.43	118.3	116.7	110.9	180.3	190.0	157.0			
Three Rivers														
- Manufacturing	8,109	326,887	40.31	41.69	34.36	127.9	126.5	124.0	186.7	191.1	154.8			
Pulp and paper products	3,506	181,905	51.88	53.26	44.57	122.3	121.3	120.9	196.0	199.5	166.3			
Textiles	2,235	57,898	25.91	27.38	21.10	96.1	94.9	99.5	143.4	149.8	121.0			
- All Industries	10,278	391,121	38.05	39.56	32.98	124.1	121.9	124.4	182.2	186.1	158.7			
Kitchener														
- Manufacturing	16,842	638,501	37.91	38.37	34.61	136.6	138.0	133.9	227.3	232.5	202.6			
Animal products - edible	1,322	55,097	41.68	39.10	36.24	122.5	120.8	115.7	206.6	192.7	171.1			
Leather and products	1,808	69,037	38.18	38.92	35.26	108.8	109.6	101.6	184.8	189.2	159.5			
Lumber products	1,927	67,927	35.35	37.60	33.64	152.7	154.5	145.3	232.8	251.1	211.3			
Rubber products	5,514	225,622	40.92	41.31	37.01	166.0	169.6	167.1	284.1	293.0	258.7			
Textiles	1,733	53,107	30.64	31.20	28.65	100.3	100.3	97.5	177.4	180.7	158.1			
Iron and steel	1,293	48,522	37.53	39.71	37.17	125.1	125.5	135.0	190.3	202.0	203.4			
- All Industries	20,623	776,763	37.65	38.11	34.48	135.3	135.6	129.8	225.0	228.3	196.9			
Waterloo														
- Manufacturing	15,601	594,510	38.11	37.80	33.06	136.3	137.7	135.6	209.0	209.5	178.5			
Plant products - edible	2,307	71,308	30.91	32.26	29.21	149.0	152.2	144.1	206.8	220.6	192.0			
Pulp and paper products	2,260	90,782	40.17	40.04	32.01	143.9	149.1	152.2	215.0	222.0	184.3			
Textiles	1,382	40,053	28.99	29.99	24.44	84.9	84.8	86.1	143.6	148.2	111.8			
Iron and steel	4,068	170,648	41.95	41.05	37.09	141.9	142.1	144.8	215.3	211.1	193.5			
Trade	3,715	127,029	34.19	34.06	30.12	146.3	145.4	143.7	189.4	187.4	166.0			
- All Industries	25,411	956,106	37.63	36.92	32.82	141.9	142.6	139.9	209.8	206.5	179.6			
London														
- Manufacturing	6,053	270,429	44.68	46.29	41.74	67.2	67.0	63.8	111.1	114.6	100.2			
Pulp and paper products	2,308	119,979	51.98	52.63	44.66	147.0	149.6	140.2	207.6	213.9	170.0			
Iron and steel	2,041	80,936	39.65	42.98	40.42	30.2	29.2	31.5	48.8	51.1	52.0			
Transportation	1,496	64,522	43.13	44.69	36.99	101.5	102.2	88.9	103.6	108.2	78.6			
Trade	1,872	59,376	31.72	32.56	29.35	125.7	121.7	114.4	190.8	188.5	158.4			
- All Industries	11,444	468,560	40.94	42.51	37.68	79.3	78.2	71.6	121.4	124.3	101.2			
Ft. William														
- Manufacturing	2,290	89,494	39.08	38.61	35.22	100.9	99.4	99.5	138.1	134.4	119.3			
Animal products - edible	512	20,287	39.62	39.19	34.49	130.4	128.6	116.9	182.4	177.9	142.3			
Trade	4,973	166,205	33.42	33.69	30.34	142.1	141.2	137.2	210.0	210.2	183.8			
- All Industries	10,587	368,364	34.79	34.84	31.68	125.3	124.2	119.7	184.0	182.7	164.2			
Regina														
- Manufacturing	2,076	79,510	38.30	37.99	34.07	173.8	174.3	177.1	254.9	253.4	220.9			
Animal products - edible	743	29,136	39.21	38.34	33.92	204.7	209.9	224.0	304.2	305.1	287.9			
Trade	2,734	90,162	32.98	32.78	30.36	124.6	122.2	119.7	186.0	181.3	169.0			
- All Industries	7,313	253,513	34.57	34.29	31.14	140.0	139.0	138.1	221.0	216.9	193.9			
Saskatoon														
- Manufacturing	7,635	310,027	40.61	39.87	37.05	134.9	136.2	125.7	200.9	199.1	173.3			
Animal products - edible	1,256	50,680	40.35	39.01	34.50	140.6	143.1	132.2	199.0	195.9	162.4			
Plant products - edible	965	37,535	38.90	38.26	31.89	133.0	133.8	143.1	219.9	217.7	187.0			
Iron and steel	2,606	102,987	41.10	40.99	39.82	133.6	132.9	116.5	186.3	185.0	158.0			
Construction	1,515	55,594	36.70	37.01	33.19	82.6	82.2	83.0	146.7	147.2	133.4			
Trade	6,996	241,695	34.55	34.62	31.60	129.8	129.9	126.9	184.5	184.8	164.5			
- All Industries	20,563	769,423	37.42	37.06	34.06	129.1	129.7	123.5	189.8	188.8	166.6			
Calgary														
- Manufacturing	7,065	275,253	38.96	38.68	34.85	132.0	135.8	124.4	206.7	211.0	174.0			
Animal products - edible	2,462	104,755	42.55	40.85	36.46	127.7	136.6	124.9	207.5	213.2	173.9			
Iron and steel	1,679	66,322	39.50	39.44	39.10	137.3	136.5	119.0	210.3	208.7	180.5			
Construction	2,006	75,326	37.55	39.15	36.33	170.9	170.0	148.1	228.0	236.4	189.0			
Trade	6,422	208,708	32.50	32.93	29.21	169.4	167.0	156.6	234.7	234.4	195.0			
- All Industries	20,229	718,217	35.50	35.79	32.49	145.5	145.8	134.7	212.3	214.5	179.9			
Edmonton														
- Manufacturing	6,138	253,716	41.34	44.27	37.94	160.4	159.7	171.9	229.1	244.4	226.0			
Lumber products	1,349	55,634	41.24	44.63	40.12	127.4	118.0	111.1	196.9	197.4	167.0			
Iron and steel	2,679	111,074	41.46	45.92	37.58	201.6	207.6	257.4	414.6	509.9	314.3			
Transportation	1,134	48,942	43.16	42.93	38.34	182.5	180.2	165.1	245.4	241.1	197.2			
Trade	3,260	96,828	29.70	31.28	27.48	150.4	144.3	139.2	210.4	212.5	180.4			
- All Industries	13,280	491,874	37.04	38.84	34.33	152.2	148.8	153.1	225.0	232.2	209.6			
Victoria														
- Manufacturing	1,349	55,634	41.24	44.27	37.94	160.4	159.7	171.9	229.1	244.4	226.0			
Lumber products	1,349	55,634	41.24	44.63	40.12	127.4	118.0	111.1	196.9	197.4	167.0			
Iron and steel	2,679	111,074	41.46	45.92	37.58	201.6	207.6	257.4	414.6	509.9	314.3			
Transportation	1,134	48,942	43.16	42.93	38.34	182.5	180.2	165.1	245.4	241.1	197.2			
Trade	3,260	96,828	29.70	31.28	27.48	150.4	144.3	139.2	210.4	212.5	180.4			
- All Industries	13,280	491,874	37.04	38.84	34.33	152.2	148.8	153.1	225.0	232.2	209.6			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	-	-	-	85.0	91.1	86.1	-	-	-	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	-	-	-	73.1	78.3	78.3	-	-	-	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	-	-	-	85.1	98.7	83.3	-	-	-	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	-	-	-	85.9	100.7	86.9	-	-	-	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	-	-	-	91.4	103.4	90.5	-	-	-	95.9
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
Apr. 1, 1938	106.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.5
Apr. 1, 1940	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
Apr. 1, 1941	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.5	129.4
Apr. 1, 1942	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
Apr. 1, 1943	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
Apr. 1, 1944	180.5	177.3	140.6	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.6	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.9
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.3	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.3	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.3	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.3	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	195.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.5	165.2	163.7	169.1	160.2	187.4	197.8	159.8	151.1	148.6	180.2	190.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at April 1, 1948.

100.0 6.7 .2 3.7 2.8 29.3 43.1 11.5 5.2 2.2 4.1 9.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Apr. 1, 1937	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
Apr. 1, 1938	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
Apr. 1, 1939	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.3	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
Apr. 1, 1940	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.5
Apr. 1, 1941	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
Apr. 1, 1942	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
Apr. 1, 1943	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
Apr. 1, 1944	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.9	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.5	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.8	229.7
Oct. 1	164.6	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	262.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.4	190.7	196.1	184.1	190.1	267.8	154.1	225.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1948.

14.7 1.5 13.7 1.3 3.3 2.0 3.4 4.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.8	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
Apr. 1, 1939	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
Apr. 1, 1940	111.8	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
Apr. 1, 1941	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
Apr. 1, 1942	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0
Apr. 1, 1943	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
Apr. 1, 1944	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	178.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.8	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	182.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.6	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.5	201.8	276.2	169.1	170.5	132.5	130.3	237.7	215.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at April 1, 1948..

100.0	54.8	4.3	4.1	2.4	8.9	8.6	3.4	13.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1946	Apr. 1 1945	Apr. 1 1944	Apr. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	54.8	201.8	202.6	195.2	184.9	212.9	226.5	224.3
Animal products - edible	2.2	211.6	211.5	204.4	212.2	204.2	209.9	170.5
Fur and products	.2	159.2	157.8	151.7	157.8	133.7	125.6	128.4
Leather and products	1.6	152.3	155.1	161.0	155.9	140.6	140.2	143.0
Boots and shoes	1.0	143.3	143.5	147.0	142.1	128.9	127.7	128.5
Lumber and products	4.0	145.0	144.2	136.1	122.9	120.2	115.4	110.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	126.8	125.3	114.2	99.4	97.1	90.8	90.0
Furniture	.8	172.7	174.9	167.2	147.1	128.5	123.7	109.2
Other lumber products	.9	190.8	189.5	192.6	187.9	199.9	198.8	188.0
Musical instruments	.1	41.6	41.4	41.9	36.9	28.6	29.5	46.9
Plant products - edible	2.9	166.1	172.1	170.4	157.0	160.5	150.6	136.5
Pulp and paper products	5.8	178.2	178.5	167.7	155.2	137.5	133.0	126.7
Pulp and paper	2.5	160.1	158.9	150.0	137.4	121.2	117.4	116.1
Paper products	1.1	261.4	264.2	256.2	235.2	213.6	209.0	188.8
Printing and publishing	2.2	172.2	173.6	161.2	151.4	133.3	127.7	120.6
Rubber products	1.2	188.0	192.3	198.1	188.5	181.3	159.5	129.4
Textile products	8.3	183.0	184.0	175.6	167.5	160.9	161.4	165.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	193.1	193.0	180.6	171.1	160.0	160.4	169.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	116.3	116.3	112.4	111.0	111.0	113.8	123.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	215.4	216.1	200.9	188.7	169.6	171.9	197.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	859.7	853.3	781.8	710.0	627.5	599.0	557.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	176.4	180.2	165.8	160.8	147.2	151.3	138.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	182.4	182.8	176.8	165.2	163.0	162.6	171.0
Other textile products	.9	164.5	166.1	173.1	174.0	178.5	177.4	179.6
Tobacco	.5	119.7	143.7	142.0	127.8	145.8	140.4	160.6
Beverages	.9	320.7	325.7	297.9	282.4	253.6	230.3	214.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	338.0	336.0	330.9	327.2	597.0	587.9	692.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	183.3	180.4	181.9	160.3	134.7	137.5	130.1
Electric light and power	1.5	206.0	204.7	175.9	165.2	140.5	134.9	135.3
Electrical apparatus	2.7	360.6	356.4	339.9	281.9	293.2	330.9	292.2
Iron and steel products	15.3	219.9	219.4	211.9	206.8	296.6	341.6	342.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	282.5	280.2	261.5	257.4	246.2	250.2	254.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	257.7	258.0	256.7	232.5	220.6	221.8	253.5
Agricultural implements	1.0	218.6	218.1	183.1	166.5	135.2	122.2	135.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.8	178.3	179.1	171.7	166.2	261.6	312.6	281.7
Automobiles and parts	2.3	289.7	292.3	278.2	229.1	285.8	294.6	313.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	452.5	432.6	491.0	544.5	1251.3	152.1	1480.9
Heating appliances	.4	226.9	227.1	209.7	193.0	193.8	164.0	161.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	234.2	232.7	199.1	176.3	281.9	292.6	335.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	233.1	231.3	228.3	222.8	237.2	279.4	287.1
Other iron and steel products	2.4	221.8	223.0	222.6	222.7	338.6	398.0	470.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.6	346.1	345.0	324.3	291.0	395.1	453.9	483.0
Non-metallic mineral products	.6	209.8	208.9	209.2	217.0	213.7	209.6	204.6
Miscellaneous	.9	281.1	286.8	303.1	294.0	349.7	371.4	399.2
LOGGING	4.3	276.2	371.3	331.0	303.6	267.6	240.5	189.0
MINING	4.1	169.1	164.9	138.7	153.8	149.5	159.1	160.6
Coal	1.2	86.4	83.3	49.9	96.0	94.8	99.2	92.4
Metallic ores	2.1	320.3	317.1	300.7	273.6	261.7	292.5	315.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	220.6	210.0	193.8	161.7	160.5	156.2	151.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	170.5	168.1	159.0	132.4	112.1	105.5	102.8
Telegraphs	.4	137.8	136.4	133.8	133.9	127.2	129.1	132.3
Telephones	2.0	177.5	175.0	164.5	131.4	107.6	99.0	94.8
TRANSPORTATION	8.9	132.5	132.8	131.1	124.0	120.7	117.1	109.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	218.7	219.0	218.5	199.6	186.4	179.9	162.9
Steam railway operation	4.7	113.4	112.9	111.4	109.8	107.2	105.0	100.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	99.5	102.4	98.6	86.4	95.6	90.9	83.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.8	130.3	129.0	128.6	106.0	87.0	81.8	118.8
Building	4.4	180.0	176.9	167.1	123.1	82.9	83.0	171.3
Highway	2.6	123.9	120.7	124.9	106.8	87.8	79.7	96.3
Railway	1.6	82.3	84.7	91.3	87.5	90.3	82.5	86.2
SERVICES (as listed below)	3.4	237.7	236.6	228.5	217.1	201.1	198.9	181.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	239.1	238.9	227.1	210.8	200.5	196.6	173.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.2	235.1	232.8	231.2	229.4	202.3	203.0	194.6
TRADE	13.3	215.3	212.0	200.2	184.8	172.6	159.4	148.8
Retail	9.5	223.2	217.7	206.8	191.0	180.4	166.4	155.7
Wholesale	3.8	198.0	199.3	185.5	169.9	155.6	141.4	130.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	186.5	188.9	180.7	168.9	176.9	180.5	180.6
FINANCE	-	159.2	159.0	152.8	143.5	128.8	125.4	122.5
Banks and trust companies	-	161.3	161.2	154.3	144.2	133.0	129.9	126.6
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	194.8	196.3	214.5	248.3	159.9	135.7	109.0
Insurance	-	153.2	152.6	146.1	136.6	121.3	118.6	117.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	185.2	187.5	179.4	167.7	174.5	177.8	177.8

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1948	Mar. 1 1948	Apr. 1 1947	Apr. 1 1946	Apr. 1 1945	Apr. 1 1944	Apr. 1 1943
Maritime	- Manufacturing	36.6	167.6	165.8	162.4	175.6	206.4	212.5	201.3
Provinces	Lumber products	3.7	103.6	99.2	108.9	97.5	113.4	121.4	108.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.9	224.3	216.1	210.3	202.1	183.8	180.3	183.8
	Textile products	3.7	130.2	133.3	123.2	107.8	114.8	112.1	115.3
	Iron and steel	13.7	196.2	194.2	205.5	247.5	335.7	362.3	339.3
	Other manufactures	10.6	169.9	169.9	147.1	162.6	164.9	152.2	141.3
	Logging	3.4	189.8	376.1	447.9	345.0	346.1	412.1	313.2
	Mining	11.6	100.1	99.2	22.9	105.6	102.3	107.3	98.0
	Communications	2.6	143.0	143.9	138.2	129.3	122.0	121.3	122.4
	Transportation	15.4	166.9	177.2	159.9	167.3	190.9	175.4	160.1
	Construction	15.7	210.5	204.3	204.8	179.1	167.9	136.3	183.6
	Services ^{2/}	2.1	261.4	260.1	268.1	271.8	297.1	302.1	284.7
	Trade	12.4	213.5	216.6	210.0	208.1	194.6	173.9	164.1
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	165.2	171.0	153.3	168.8	180.5	177.3	171.3
Quebec	- Manufacturing	60.5	204.7	205.2	200.1	189.1	224.1	243.6	242.4
	Lumber products	2.9	147.6	148.0	148.9	144.9	131.8	128.6	115.2
	Pulp and paper products	6.9	163.7	162.3	154.2	146.4	131.6	128.7	120.7
	Textile products	15.4	213.0	213.8	204.9	195.3	187.8	188.1	190.6
	Iron and steel	12.7	218.9	218.2	215.7	211.8	320.8	384.5	367.1
	Other manufactures	22.6	218.2	220.1	216.4	198.1	248.7	268.7	279.7
	Logging	6.3	377.7	562.7	452.7	422.6	357.2	320.3	253.2
	Mining	2.6	348.6	346.8	319.7	291.7	284.6	314.9	320.5
	Communications	2.2	176.6	174.6	162.6	131.2	109.3	101.4	98.0
	Transportation	7.4	116.0	116.2	114.5	108.3	101.5	99.2	94.2
	Construction	7.3	95.1	98.0	102.7	81.1	66.0	63.1	108.3
	Services ^{2/}	3.0	217.3	215.8	207.0	199.0	188.4	185.3	169.5
	Trade	10.7	226.7	221.9	208.9	192.9	182.1	175.3	160.8
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	187.4	193.4	185.3	172.5	185.2	194.2	195.7
Ontario	- Manufacturing	62.7	205.2	206.5	197.5	184.3	207.2	213.4	216.5
	Lumber products	3.0	116.0	116.5	113.1	103.5	104.8	98.5	98.5
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	185.7	187.3	176.2	159.9	137.9	131.9	125.8
	Textile products	7.4	153.1	154.1	146.8	141.9	133.3	135.3	140.6
	Iron and steel	20.4	238.2	238.2	224.0	209.8	284.0	313.1	327.8
	Other manufactures	25.7	229.0	231.6	225.7	210.9	224.7	221.3	218.1
	Logging	3.2	290.8	378.4	314.4	305.4	261.2	191.6	158.1
	Mining	2.9	246.9	244.3	244.3	219.3	216.1	225.0	245.4
	Communications	2.3	169.0	165.9	161.0	127.5	102.6	94.3	89.0
	Transportation	6.1	126.1	124.3	122.3	114.7	111.3	106.6	100.6
	Construction	7.5	157.0	152.1	148.1	122.0	97.0	86.6	118.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	257.3	255.9	245.4	237.9	216.9	220.9	202.3
	Trade	12.2	219.5	215.9	200.9	186.5	174.5	158.3	150.4
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	197.8	199.3	189.9	176.5	183.0	182.9	185.6
Prairie	- Manufacturing	31.4	179.1	179.8	174.8	171.7	179.1	195.6	181.3
Provinces	Lumber products	2.2	182.5	179.2	188.2	164.8	169.6	143.4	127.0
	Pulp and paper products	2.5	139.4	145.8	128.4	119.3	106.0	101.0	99.9
	Textile products	2.4	243.4	246.3	241.0	222.4	234.9	228.0	227.4
	Iron and steel	10.0	132.8	131.5	124.0	119.2	135.2	170.8	168.3
	Other manufactures	14.3	238.0	240.0	237.5	244.0	249.0	261.7	227.0
	Logging	1.2	154.9	189.2	192.6	236.0	209.9	230.5	192.1
	Mining	7.5	182.9	168.4	166.4	149.6	148.3	150.7	144.4
	Communications	2.8	161.9	159.8	145.7	135.0	122.5	117.0	115.2
	Transportation	18.0	141.4	140.7	140.1	134.3	129.1	127.3	118.9
	Construction	12.1	106.5	106.3	102.4	89.8	73.6	70.1	80.4
	Services ^{2/}	4.6	219.0	218.5	213.4	206.2	183.0	181.1	159.9
	Trade	22.4	183.0	179.0	177.3	161.9	151.0	138.6	128.4
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	159.8	158.4	155.3	146.8	141.2	142.6	135.3
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	42.3	216.5	216.7	203.3	187.8	244.1	268.7	261.0
	Lumber products	14.9	194.6	192.1	161.0	135.4	126.9	123.2	122.2
	Pulp and paper products	5.2	216.2	218.1	195.2	175.8	165.5	161.4	152.9
	Textile products	1.0	253.8	245.4	246.9	217.6	206.9	220.5	200.6
	Iron and steel	8.0	300.9	301.3	320.9	347.5	816.6	1035.2	1016.0
	Other manufactures	13.2	205.5	208.5	204.5	185.7	178.8	171.2	162.1
	Logging	8.1	188.6	170.6	197.8	157.0	153.8	153.2	113.4
	Mining	4.6	98.0	95.8	100.2	93.9	85.4	97.3	101.7
	Communications	3.0	196.3	192.8	178.0	153.6	133.9	129.7	137.4
	Transportation	10.6	146.8	146.4	156.9	134.0	122.0	122.5	110.8
	Construction	10.6	154.8	151.4	152.5	117.1	91.7	112.1	184.9
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	245.9	247.2	238.2	198.3	182.1	166.6	151.4
	Trade	15.9	248.8	247.1	225.7	198.9	181.5	168.3	156.9
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	190.5	188.1	183.6	160.7	173.0	184.7	185.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
		1948	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.3	193.0	194.6	191.8	184.3	214.1	238.1	232.0
Plant products - edible	3.6	166.2	169.3	160.2	149.9	149.6	144.7	137.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	188.2	187.7	168.9	163.6	150.1	145.5	135.7
Textiles	13.7	182.3	182.4	177.4	172.9	166.4	171.8	173.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.1	176.1	182.1	176.2	163.0	171.7	172.6	175.0
Iron and steel	16.7	193.0	195.7	195.9	201.7	308.2	375.3	360.6
Other manufactures	22.7	210.7	211.6	213.3	193.2	204.2	222.3	217.8
Communications	2.3	131.1	129.6	124.4	99.1	79.1	71.1	69.1
Transportation	4.6	102.3	102.5	106.4	93.5	83.2	80.9	74.3
Construction	6.6	104.7	108.3	98.3	77.9	58.0	53.1	70.7
Trade	16.7	219.3	215.3	203.2	186.6	177.4	168.6	154.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	178.4	179.1	175.0	164.0	177.1	190.0	185.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.1	194.5	195.4	172.4	166.6	293.1	366.0	362.9
Leather products	10.3	112.6	116.0	126.6	125.1	110.9	112.4	109.8
Other manufactures	47.8	230.5	230.2	192.6	185.1	374.1	476.8	473.6
Transportation	5.5	103.4	108.3	100.7	89.6	85.1	78.6	76.7
Construction	10.5	200.8	211.8	142.4	148.2	139.6	144.0	136.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	190.7	191.4	167.9	162.7	230.8	270.7	265.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.1	197.7	198.0	193.3	184.2	212.6	231.3	230.5
Plant products - edible	4.9	176.5	182.6	189.7	175.0	173.2	166.2	146.5
Printing and publishing	8.2	211.7	213.7	201.0	188.3	166.2	158.4	145.5
Textiles	8.0	127.8	129.1	126.5	124.8	118.0	119.2	127.7
Iron and steel	13.3	236.3	235.4	221.5	207.5	343.5	442.9	449.6
Other manufactures	29.7	213.7	212.3	210.1	201.6	223.2	228.2	228.0
Communications	2.1	132.7	130.9	131.6	104.8	82.9	75.4	70.7
Transportation	4.5	159.7	158.2	155.7	144.9	132.3	127.2	112.3
Construction	4.7	193.0	196.9	169.5	144.6	107.4	95.7	100.2
Trade	19.5	201.9	201.1	186.9	173.3	158.4	145.2	158.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	196.1	196.3	188.3	177.5	189.4	197.8	194.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	40.9	153.6	154.5	143.1	144.7	158.8	169.3	169.4
Lumber products	2.1	49.5	49.7	55.9	45.6	42.4	42.0	45.1
Pulp and paper products	14.3	146.8	145.7	138.7	137.9	127.4	133.4	131.7
Other manufactures	24.5	194.8	197.3	177.3	184.7	223.5	239.4	239.4
Construction	12.7	199.9	196.2	212.2	173.1	115.3	97.1	162.3
Trade	26.1	239.1	226.5	231.5	223.8	206.5	188.4	174.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	184.1	181.2	178.2	170.4	163.7	161.5	165.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.1	190.6	190.1	180.8	173.4	191.2	191.5	204.9
Textiles	11.8	115.9	115.5	105.9	109.4	102.3	105.3	101.6
Electrical apparatus	11.4	222.3	223.3	210.6	195.0	201.2	210.1	195.6
Iron and steel	35.9	221.0	219.0	208.6	200.0	253.6	259.3	306.1
Other manufactures	21.0	200.5	201.3	196.1	184.0	176.8	161.9	154.2
Construction	4.3	160.5	158.0	166.4	152.0	104.2	68.0	108.9
Trade	9.6	190.3	184.6	179.3	169.1	169.6	150.4	144.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	190.1	188.9	181.2	172.3	183.3	179.7	191.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.3	292.9	294.4	276.3	283.9	312.5	337.4	355.5
Iron and steel	67.9	309.5	311.5	283.8	296.8	332.6	372.8	398.5
Other manufactures	15.4	236.7	236.7	250.7	240.5	244.7	218.6	211.3
Construction	2.6	96.3	97.9	103.5	92.8	74.9	68.9	99.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	267.8	268.1	252.6	255.7	277.2	295.4	309.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.9	165.3	166.6	163.6	157.2	168.9	187.7	172.7
Animal products - edible	5.9	208.7	213.1	221.9	261.9	242.1	284.4	201.2
Printing and publishing	4.9	139.2	148.9	129.4	119.5	104.7	102.4	98.5
Textiles	6.4	245.3	246.9	239.1	223.8	244.0	237.0	235.4
Iron and steel	17.1	130.9	129.8	123.7	115.7	128.4	167.5	154.1
Other manufactures	15.6	191.4	191.7	196.3	181.2	212.7	207.9	203.9
Transportation	6.9	112.6	109.6	103.6	101.2	94.8	85.9	77.4
Construction	4.3	92.0	93.2	96.0	75.6	42.7	41.5	68.4
Trade	30.9	158.0	151.6	156.1	142.2	129.0	119.1	109.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	154.1	152.6	151.9	142.7	139.9	144.4	134.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	41.6	263.2	265.7	247.9	236.6	370.2	442.2	428.5
Lumber products	11.5	205.6	206.5	172.3	149.0	135.6	122.0	108.4
Other manufactures	30.0	294.2	298.0	287.8	282.5	493.9	610.3	590.2
Communications	4.9	191.2	187.4	167.6	144.4	122.1	116.2	114.3
Transportation	11.2	141.4	144.8	166.0	129.5	111.5	111.7	97.5
Construction	9.8	197.2	192.2	190.1	132.2	77.2	85.6	130.0
Services 2/	7.4	249.0	251.2	235.3	198.6	181.5	164.6	148.7
Trade	25.1	248.3	245.1	224.7	199.4	184.2	170.3	157.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	225.4	225.5	216.0	189.7	223.9	247.2	240.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Mar. 1, 1948 and Apr. 1, 1947.

Industries	Apr. 1, 1948					Mar. 1, 1948		Apr. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,057,623	822,463	235,160	77.8	22.2	77.4	22.6	76.9	23.1
Animal products - edible	42,322	35,031	7,291	82.8	17.2	82.5	17.5	81.7	18.3
Fur and products	4,002	2,588	1,414	64.7	35.3	64.3	35.7	65.1	34.9
Leather and products	31,697	19,591	12,106	61.8	38.2	61.6	38.4	61.0	39.0
Boots and shoes	19,903	11,503	8,400	57.8	42.2	57.3	42.7	57.6	42.4
Lumber and products	78,104	71,686	6,418	91.8	8.2	91.7	8.3	91.6	8.4
Rough and dressed lumber	45,542	43,070	2,472	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5
Furniture	15,951	14,391	1,560	90.2	9.8	90.1	9.9	90.7	9.3
Other lumber products	16,611	14,225	2,386	85.6	14.4	85.6	14.4	85.5	14.5
Plant products - edible	55,085	37,657	17,428	68.4	31.6	67.4	32.6	68.1	31.9
Pulp and paper products	111,751	89,959	21,792	80.5	19.5	80.0	20.0	79.6	20.4
Pulp and paper	48,497	46,104	2,393	95.1	4.9	94.9	5.1	94.0	6.0
Paper products	21,774	14,093	7,681	64.7	35.3	64.3	35.7	62.5	37.5
Printing and publishing	41,480	29,762	11,718	71.8	28.2	71.0	29.0	71.6	28.4
Rubber products	23,735	17,661	6,074	74.4	25.6	74.6	25.4	73.7	26.3
Textile products	160,833	73,046	87,787	45.4	54.6	45.2	54.8	45.3	54.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,206	37,175	23,031	61.7	38.3	61.4	38.6	61.9	38.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,718	13,780	8,938	60.7	39.3	60.1	39.9	60.6	39.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,887	9,074	6,813	57.1	42.9	57.2	42.8	58.8	41.2
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,223	10,657	5,566	65.7	34.3	65.2	34.8	64.7	35.3
Hosiery and knit goods	26,795	9,515	17,280	35.5	64.5	35.6	64.4	37.1	62.9
Garments and personal furnishings	56,791	17,045	39,746	30.0	70.0	30.2	69.8	29.3	70.7
Other textile products	17,041	9,311	7,730	54.6	45.4	54.2	45.8	53.2	46.8
Tobacco	9,945	4,415	5,530	44.4	55.6	45.3	54.7	44.6	55.4
Beverages	17,897	15,604	2,293	87.2	12.8	86.3	13.7	86.1	13.9
Chemicals and allied products	42,173	32,265	9,908	76.5	23.5	76.4	23.6	73.9	26.1
Clay, glass and stone products	21,125	18,505	2,620	87.6	12.4	87.4	12.6	86.9	13.1
Electric light and power	28,003	24,589	3,414	87.8	12.2	87.9	12.1	88.3	11.7
Electrical apparatus	52,777	37,261	15,516	70.6	29.4	70.4	29.6	67.7	32.3
Iron and steel products	295,937	274,828	21,109	92.9	7.1	92.8	7.2	92.3	7.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,086	37,354	1,732	95.6	4.4	95.6	4.4	94.9	5.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,451	26,148	3,303	88.8	11.2	89.0	11.0	89.1	10.9
Agricultural implements	18,385	17,583	802	95.6	4.4	95.5	4.5	95.2	4.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,889	105,938	5,951	94.7	5.3	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5
Automobiles and parts	44,197	39,767	4,430	90.0	10.0	89.7	10.3	89.9	10.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,127	21,502	625	97.2	2.8	97.0	3.0	96.2	3.8
Heating appliances	7,680	7,170	510	93.4	6.6	93.4	6.6	92.6	7.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,046	11,150	896	92.6	7.4	92.3	7.7	91.5	8.5
Foundry and machine shop products	8,832	8,419	413	95.3	4.7	95.2	4.8	94.3	5.7
Other iron and steel products	46,441	39,564	6,877	85.2	14.8	85.3	14.7	84.3	15.7
Non-ferrous metal products	49,525	42,362	7,163	85.5	14.5	85.4	14.6	84.3	15.7
Non-metallic mineral products	14,932	13,590	1,342	91.0	9.0	90.9	9.1	91.0	9.0
Miscellaneous	17,780	11,825	5,955	66.5	33.5	66.8	33.2	68.4	31.6
LOGGING	83,895	82,225	1,670	98.0	2.0	98.2	1.8	98.5	1.5
MINING	79,440	77,824	1,616	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1	97.6	2.4
Coal	23,812	23,590	222	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0	98.2	1.8
Metallic ores	41,060	40,250	810	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	14,568	13,984	584	96.0	4.0	95.7	4.3	95.7	4.3
COMMUNICATIONS	46,167	21,817	24,350	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6	45.3	54.7
Telegraphs	8,123	6,559	1,564	80.7	19.3	80.8	19.2	79.3	20.7
Telephones	37,476	14,838	22,638	39.6	60.4	39.7	60.3	37.3	62.7
TRANSPORTATION	171,355	160,690	10,665	93.8	6.2	93.8	6.2	93.6	6.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	57,999	53,897	4,102	92.9	7.1	92.8	7.2	92.5	7.5
Steam railway operation	90,405	84,806	5,599	93.8	6.2	93.8	6.2	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	22,951	21,987	964	95.8	4.2	96.2	3.8	96.6	3.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	169,757	165,888	3,869	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2	97.8	2.2
Building	84,222	81,849	2,372	97.2	2.8	97.4	2.6	97.2	2.8
Highway	50,056	48,686	1,370	97.3	2.7	97.2	2.8	97.4	2.6
Railway	35,479	35,352	127	99.6	0.4	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
SERVICES	64,546	30,959	33,587	48.0	52.0	47.8	52.2	46.3	53.7
Hotels and restaurants	42,278	21,276	21,002	50.3	49.7	50.1	49.9	49.6	50.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	22,268	9,683	12,585	43.5	56.5	43.5	56.5	40.0	60.0
TRADE	257,037	155,289	101,748	60.4	39.6	61.0	39.0	58.9	41.1
Retail	183,142	98,444	84,698	53.8	46.2	54.5	45.5	52.1	47.9
Wholesale	73,895	56,845	17,050	76.9	23.1	76.7	23.3	76.4	23.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,929,820	1,517,155	412,665	78.6	21.4	78.9	21.1	78.3	21.7
FINANCE	83,769	44,233	39,536	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	54.3	45.7
Banks and trust companies	47,046	22,847	24,199	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.4	50.7	49.3
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,701	2,426	1,275	65.5	34.4	65.0	35.0	66.0	34.0
Insurance	33,022	18,960	14,062	57.4	42.6	57.3	42.7	58.3	41.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,013,589	1,561,388	452,201	77.5	22.5	77.8	22.2	77.3	22.7

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MAY, 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in April

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
July 9, 1948



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May
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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

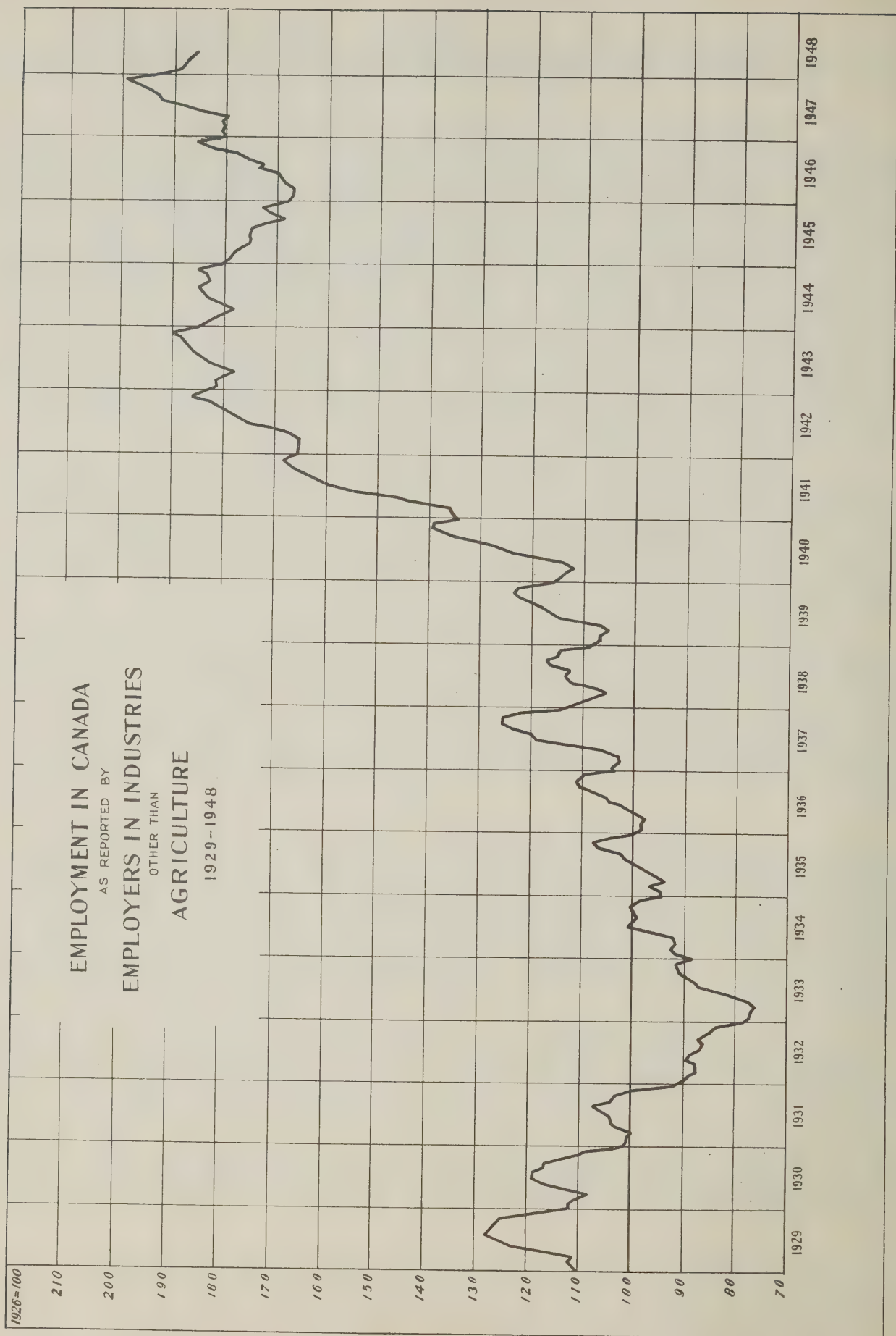
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

On the whole, there was a contraction in the volume of employment afforded by leading establishments in the major industrial divisions at May 1, when the loss was the fifth in as many months. Unusually pronounced declines of a seasonal nature were recorded in logging, and there were slight reductions in manufacturing, and also in trade. On the other hand, heightened activity was indicated in mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. The falling-off in trade and manufacturing was contra-seasonal, as was the increase in mining; the direction of the movements in the other main industrial groups was in accordance with the usual seasonal pattern at May 1.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated monthly data from 18,802 of the larger firms^{1/} in the eight principal industries, employing a working force of 1,923,171 persons. This number was less by 7,926 than the total they had reported at the beginning of April. Curtailment had been indicated at May 1 in four of the last five years, although in pre-war days an increase in employment was usual at that date. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index fell from 186.6 at Apr. 1, to 185.8 at the beginning of May; it was then 3.5 p.c. above the May 1, 1947, figure of 179.6, previously the highest in the record for that date. The index numbers at the beginning of May in recently preceding years were as follows:- 1946, 169.3; 1945, 175.5; 1944, 178.2; 1943, 178.2, and 1942, 167.4. (1926=100).

PAYROLLS.

Accompanying the general recession in employment indicated at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1, was a considerable increase in the sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments. The advance amounted to 1.4 p.c., while the loss in employment was stated as 0.4 p.c. The payrolls reported

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table A.-Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1948, May 1, 1947 and May 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at					Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			May 1 1948 May 1 1947 May 1 1946					Employment								
			May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946	May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946						
(a) Province		\$	\$	\$	\$											
Maritime Provinces	131,652	4,772,287	36.25	35.61	33.25	30.17	110.6	109.0	99.5	110.1	183.4	177.5	151.0	151.6		
Prince Edward Island	3,022	96,403	31.90	28.69	30.50	26.87	133.5	132.8	119.5	124.8	195.4	201.3	165.9	153.1		
Nova Scotia	73,236	2,699,103	36.85	35.75	32.66	30.53	101.9	101.7	84.5	104.9	166.5	161.0	122.0	143.0		
New Brunswick	55,394	1,976,781	35.69	35.86	34.03	29.40	123.7	118.8	122.8	118.0	212.2	204.9	200.4	166.5		
Quebec	555,318	21,223,574	38.22	37.59	34.51	30.74	116.7	119.1	115.8	108.3	186.2	186.8	166.6	138.5		
Ontario	828,085	33,845,485	40.87	40.15	36.55	32.43	122.2	122.6	117.4	109.5	184.2	181.5	158.3	130.9		
Prairie Provinces	221,231	8,692,326	39.29	38.98	36.27	32.66	124.4	124.4	121.4	116.2	184.6	183.2	166.3	144.2		
Manitoba	101,105	3,900,442	38.58	38.30	36.08	32.64	122.1	121.2	119.4	114.2	177.6	174.9	162.4	140.3		
Saskatchewan	42,055	1,604,229	38.15	38.03	35.18	31.56	115.6	116.8	115.5	112.5	170.2	171.5	156.7	138.1		
Alberta	78,071	3,187,655	40.83	40.38	37.14	33.72	132.9	133.7	127.5	121.2	202.9	201.7	177.6	153.3		
British Columbia	186,885	7,865,053	42.19	41.04	38.50	35.10	144.7	141.4	136.0	121.5	214.2	203.7	186.5	150.2		
CANADA	1,923,171	76,418,725	39.74	39.04	35.89	32.06	121.7	122.2	117.6	110.9	187.4	184.8	163.7	137.6		
(b) Cities																
Montreal	286,527	10,993,713	38.37	37.60	34.85	31.39	127.9	126.4	125.3	118.0	191.4	185.3	170.0	144.6		
Quebec City	29,468	984,213	33.40	32.15	30.19	27.10	117.7	116.4	104.1	99.5	186.5	177.4	149.6	128.3		
Toronto	264,520	10,752,001	40.65	39.69	36.40	32.63	128.0	128.0	123.0	115.8	194.2	189.5	166.7	140.4		
Ottawa	24,684	842,824	34.14	33.34	31.23	27.87	121.8	122.2	117.9	114.1	180.3	176.6	159.6	137.6		
Hamilton	64,217	2,784,963	43.37	41.45	36.84	32.35	118.7	117.4	112.7	106.7	187.4	177.5	151.4	125.8		
Windsor	37,303	1,794,308	48.10	46.83	43.52	40.46	114.4	116.5	114.7	114.7	178.2	176.6	161.7	140.5		
Winnipeg	65,337	2,350,575	38.98	38.54	35.05	30.19	126.4	126.2	124.5	118.6	178.2	176.6	161.7	140.5		
Vancouver	85,452	3,413,584	39.95	38.88	36.38	32.80	160.3	158.9	153.1	135.1	240.7	232.4	210.0	167.7		
Halifax	21,677	736,082	33.96	32.84	33.40	29.67	120.2	127.3	115.8	135.5	180.0	184.5	170.8	176.4		
St. John	15,301	527,802	34.49	34.85	31.50	29.45	140.4	136.0	134.0	128.1	226.5	219.9	194.5	174.9		
Sherbrooke	10,264	349,225	34.02	31.70	30.07	26.81	113.7	118.3	113.5	106.9	185.9	180.3	164.1	137.4		
Three Rivers	10,604	411,865	38.64	38.05	35.31	30.05	128.0	124.1	126.9	106.9	191.9	182.2	163.5	124.3		
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,256	777,132	35.37	37.45	33.11	30.13	132.7	135.3	129.8	121.6	225.0	224.7	200.2	161.2		
London	25,559	972,773	36.06	37.62	33.81	30.48	142.3	142.0	140.2	124.3	212.8	209.8	185.7	149.5		
Port William - Port Arthur	11,643	488,643	41.97	40.65	37.07	34.19	80.3	78.9	77.1	70.3	126.6	120.5	107.2	89.8		
Regina	10,636	370,589	34.84	34.79	31.80	28.83	126.8	125.3	120.5	112.9	185.1	184.0	165.9	141.9		
Saskatoon	7,464	266,129	34.18	34.52	31.60	27.95	142.9	142.9	141.7	144.2	222.4	222.7	205.3	177.3		
Calgary	21,167	795,547	37.58	37.40	34.14	31.97	130.8	128.9	126.5	116.9	193.7	190.0	171.1	142.8		
Edmonton	19,308	695,703	36.03	35.67	32.95	30.16	148.1	148.3	138.5	134.0	214.5	212.5	187.6	165.7		
Victoria	13,039	507,755	38.94	36.93	35.24	31.63	149.4	152.2	149.2	147.7	232.3	224.4	209.7	186.3		
(c) Industries																
Manufacturing 1/	1,056,838	43,067,645	40.75	39.60	36.27	32.24	120.1	120.2	118.5	110.8	188.5	183.3	162.7	137.1		
Durable Goods	499,082	21,584,788	43.34	41.87	38.83	34.51	118.0	118.1	113.4	107.3	181.3	175.4	156.2	131.7		
Non-Durable Goods	530,389	20,196,421	38.08	37.19	35.67	29.89	121.3	121.5	119.6	114.2	196.2	191.9	170.5	143.8		
Electric Light and Power	28,367	1,286,456	45.35	44.75	42.03	38.77	139.2	137.4	120.5	112.3	199.6	194.3	169.0	134.1		
Lumber	53,100	2,187,360	41.19	40.95	36.19	27.95	110.4	112.6	102.4	101.4	228.0	228.0	205.9	198.7		
Mining	81,018	3,989,932	49.25	48.24	45.54	38.39	97.3	95.3	78.7	88.0	150.0	143.9	107.6	107.1		
Communications	46,589	1,707,315	36.65	36.80	33.76	33.21	177.0	175.4	166.0	139.3	235.7	234.6	205.7	170.1		
Transportation	178,768	8,079,889	45.20	46.26	43.55	39.21	139.9	134.1	136.3	129.3	193.2	189.6	181.2	154.9		
Construction and Maintenance	183,621	8,967,133	37.59	36.92	34.63	30.84	101.2	94.1	95.8	82.9	166.6	150.9	144.2	111.3		
Services 2/	66,530	1,704,681	25.62	25.66	23.37	20.97	142.3	138.2	134.7	127.2	220.9	214.8	194.6	166.0		
Trade	256,709	8,724,890	33.99	33.67	31.11	28.24	136.9	137.3	128.0	119.1	196.1	194.9	168.8	143.2		
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,923,171	76,418,725	39.74	39.04	35.89	32.06	121.7	122.2	117.6	110.9	187.4	184.8	163.7	137.6		
Finance	84,047	3,252,081	38.69	38.56	37.42	34.69	137.6	137.1	131.8	123.5	183.4	182.2	170.8	148.6		
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,007,218	79,670,806	39.69	39.02	35.95	32.16	122.3	122.7	118.2	111.3	187.3	184.7	164.0	139.0		

1/This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables I and 9, with the exception of electric light and power. 2/ Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

by the leading establishments^{1/} at the date under review aggregated \$76,418,725^{2/}, as compared with \$75,393,110 in the preceding period of observation, when the situation had been affected by the observance of the Easter holidays. The latest total represented an average^{3/} of \$39.74 per person in recorded employment, as compared with \$39.04 at Apr. 1. The per capita figures at May 1 in earlier years for which statistics are available were as follows: 1947, \$35.89; 1946, \$32.05; 1945, \$32.55; 1944, \$32.26; 1943, \$30.59, and 1942, \$28.59.

Based on the June 1, 1941, disbursements as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls in the eight leading industries at the beginning of May was 187.4, as compared with 184.9 at Apr. 1, 1948, and 163.7 at May 1 of last year. In the 12 months, there was an increase of 14.5 p.c. in the index of weekly salaries and wages, as compared with a rise of 3.5 p.c. in the index number of employment. The average weekly earnings showed an advance of 10.7 p.c.

When the figures for financial institutions are included, the latest survey shows a total of 2,007,218 persons on the staffs of the larger employers^{1/} in the nine major industries, whose weekly payrolls at the first of May amounted to \$79,670,806. A month earlier, the same firms had reported 2,014,867 employees, to whom they had paid \$78,623,394 in weekly salaries and wages. The per capita figure in the nine major industrial groups, including finance, stood at \$39.69 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$39.02 at Apr. 1, and \$35.95 at May 1 a year ago. In the latter comparison, there was a rise of 3.4 p.c. in recorded employment in these industries, accompanied by that of 14.2 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls, while the average earnings were higher by 10.4 p.c.

In Table A on page 2 appears a summary of the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the major industrial divisions, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, with comparisons as at Apr. 1, 1948, and May 1, 1947. Table B on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls since 1944. The disbursements of the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are used as the base in calculating the index numbers of payrolls. To provide a comparison of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926-100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 shows that in the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of the larger establishments in the eight major industrial groups has risen by 21.7 p.c., their aggregate weekly payrolls by 87.4 p.c., and the per capita figure, by 57.4 p.c. Including finance, the general increase in employment in the larger industrial establishments from June 1, 1941, to May 1, 1948, amounted to 22.3 p.c. The gain in the weekly salaries and wages in this comparison was 87.3 p.c., while that in the average weekly earnings amounted to 55.7 p.c. As in previous monthly bulletins, the following factors may be mentioned as mainly responsible for the much greater rise in the payrolls than in employment: (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

^{2/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{3/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Nine Leading Industries						Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing					
Year and Month	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	
<u>1941</u>						<u>1941</u>				<u>1941</u>					
June	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57		
<u>1945</u>						<u>1945</u>				<u>1945</u>					
Jan.	1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22		
Feb.	1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06		
Mar.	1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56		
Apr.	1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55		
May	1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59		
June	1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88		
July	1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94		
Aug.	1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73		
Sept.	1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58		
Oct.	1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54		
Nov.	1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64		
Dec.	1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44		
<u>1946</u>						<u>1946</u>				<u>1946</u>					
Jan.	1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49		
Feb.	1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43		
Mar.	1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43		
Apr.	1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82		
May	1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24		
June	1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83		
July	1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37		
Aug.	1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66		
Sept.	1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.31	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71		
Oct.	1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18		
Nov.	1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	1			

The general increase in employment in manufacturing at May 1, 1948, as compared with June 1, 1941, amounted to 20.1 p.c., that in the indicated salaries and wages to 88.5 p.c., while the weekly average earnings rose by 59.4 p.c. The advance in the index of employment in the same comparison in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole was 24.1 p.c., and that in their index of weekly payrolls, 86.1 p.c.

In comparison with May 1, 1947, an increase of three p.c. in the index of employment in manufacturing was shown, accompanied by a rise of 15.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger factories have mounted by 12.4 p.c. in the 12 months. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows advances of 4.1 p.c. in the case of employment and 12.9 p.c. in the case of the payrolls.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 and in Table A), it may again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups and in the working hours. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are usually lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is employed; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously a factor of paramount importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

As already stated, the co-operating firms^{1/} in the eight leading industries employed a staff of 1,923,171 persons at May 1, of whom 1,511,163 were men and 412,008 were women. As compared with Apr. 1, the reported number of men showed a decrease of nearly 7,000, or 0.5 p.c.; the accompanying loss among women amounted to about 900, or 0.2 p.c. In the nine leading industries, in which the reporting employers indicated a general decline of 7,649 persons, the number of women was also lowered by 0.2 p.c. at May 1 as compared with a month earlier, while the number of men was reduced by approximately 0.4 p.c. The small disparity in the rates of change among workers of the two sexes resulted largely from seasonal causes, the pronounced curtailment in logging having particularly affected men workers.

The ratio of women per 1,000 employees reported by the larger firms in the eight major industrial groups at May 1, as at Apr. 1, was 214. The corresponding figure at May 1, 1947, was 218. In the nine leading industries, (enumerated in the tables on pages 2 and 6, etc.), the proportion at May 1 was also unchanged from Apr. 1, standing at 225, as compared with 228 at May 1 of last year. When the ratio of women was at its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, the number of women reported in the eight industries constituted 261 per 1,000 workers, and in the nine major industrial divisions, 271 per 1,000.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this bulletin contain the latest data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers, as at Apr. 1 and May 1, 1948, and May 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the figures of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at May 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Apr. 1, 1948 and May 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	May 1, 1948 ^{3/}				Apr. 1, 1948		May 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
<u>(a) Provinces</u>								
Maritime Provinces	136,113	115,846	20,267	85.1	14.9	84.8	15.2	83.6
Prince Edward Island	3,341	2,525	816	75.6	24.4	78.4	21.6	74.3
Nova Scotia	75,646	65,157	10,489	86.1	13.9	86.0	14.0	84.0
New Brunswick	57,126	48,164	8,962	84.3	15.7	83.5	16.5	83.7
Quebec	578,523	435,990	142,533	75.4	24.6	75.7	24.3	75.6
Ontario	866,041	659,871	206,170	76.2	23.8	76.3	23.7	75.9
Prairie Provinces	233,469	184,280	49,189	78.9	21.1	78.8	21.2	78.6
Manitoba	106,706	82,037	24,669	76.9	23.1	76.3	23.7	76.3
Saskatchewan	45,133	35,617	9,516	78.9	21.1	79.3	20.7	79.0
Alberta	81,630	66,626	15,004	81.6	18.4	81.8	18.2	81.4
British Columbia	193,072	159,514	33,558	82.6	17.4	82.2	17.8	82.5
CANADA	2,007,218	1,555,501	451,717	77.5	22.5	77.5	22.5	77.2
<u>(b) Cities</u>								
Montreal	304,014	212,857	91,157	70.0	30.0	69.4	30.6	69.4
Quebec	30,803	22,674	8,129	73.6	26.4	73.2	26.8	70.6
Toronto	283,493	192,408	91,085	67.9	32.1	67.9	32.1	67.1
Ottawa	28,454	18,947	9,507	66.6	33.4	66.8	33.2	65.1
Hamilton	65,601	48,797	16,804	74.4	25.6	74.3	25.7	73.7
Windsor	38,026	31,928	6,098	84.0	16.0	83.5	16.5	84.7
Winnipeg	69,821	48,679	21,142	69.7	30.3	69.2	30.8	68.7
Vancouver	89,378	66,306	23,072	74.2	25.8	73.9	26.1	73.8
Halifax	21,677	15,808	5,869	72.9	27.1	74.7	25.3	72.9
Saint John	15,301	11,612	3,689	75.9	24.1	75.2	24.8	74.0
Sherbrooke	10,264	6,668	3,596	65.0	35.0	66.7	33.3	65.3
Three Rivers	10,604	8,153	2,451	76.9	23.1	76.5	23.5	75.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,256	13,926	6,330	68.8	31.3	69.1	30.9	69.5
London	25,559	17,701	7,858	69.3	30.7	69.3	30.7	68.4
Ft. William - Port Arthur	11,643	9,914	1,729	85.1	14.9	84.9	15.1	85.2
Regina	10,636	6,907	3,729	64.9	35.1	64.4	35.6	63.0
Saskatoon	7,464	5,355	2,109	71.7	28.3	72.2	27.8	72.8
Calgary	21,167	16,035	5,132	75.3	24.7	76.3	23.7	75.7
Edmonton	19,308	13,720	5,588	71.1	28.9	69.5	30.5	69.0
Victoria	13,039	9,731	3,308	74.6	25.4	75.8	24.2	75.9
<u>(c) Industries</u>								
Manufacturing	1,056,838	822,548	234,290	77.8	22.2	77.8	22.2	77.0
Durable Goods ^{1/}	498,082	445,805	52,277	89.5	10.5	89.4	10.6	88.7
Non-Durable Goods	530,389	351,837	178,552	66.3	33.7	66.3	33.7	65.9
Electric Light and Power	28,367	24,906	3,461	87.8	12.2	87.8	12.2	88.4
Logging	53,100	51,883	1,217	97.7	2.3	98.0	2.0	98.3
Mining	81,016	79,364	1,652	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.6
Communications	46,589	21,969	24,620	47.2	52.8	47.3	52.7	45.4
Transportation	178,768	168,043	10,725	94.0	6.0	93.8	6.2	93.7
Construction and Maintenance	183,621	179,639	3,982	97.8	2.2	97.7	2.3	97.9
Services ^{2/}	66,530	31,934	34,596	48.0	52.0	48.0	52.0	46.5
Trade	256,709	155,783	100,926	60.7	39.3	60.4	39.6	59.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,923,171	1,511,163	412,008	78.6	21.4	78.6	21.4	78.2
Finance	84,047	44,338	39,709	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	54.3
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,007,218	1,555,501	451,717	77.5	22.5	77.5	22.5	77.2

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The May data are subject to revision.

in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926-100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at May 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Apr. 1, 1948, and May 1, 1947.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- A further slight contraction in employment in manufacturing was shown at the first of May, reducing the index from 202.0 a month earlier to 201.7 at May 1, as compared with 195.8 at the same date in 1947, and 186.2 at May 1, 1946. The latest index was lower than at May 1 in the period, 1942-45, but was otherwise the highest in the record for the time of year. Statistics were furnished by 9,470 leading establishments^{1/} with staffs aggregating 1,056,838, as compared with 1,058,355 at Apr. 1. The falling-off, though slight, was contra-seasonal, the trend in manufacturing at May 1 having been upward in 21 of the 27 preceding years of the record.

Considerable improvement as compared with Apr. 1 was indicated in animal food and pulp and paper factories, together with smaller increases in the printing and publishing, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, petroleum and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Central electric stations also afforded more employment. On the other hand, there were large losses in leather, rubber and textile factories; the trend of employment was also downward in lumber, vegetable food, paper products, tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel works. In some cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

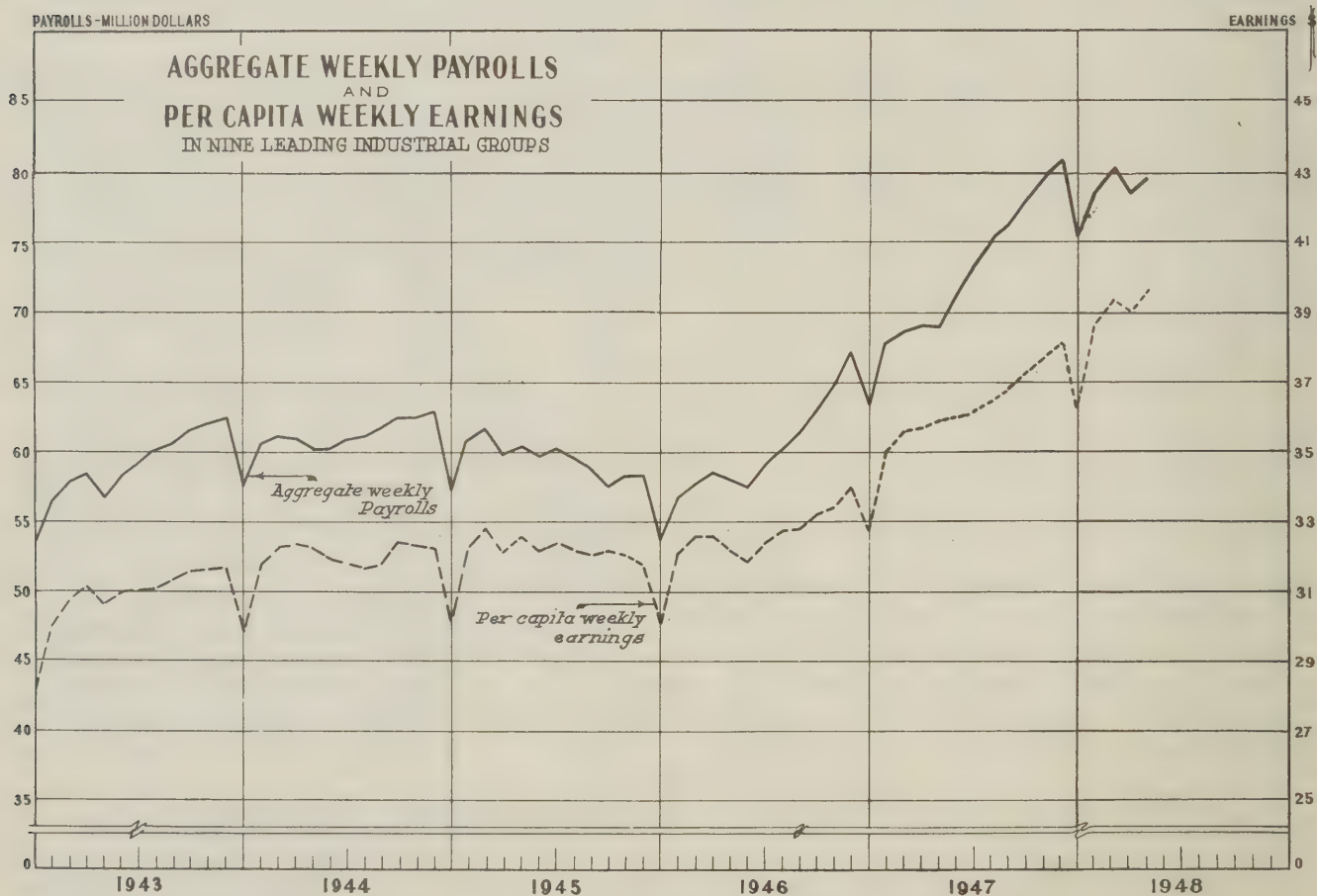
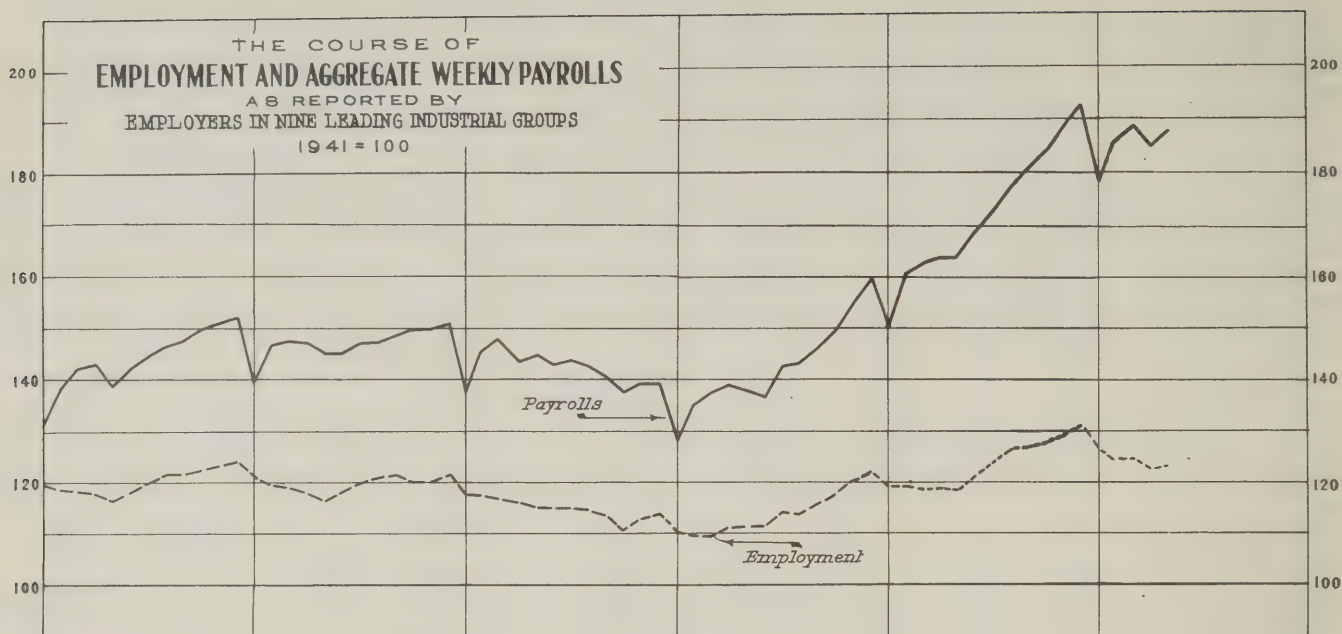
Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at May 1 by the co-operating manufacturers were given as \$43,067,645; this sum was higher by 2.8 p.c. than their total of \$41,907,310 reported at Apr. 1, when the observance of the Easter holidays had affected the earnings. The per capita figure stood at \$40.75, the highest in the record, as compared with \$39.60 at Apr. 1, 1948, and \$36.27 at May 1 of last year; at the same date in earlier springs, the per capita figures were as follows: 1946, \$32.24; 1945, \$33.59; 1944, \$32.92; 1943, \$31.09, and 1942, \$29.19. It may also be noted that in 1939^{2/}, the earnings of persons employed by the leading manufacturers averaged \$23.11 per week. The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, advanced from 183.4 at Apr. 1 to 188.5 at May 1, 1948. This was 15.9 p.c. higher than that of 162.7 at May 1, 1947, since when the index of employment in manufacturing has risen by three p.c.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturers furnishing data at May 1 showed a further slight decline in the number of women on their paylists, accompanied by a small reduction in the number of men. The losses in the reporting establishments approximated 1,000 women

1/ See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

2/ Attention is drawn to the bulletin "Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging" recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



and 500 men; the percentage decrease amounted to 0.4 p.c. among workers of the former s and to 0.1 p.c. among men. The 234,290 women reported at May 1 constituted 222 per 1,000 workers on the indicated staffs. This ratio (the same as that indicated a month earlier) was lower than in any preceding survey of sex distribution undertaken since 1942 in connection with the current statistics of employment and payrolls. The proportion at May 1, 1947, had been 230 per 1,000 employees, and that at May 1, 1946, 237 per 1,000.

There were considerable increases in employment for men at May 1 as compared with a month earlier in animal food, pulp and paper, beverage, clay and glass and stone and petroleum factories, with reductions in the leather, lumber, textile, tobacco, and iron and steel divisions. The trend of employment for women was downward in leather, lumber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in the animal food and printing and publishing industries.

The number of women workers in recorded employment has declined in the last 12 months by some 0.7 p.c., but there has been a gain of about four p.c. in the number of male employees in the leading manufacturing establishments.

2. The Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging.- Following a season of marked activity, there was a further sharp contraction in logging operations at May 1; the 672 leading companies^{1/} furnishing statistics, reported 53,100 workers, a reduction of 29,906 from their staffs at Apr. 1. This loss of 36 p.c. exceeded that noted a year ago, and was also above the average percentage decline in the experience of earlier years. The latest index of employment, at 174.8, was 27.6 p.c. below the May 1, 1947, figure of 241.3.

The sums disbursed in salaries and wages by the larger logging companies at the date under review amounted to \$2,187,360, as compared with \$3,398,743 at Apr. 1. The decrease was 35.7 p.c. The per capita earnings, however, advanced from \$40.95 at Apr. 1, to \$41.19 at the beginning of May; 12 months ago, the figure had been \$35.19, and that at May 1, 1946, \$27.95. In 1939, the employees of leading logging operators^{2/} had received a weekly average of \$17.32. It must again be noted that the current statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps also affects the reported earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere, (see Table 2).

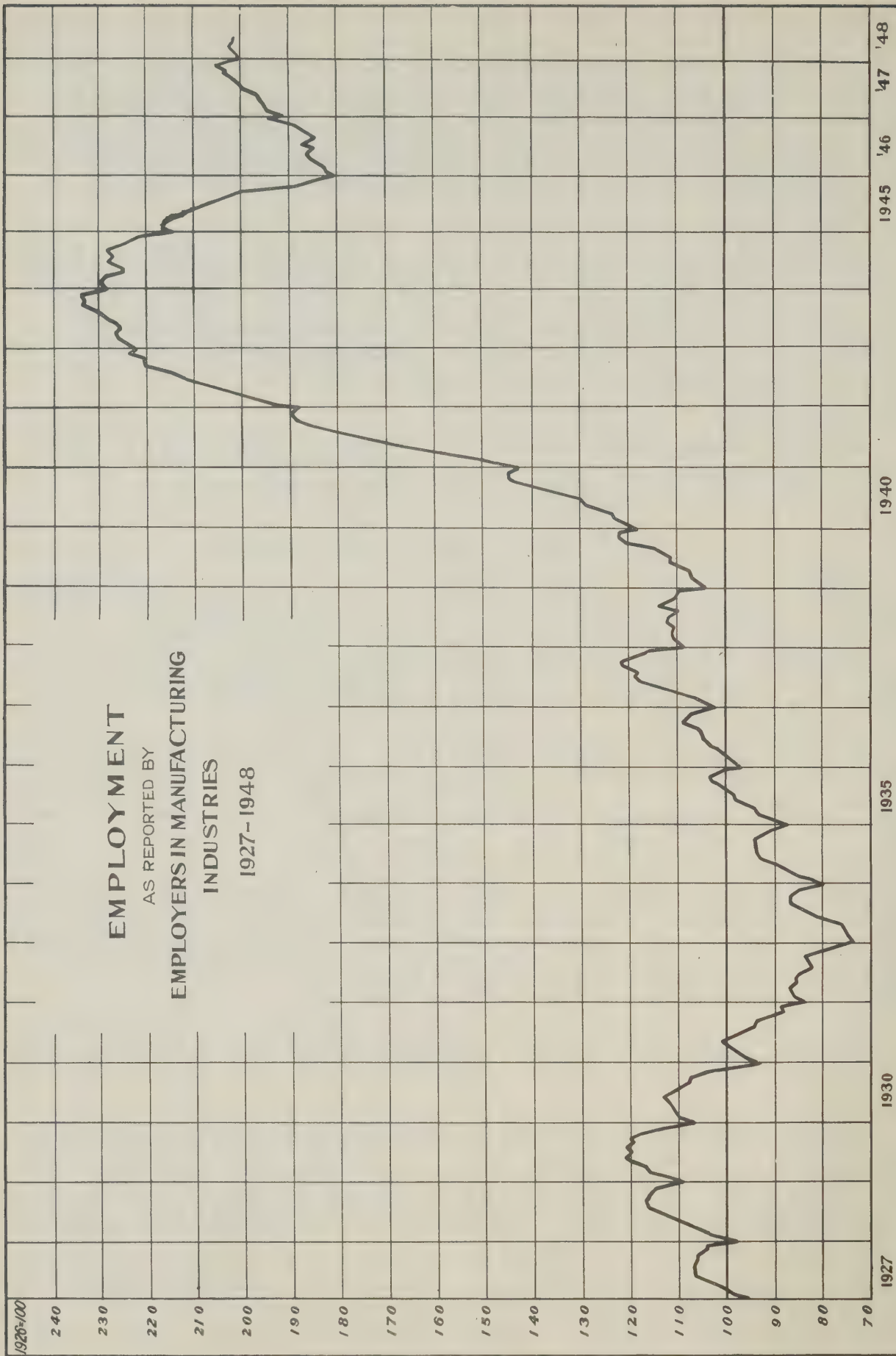
The loss of 27.6 p.c. in the May 1 index of employment as compared with a year ago, was accompanied by a decline of 15.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the same comparison.

Mining.- Considerable expansion in employment was recorded in mining at May 1, when the trend in all three major branches of the industry was favourable. Information furnished by 657 of the larger operators^{1/} indicated a combined working force of 81,016 persons, as compared with 79,334 at the beginning of April. The index in the mining group stood at 172.4, - 2.1 p.c. above the preceding figure of 168.8, and 23.6 p.c. higher than that of 139.5 at May 1, 1947, when the situation had been affected by industrial disputes in the Maritime coal fields. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 39.4 p.c. The reporting companies distributed weekly salaries and wages aggregating \$3,989,932 at May 1, as compared with \$3,827,219 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita earnings

1/ See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

2/ See footnote on page 7.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY **EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES** 1927-1948



were \$49.25, as compared with \$48.24 at Apr. 1, 1948, and \$43.54 at May 1, 1947. In 1939, the employees of the leading mining companies^{2/} had received weekly average earnings of \$28.68.

Communications.- Seasonal improvement was reported in employment in communications at the first of May; statistics were received from 92 of the larger companies^{1/} employing 46,589 men and women, as compared with 46,167 in the month before. The weekly salaries and wages received by these employees at May 1 totalled \$1,707,315, as compared with \$1,698,931 in the week of Apr. 1. Their per capita weekly earnings declined from \$36.80 at Apr. 1, to \$36.65 at the first of May, as compared with \$33.76 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 172.0, was 6.6 p.c. above that of 161.4 at May 1, 1947, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 14.6 p.c. in the 12 months.

Transportation.- Important expansion as compared with Apr. 1 was indicated in the transportation and storage group at May 1, the co-operating companies^{1/} and branches having increased their personnel by 4.3 p.c. The persons on their payrolls numbered 178,768. Steam railway, local transportation and shipping and stevedoring shared in the upward movement, which was especially marked in the water transportation division. The index of employment, at 138.2, was 2.6 p.c. higher than that of 134.7 at May 1, 1947; this rise was accompanied by that of 6.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons on the paylists of leading firms in the transportation industries at May 1, 1948, amounted to \$8,079,889, as compared with \$7,929,183 at the beginning of April. The latest average earnings were \$45.20, as compared with \$46.26 at Apr. 1, and \$43.55 at May 1, 1947.

Construction and Maintenance.- A recession in employment was shown in railway construction and maintenance, but decidedly greater activity was indicated in building and highway work. Information was furnished by 2,260 leading contractors^{1/} and branches, with an aggregate working force of 183,621 persons. As compared with 170,739 at Apr. 1, there was a gain of 7.5 p.c. The reported salaries and wages were higher by 10.4 p.c., the May 1 disbursements of the co-operating firms aggregating \$6,957,133, as compared with \$6,304,007 at Apr. 1.

The average earnings per employee at the beginning of May stood at \$37.89, exceeding by 97 cents the Apr. 1 per capita figure of \$36.92. At May 1, 1947, the average had been \$34.63, and that at May 1, 1946, \$30.84. The latest index of employment, at 140.6, was 5.6 p.c. above the figure of 133.2 at May 1 of last year, while the payroll index was higher by 15.5 p.c. In regard to the figures of average earnings in this industry, it must be recalled that large numbers of casual and unskilled workers are employed therein, as well as many highly skilled tradesmen.

Services.- Seasonal expansion in employment took place at May 1 in those branches of the service industries for which data are available, the 1,151 larger firms^{1/} making returns having a staff of 66,530 persons, 1,941 more than at the beginning of April. There were moderate gains in laundries and dry-cleaning plants, together with relatively larger increases in hotels and restaurants. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment at May 1 aggregated \$1,704,561, as compared with \$1,657,169 at Apr. 1. The index of employment, at 245.0, was higher by 5.6 p.c. than that of 231.9 at the beginning of May 1, 1947, since when the index of payrolls has shown a rise of 13.5 p.c. The per capita figure at May 1 was \$25.62, as compared with \$25.66 at Apr. 1, and \$23.37 at May 1, 1947. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration.

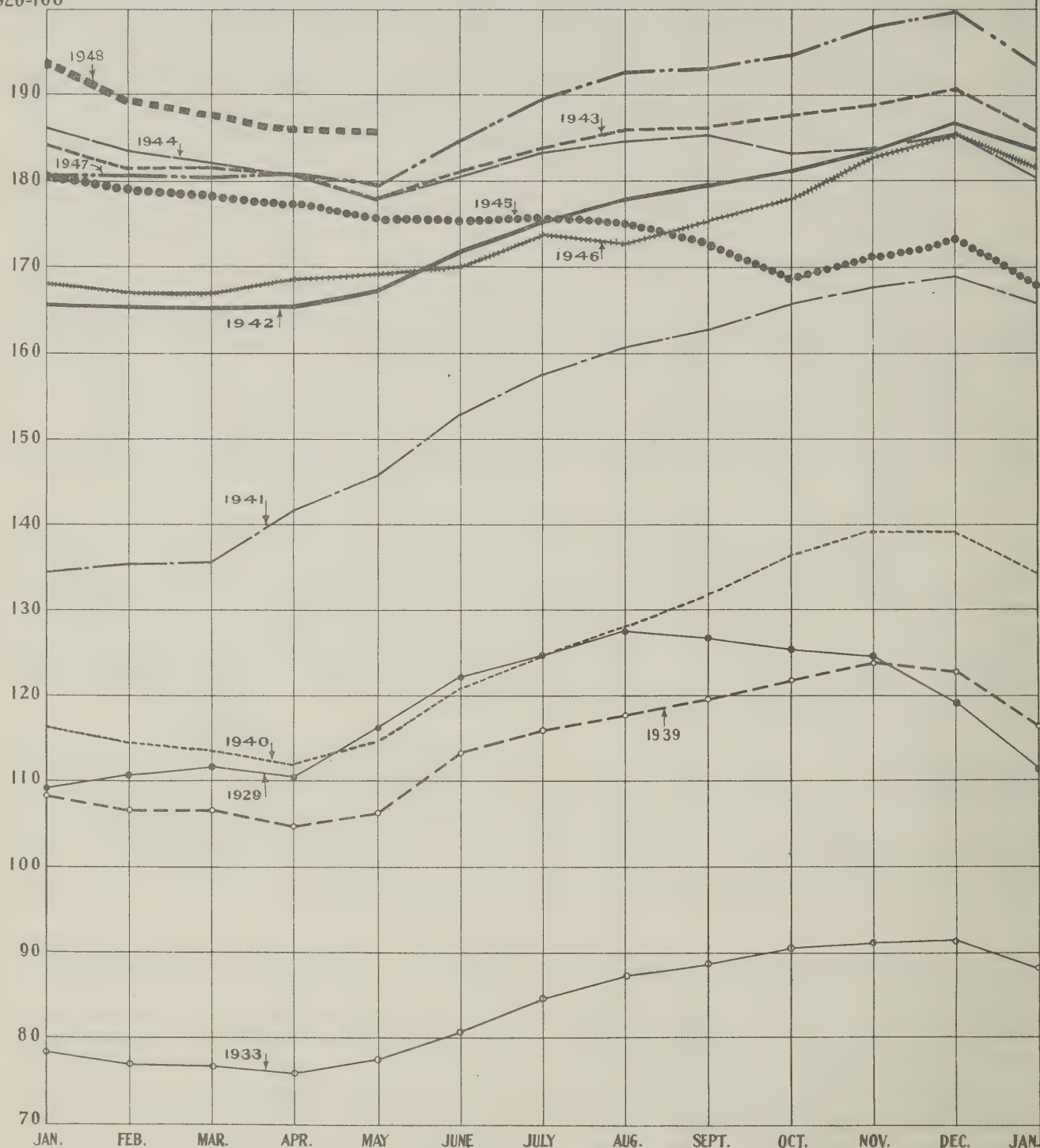
Trade.- There was an increase in recorded employment in wholesale trade at

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

^{2/} See footnote on page 7.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

May 1, when retail stores showed a considerable decline. The 3,656 larger trading establishments^{1/} furnishing information had 256,709 employees at the date under review, as compared with 257,512 at Apr. 1. This unseasonal decrease of 0.3 p.c. was accompanied by an advance of 0.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms; these were given as \$8,724,890, as compared with \$8,670,548 in their preceding return. The average per person on their staff was \$33.99, as compared with \$33.67 at Apr. 1, and \$31.11 at the first of May in 1947. During the year, the index of employment in trade has risen by seven p.c., while that of payrolls has gained by 16.2 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information received from 1,000 leading financial institutions^{1/} showed a loss of 277 in the number of their employees, bringing their personnel to 84,047. The weekly salaries and wages earned by these persons amounted to \$3,252,081, as compared with \$3,230,284 in the week of Apr. 1. The per capita earnings were \$38.69 at May 1, compared with \$38.56 at Apr. 1, 1948, and \$37.42 at May 1 of last spring. Since then, the index of employment in financial institutions, at 159.7, has risen by 4.4 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 7.4 p.c. in the index number of payrolls.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

There were increases in employment in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of May in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia. In the last-named, there was an advance of 2.3 p.c. The gains in the other provinces where the trend was upward were small. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the general movement was unfavourable. In large part, the losses were due to seasonal curtailment in logging operations. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Saskatchewan, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading firms were lower than at Apr. 1, but elsewhere the indicated payrolls were higher. In all provinces except New Brunswick, the general averages of weekly earnings in the major industrial groups also exceeded those indicated a month earlier, while in all areas, the per capita figures were higher than at May 1, 1947.

Maritime Provinces.- Improvement was reported in industrial employment in the Maritime Area at the beginning of May, when activity increased in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but diminished in Prince Edward Island. Data were tabulated from 1,366 leading employers^{1/} in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs included 131,652 persons, a gain of 1.5 p.c. from Apr. 1. This advance was accompanied by that of 3.3 p.c. in the payrolls they reported; these aggregated \$4,772,287, as compared with \$4,619,261 in the week of Apr. 1. The index of employment, at 168.6 at May 1, was 1.5 p.c. above that of 166.1 at Apr. 1, and 11.1 p.c. higher than the May 1, 1947, index of 151.7. The latest figure also slightly exceeded that of 167.8 at May 1, 1946, but was lower than at the same date in 1945, 1944 and 1943. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 17.5 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings stood at \$36.25 at the date under review, as compared with \$35.61 at Apr. 1, 1948, and \$33.25 at May 1, 1947.

Heightened activity was noted at the beginning of May in mining, wholesale trade and construction. Manufacturing showed a minor advance. Animal-food processing, pulp and paper and some other classes afforded more employment, but the textile, iron and steel and certain other divisions reported losses. The changes on the whole in these industries were small. There were large seasonal decreases in logging and transportation.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec showed a considerable recession, which repeated the movement indicated at May 1 in the last five years, although it was contrary to the trend previously shown at that date. Statistics were tabulated

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

from 4,989 of the large industrial employers^{1/} with 555,318 persons on their staffs, 11,247 fewer than at Apr. 1. The index had then stood at 187.3, declining to 183.6 at the date under review, as compared with 182.2 at May 1, 1947. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these establishments were also lower, totalling \$21,223,502, as compared with \$21,296,191 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita weekly figure, however, advanced from \$37.59 at Apr. 1 to \$38.22 at the beginning of May. At the same date in 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944, the averages had been \$34.51, \$30.74, \$31.24 and \$30.59, respectively. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment has slightly risen, while that of aggregate weekly payrolls has advanced by 11.8 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review showed a further moderate decrease; animal food, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants indicated heightened activity, while leather, paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical and electrical apparatus factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing classes, logging reported pronounced seasonal reductions, and there were rather small losses in retail trade. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants were more active. The gains reported in transportation and construction were most noteworthy.

Ontario.- A seasonal contraction in logging was largely responsible for a decline of 0.3 p.c. in the index of employment in Ontario at May 1, when manufacturing was also quieter. On the other hand, activity increased in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Within the manufacturing division, there were reductions in leather, vegetable food, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, but the trend was favourable in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured product groups. The changes were not on a particularly large scale.

The 7,679 leading firms^{1/} co-operating in the latest survey had a working force of 828,085 men and women, as compared with 830,757 at Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers were higher, standing at \$33,845,485, as compared with \$33,351,303 in the preceding period of observation, when loss of working time at the Easter holidays had affected the total. The latest per capita figure was \$40.87, exceeding the Apr. 1 average of \$40.15. The figures at May 1, 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944 had been \$36.55, \$32.43, \$33.22 and \$32.97, respectively. In the last 12 months, the general index of employment in Ontario has risen by 4.1 p.c., to 197.1 at May 1, 1948, while that of payrolls has advanced by 16.4 p.c.

Prairie Provinces.- There was little general change in the level of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the first of May. The trend in Manitoba was favourable, but there was curtailment in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Statistics were compiled from 2,559 leading establishments^{1/} in the Prairie Provinces with 221,231 employees; this was a decrease of 80 from Apr. 1. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages reported by these firms, at \$8,692,326, exceeded by 0.8 p.c. their disbursements of \$8,627,379 at the beginning of April. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$38.98 at Apr. 1, to \$39.29 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.27 at May 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 2.5 p.c., and there has been an advance of 11 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Manufacturing, coal mining, logging and trade afforded less employment at the beginning of May than at Apr. 1. The seasonal contraction in logging was considerable. The movement in the remaining industrial groups for which data are

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

available was upward, there being improvement in transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants, with minor advances in communications. Within the manufacturing division, the animal-food processing and lumber groups reported lowered activity, but there were slight increases in clay, glass and stone, printing and publishing, and some other classes.

British Columbia.- Further expansion of a seasonal character was noted in this province at May 1. The 2,309 leading firms^{1/} furnishing data had a combined working force of 182,740 men and women, as compared with 186,885 in their last report. This advance of 2.3 p.c. was accompanied by that of 5.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers bringing their May 1 total to, \$7,885,044, as compared with \$7,498,943 at Apr. 1. The per capita earnings rose from \$41.04 at that date, to \$42.19 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$38.50 at May 1, 1947. In the 12 months, the index of employment has increased by 4.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.9 p.c.

Improvement was shown in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and construction at the date under review as compared with Apr. 1. Slight gains were also indicated in hotels and restaurants and trade. The most noteworthy advances were in mining, construction and logging. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable seasonal increases in animal-food processing, while employment in iron and steel plants was quieter.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at May 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax considerably declined at the beginning of May, according to data received from 265 leading firms^{1/} employing 21,677 men and women, as compared with 22,956 at Apr. 1. There was a large loss of a seasonal character in transportation. Manufacturing and communications showed small reductions; the construction industry also laid off some workers. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments decreased from \$753,895 in the preceding period of observation to \$736,062 at the date under review. The per capita figure was then \$33.96, as compared with \$32.84 at Apr. 1, and \$33.40 at May 1, 1947. In the 12 months, the index of weekly payrolls in Halifax has risen by 5.4 p.c., and that of employment, by 3.7 p.c.

Saint John.- Industrial activity in Saint John showed an upward movement at May 1, when 183 leading employers^{1/} reported an increase of 595 persons, bringing their forces to 15,301. The weekly salaries and wages of these workers were given as \$527,802, a sum higher by three p.c. than those distributed by the same firms at the beginning of April. There were advances in employment in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and food processing, and in transportation, construction and trade. The earnings averaged \$34.49 per employee, as compared with the per capita figure of \$34.85 in the preceding period of observation, and \$31.50 at the beginning of May of last spring. In the latter comparison, the index numbers of employment and payrolls in Saint John have advanced by 4.8 p.c. and 16.5 p.c., respectively.

Montreal.- The trend in Montreal was upward at May 1, according to information from 2,827 leading establishments^{1/} with 286,527 employees, as compared with 283,117 at Apr. 1. This seasonal advance of 1.2 p.c. was accompanied by a gain of 3.3 p.c. in their salaries and wages, which aggregated \$10,993,713 in the week of May 1. The total of \$10,644,135 indicated by the same firms at Apr. 1, had been affected by the observance of the Easter holidays. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$38.37 at May 1, exceeded those of \$37.60 at Apr. 1, 1948, and \$34.85 at May 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment in Montreal has risen by 2.1 p.c., and that of payrolls by 12.6 p.c.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

There was a decrease in activity in manufacturing at the date under review, most of which took place in leather, paper product, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories. The beverage, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product and certain other classes, however, showed some improvement. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants afforded more employment, while trade was quieter.

Quebec.- Further expansion was noted in employment in Quebec, where the 343 leading employers^{1/} furnishing data reported a staff of 29,468 men and women at May 1, as compared with 29,136 at the beginning of April. This increase of 1.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 5.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments, which amounted to \$984,213. The earnings per employee rose from \$32.15 at Apr. 1, to \$33.40 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.19 at May 1, 1947. The latest index of employment, at 192.9, was 13.1 p.c. higher than at that date, since when the index of payrolls has gained by 24.7 p.c.

There were moderate decreases in several manufacturing industries at the beginning of May, notably in iron and steel plants, while tobacco factories took on some additional employees. Transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants also showed improvement as compared with Apr. 1.

Sherbrooke.- Largely as a result of industrial disputes in the textile division, employment in Sherbrooke was at a lower level at May 1, according to information from 113 leading firms^{1/}, with a working force of 10,264 men and women, as compared with 10,683 at Apr. 1. Apart from the losses due to the strikes, the changes at the date under review were slight. The sums disbursed by the reporting industrialists in weekly salaries and wages amounted to \$349,225, as compared with \$338,646 in their preceding return, which had reflected the affect of the Easter holidays. The per capita earnings were \$34.02 at May 1 and \$31.70 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$30.07 at the beginning of May, 1947. In the latter comparison, the general index of employment in this city at May 1 showed little change, but that of payrolls was higher by 13.3 p.c.

Three Rivers.- Industrial activity showed an upward movement in Three Rivers at May 1. The working forces of the 102 larger establishments^{1/} in the city from which data were received aggregated 10,604, as compared with 10,278 at the beginning of April. The salaries and wages they reported amounted to \$411,865, an average of \$38.84 per employee, as compared with a combined weekly payroll of \$391,121, and a per capita figure of \$38.05 in the preceding period of observation; the mean at May 1 of last year was \$33.31. There were gains in employment at the date under review as compared with Apr. 1 in manufacturing and transportation. Within the former division, there was improvement in pulp and paper mills. In the 12 months, the general index of employment in Three Rivers has advanced by 0.9 p.c., and there has been a gain of 17.4 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls.

Toronto.- Little change on the whole was indicated in Toronto at May 1. The personnel of the 2,726 larger industrial establishments^{1/} co-operating in the latest survey was given as 264,520, a figure insignificantly higher than that reported a month earlier. The trend in manufacturing was downward. There were losses in rubber, vegetable food, electrical apparatus and leather plants, while slight improvement was shown in animal food, beverage and iron and steel factories. The trend was generally though moderately favourable in the non-manufacturing industries. The most important gains were in transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade.

The weekly salaries and wages reported at May 1 aggregated \$10,752,001, as compared with \$10,494,700 in the preceding period of observation, in which had fallen the Easter holidays; the increase in the month amounted to 2.5 p.c. The per capita

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

weekly earnings advanced from \$39.69 at Apr. 1 to \$40.65 at the date under review; the figure at May 1, 1947, had been \$36.40. In the 12 months, the index number of employment has risen by 4.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.5 p.c.

Ottawa.- There was a slight reduction in recorded employment in Ottawa at May 1. The changes in the various groups were not marked; manufacturing and construction showed small general advances, while trade was quieter. Returns were furnished by 317 of the larger industrial employers^{1/} in the city with a staff of 24,684 men and women, as compared with 24,767 at the beginning of April. The amounts which they distributed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were given as \$842,824, as compared with \$825,842 in the week of Apr. 1, which had included the Easter holidays. The latest per capita figure was \$34.14, as compared with \$33.34 in the preceding period of observation, and \$31.23 at May 1, 1947. The most recent index of employment, at 183.5, was 3.4 p.c. above that indicated a year earlier, while the index of payrolls showed an advance of 13 p.c. in the same comparison.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton moderately increased. There was a small gain, on the whole, in manufacturing, mainly in clay, glass and stone plants. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants were also more active; the gain in construction was quite large. A combined working force of 64,217 persons was employed by the 445 leading firms^{1/} co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey, as compared with 63,624 at Apr. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, at \$2,784,963, were greater by 5.6 p.c. than those of \$2,637,245 which they had reported at the beginning of April, when the observance of the Easter holidays had been a factor. The average per employee rose from \$41.45 at that date, to \$43.37 at May 1, as compared with \$36.84 at May 1 of last year. In the period since then, there has been a rise of 5.3 p.c. in the index number of employment, and of 23.8 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Windsor.- The trend in Windsor continued downward. Reduced activity was noted in iron and steel plants. The changes in the remaining industries were slight. Information was received from 279 leading employers^{1/} with 37,303 workers, as compared with 37,969 in their last return. The weekly salaries and wages of the employees reported at the date under review amounted to \$1,794,308, exceeding by 0.9 p.c. their earnings of \$1,778,092 in the week of Apr. 1. As compared with May 1, 1947, there was little general change in the level of employment, but the latest index of weekly payrolls shows an increase of 11.1 p.c. The per capita earnings advanced from \$46.83 in the week of Apr. 1, when the observance of the Easter holidays had been a factor, to \$48.10 at the date under review, as compared with \$43.52 at the beginning of May last year.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Moderate seasonal expansion was indicated in Fort William and Port Arthur at the beginning of May; the employees of the 139 larger establishments^{1/} co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls aggregated 11,643, exceeding by 202 the number on their staffs at Apr. 1. The most noteworthy gain was in transportation. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was quieter than at Apr. 1. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms showed an increase, rising from \$465,059 in their preceding report, to \$488,643 at May 1, or by 5.1 p.c. The per capita weekly figure was \$41.97, as compared with \$40.65 at Apr. 1, and \$37.07 at May 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index of employment showed a gain of 4.1 p.c., and there was a rise of 18.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Curtailment in employment was noted in Kitchener and Waterloo at the first of May, when there were declines in manufacturing, notably in wood-using and rubber factories. Construction was rather more active. Data were compiled from 190 leading firms^{1/} whose working forces totalled 20,256, as compared with 20,652 at Apr. 1. The salaries and wages of these employees were stated at

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

\$777,192, as compared with \$776,258 a month earlier. The per capita figure at May 1 was \$38.37, as compared with \$37.59 at Apr. 1, and \$35.11 at the first of May of last spring. Since then, the index numbers of employment and weekly payrolls in these cities have advanced by 2.3 p.c. and 12.4 p.c., respectively.

London.- Industrial activity in London was at a rather higher level at May 1 than at Apr. 1, according to information furnished by 291 leading employers^{1/} with a staff of 25,559 persons, as compared with 25,482 a month earlier. There was a minor advance in manufacturing, and transportation also afforded slightly more employment. The weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms amounted to \$972,773, exceeding by 1.5 p.c. their disbursements of \$958,547 at Apr. 1. The average earnings per employee rose from \$37.62 in the preceding survey, to \$38.06 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.81 at May 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in London has mounted by 1.5 p.c., and that of salaries and wages, by 14.6 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Industrial employment in Winnipeg showed a slightly upward movement at May 1, when the 733 larger establishments^{1/} furnishing returns had a personnel of 65,337, a gain of 0.2 p.c. from the preceding month. There was a moderate recession in manufacturing, in which animal and vegetable food processing, lumber and textile plants were slacker. Trade was also quieter, but improvement was shown in construction. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms were higher, aggregating \$2,350,575, as compared with \$2,317,645 at Apr. 1. The average earnings per employee stood at \$35.98, as compared with \$35.54 a month earlier, and \$33.05 at May 1, 1947. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has risen by 10.2 p.c., and the index of employment, by 1.5 p.c.

Regina.- A slightly higher level of industrial activity was indicated in Regina at the beginning of May: statistics were compiled from 180 leading employers^{1/} in the major industrial divisions with a working force of 10,636 persons, as compared with 10,587 at Apr. 1. Construction and hotels and restaurants showed some improvement in employment. On the other hand, transportation, manufacturing and trade were slacker. There was an increase in the weekly salaries and wages paid by the firms from which data were received; these rose from \$368,364 in the preceding period of observation, to \$370,589 at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were \$34.84, as compared with \$34.79 at Apr. 1, and \$31.80 at May 1 of last year. In the latter comparison, the latest index of employment showed a gain of 4.5 p.c., while that of payrolls was higher by 11.6 p.c.

Saskatoon.- The situation in Saskatoon slightly improved, the employees of the 148 larger industrial establishments^{1/} furnishing data on employment and payrolls numbered 7,464 at May 1, as compared with 7,399 at the beginning of April. Manufacturing was quieter; construction and trade were brisker, while other industries showed little general change. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms were a little lower, standing at \$255,129 at the date under review, as compared with \$255,423 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita figure, at \$34.18, was less than the Apr. 1 average of \$34.52, but considerably exceeded that of \$31.60 at May 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Saskatoon has declined by 0.9 p.c., but the index of payrolls has advanced by 8.3 p.c.

Calgary.- The trend of employment in Calgary was favourable at the beginning of May. Manufacturing showed fairly general improvement, and construction was also busier. The 312 larger industrial firms^{1/} in the city whose returns were received had a combined staff of 21,167 men and women, as compared with 20,859 at the first of April; their weekly salaries and wages rose by two p.c., from \$780,193 at Apr. 1, to \$795,547 at the date under review. The average per employee was then \$37.58, as compared with \$37.40 at Apr. 1, 1948, and \$34.14 at May 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment in this city has risen by 3.4 p.c., and the index of

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

payrolls, by 13.2 p.c.

Edmonton.- A slightly downward tendency was indicated in Edmonton at May 1, when there were small losses in employment in manufacturing, transportation and retail trade. The 256 leading firms^{1/} co-operating in the latest survey had a working force of 19,308 persons, to whom they paid the sum of \$695,703 in weekly salaries and wages. At Apr. 1, they had employed 19,330 men and women, whose earnings had aggregated \$689,432, an average of \$35.67. The latest per capita figure was \$36.03, and that at May 1, 1947, \$32.95. Since then, the index numbers of employment and payrolls in Edmonton have risen by 6.9 p.c. and 14.3 p.c., respectively.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing operations in Vancouver were at a rather higher level at May 1, when moderate improvement was also noted in several other industrial groups. The advance in construction was most noteworthy. On the whole, there was an increase of 696 in the number of employees reported at the date under review, when the 1,014 larger industrial establishments^{1/} furnishing data had a personnel of 85,452. Their weekly salaries and wages totalled \$3,413,584, as compared with \$3,295,595 at Apr. 1. The per capita earnings were \$39.95, exceeding the mean of \$38.88 at Apr. 1, and that of \$36.38 at May 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index numbers of employment and aggregate weekly payrolls at the date under review showed increases of 4.6 p.c. and 14.6 p.c., respectively.

Victoria.- The trend of employment in Victoria was downward at the first of May; losses took place in manufacturing, and within that division, notably in iron and steel plants. Transportation and hotels and restaurants, on the other hand, afforded rather more employment. The changes in the remaining non-manufacturing industries were small. Returns were received from 215 of the leading employers^{1/} in the city with a working force of 13,039 men and women, as compared with 13,284 a month earlier. This decrease of 1.8 p.c. was accompanied by a gain in their weekly salaries and wages, which aggregated \$507,765. The total reported by these firms at Apr. 1 was \$490,611, a figure which had been affected by loss of working time during the Easter holidays. The average per employee was then \$36.93, rising to \$38.34 at May 1. The May 1, 1947, figure had stood at \$35.24. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has shown practically no general change, while that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 10.8 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 5 in the following pages show the number of employees reported at May 1, 1948, by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed by industry in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1947, as 100. In Tables 6 to 11 are given index numbers of employment, on the 1926 base, for the provinces and economic areas, the eight leading cities, and for the major industrial groups in the Dominion as a whole.

On page 6 appears a summary table showing the numbers of men and women employees reported by leading firms in the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions at May 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys. Table 12 gives industrial data, in considerable detail, for the Dominion as a whole.

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^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1948 and May 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948 \$	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls			May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947
			\$	\$	\$	May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947			
MANUFACTURING	1,056,858	43,067,645	40.75	39.60	36.27	120.1	120.2	116.5	188.5	183.3	162.7			
Animal products - edible	43,270	1,701,695	39.33	39.62	35.35	125.1	122.6	125.0	197.1	194.7	173.6			
Fur and products	4,095	154,329	37.69	37.47	34.50	131.8	128.8	126.6	185.7	180.4	166.0			
Leather and products	30,890	935,240	30.28	29.10	28.05	108.3	111.2	116.6	172.1	169.8	174.4			
Boots and shoes	19,423	563,216	29.00	27.80	27.03	106.7	109.4	112.1	174.2	171.1	172.4			
Lumber products	77,993	2,787,898	35.75	34.01	32.50	119.8	120.4	112.8	203.4	194.5	173.1			
Rough and dressed lumber	46,055	1,701,821	36.95	35.62	33.85	110.9	110.1	99.0	192.8	184.7	157.0			
Furniture	15,404	537,427	34.89	32.64	31.37	149.1	154.0	146.7	214.2	207.0	192.2			
Other lumber products	16,534	548,650	33.18	30.92	30.30	127.9	129.3	132.4	231.0	217.6	211.5			
Plant products - edible	54,817	1,891,293	34.50	33.95	30.73	123.6	123.9	127.1	189.9	187.4	172.4			
Pulp and paper products	112,652	5,138,686	45.62	44.78	39.65	140.1	138.9	133.2	214.6	209.0	178.1			
Pulp and paper	49,486	2,556,679	51.64	50.97	44.49	135.6	132.9	126.9	219.8	212.4	180.3			
Paper products	21,636	800,873	37.19	35.72	32.28	154.6	156.2	159.4	241.1	234.2	201.7			
Printing and publishing	41,630	1,781,134	42.78	42.31	37.96	138.1	137.6	129.1	198.1	195.1	168.1			
Rubber products	22,601	975,498	43.16	41.98	38.33	133.1	139.7	147.0	244.9	250.2	240.3			
Textile products	159,623	5,060,924	31.71	30.46	28.21	113.9	114.9	109.5	188.7	182.7	160.9			
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,987	2,029,629	33.83	32.73	29.22	113.2	113.8	105.1	202.7	197.0	162.0			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,597	742,518	32.86	31.76	28.40	92.0	92.4	88.3	157.2	152.8	130.5			
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,734	517,868	32.91	31.60	28.29	114.5	116.0	104.6	211.1	205.5	165.8			
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,334	587,121	35.94	35.08	30.83	147.8	146.8	133.7	286.6	277.9	222.2			
Hosiery and knit goods	26,495	759,692	28.67	26.30	25.47	122.0	123.4	114.8	193.0	179.0	161.9			
Garments and personal furnishings	56,620	1,705,201	30.12	29.38	27.83	116.8	117.2	113.6	183.3	179.4	164.8			
Other textile products	16,521	566,402	34.28	32.52	30.19	95.8	99.1	103.1	158.9	156.0	146.5			
Tobacco	9,529	339,809	35.66	32.69	28.21	107.1	112.8	112.9	212.8	205.4	177.3			
Beverages	18,306	801,796	43.80	44.29	39.18	159.3	156.0	147.4	235.0	232.7	194.0			
Chemicals and allied products	42,326	1,851,890	43.75	43.22	38.39	96.2	95.9	94.0	156.5	154.0	134.4			
Clay, glass and stone products	21,625	893,134	41.30	40.38	36.34	140.8	137.8	138.0	234.0	223.9	199.4			
Electric light and power	28,367	1,266,436	45.35	44.75	42.03	139.2	137.4	120.5	199.5	194.3	159.0			
Electrical apparatus	52,456	2,265,877	43.20	41.99	37.06	168.2	169.2	160.8	269.7	263.7	218.8			
Iron and steel products	295,554	13,428,466	45.43	43.84	40.96	110.4	110.5	106.8	164.7	159.1	144.0			
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,743	1,945,093	48.94	46.95	42.75	136.0	134.2	125.5	191.1	180.9	151.0			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,406	1,308,251	44.49	43.02	39.81	114.3	114.4	114.0	177.6	172.0	161.6			
Agricultural implements	18,774	903,869	48.14	44.54	39.71	206.9	202.6	171.6	376.7	341.3	264.3			
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,082	5,076,021	45.70	45.14	42.22	97.7	98.4	95.8	137.5	136.7	124.7			
Automobiles and parts	43,364	2,133,377	49.20	47.78	43.54	110.8	112.8	112.0	141.9	140.2	127.5			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,366	1,011,422	45.22	41.95	42.45	114.3	113.0	120.5	172.8	158.6	170.8			
Heating appliances	7,627	312,796	41.01	38.84	36.23	142.2	143.2	121.8	223.4	213.1	166.6			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,072	542,921	44.97	42.88	41.52	103.3	103.5	89.5	190.8	182.2	151.9			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,685	378,332	43.56	40.83	39.47	98.7	100.3	96.4	186.1	179.3	164.2			
Other iron and steel products	45,799	1,949,761	42.57	40.87	37.97	101.8	103.3	104.0	155.0	150.9	142.5			
Non-ferrous metal products	49,504	2,176,137	43.96	43.28	38.99	119.0	119.1	112.3	189.8	187.0	159.8			
Non-metallic mineral products	15,342	752,694	49.06	48.59	43.67	120.0	117.1	117.6	200.5	193.9	170.7			
Miscellaneous	17,888	625,943	34.99	33.76	31.19	134.7	133.9	143.6	218.5	209.6	197.6			
LOGGING	53,100	2,187,360	41.19	40.95	35.19	110.4	112.6	152.4	228.0	354.3	268.9			
MINING	81,016	3,989,932	49.25	48.24	43.54	97.3	95.3	78.7	150.0	143.9	107.6			
Coal	24,860	1,245,102	50.08	48.29	44.91	98.6	93.9	53.1	193.9	178.2	93.7			
Metallic ores	41,333	2,089,393	50.55	49.92	45.52	86.6	86.1	81.9	120.7	118.5	103.1			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	14,823	655,437	44.22	43.44	36.30	139.4	137.0	122.3	228.4	220.5	165.0			
COMMUNICATIONS	46,589	1,707,315	36.65	36.80	33.76	177.0	175.4	166.0	235.7	234.6	205.7			
Telegraphs	8,067	313,631	38.88	39.08	37.53	118.4	119.3	115.6	180.8	183.0	170.2			
Telephones	37,943	1,372,142	36.16	36.30	32.94	194.9	192.5	181.7	252.3	250.2	216.1			
TRANSPORTATION	178,768	8,079,889	45.20	46.26	43.55	139.9	134.1	136.3	193.2	189.6	181.2			
Street railways, cartage and storage	58,341	2,441,971	41.86	41.58	38.15	150.1	149.2	151.4	215.3	212.6	198.3			
Steam railways	91,261	4,513,162	49.45	51.04	49.59	133.2	132.0	130.0	181.9	186.0	178.0			
Shipping and stevedoring	29,166	1,124,756	38.56	39.31	34.95	133.4	105.2	120.7	198.5	159.5	161.7			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	183,621	6,957,133	37.89	36.92	34.63	101.2	94.1	95.8	166.6	150.9	144.2			
Building	88,805	3,655,334	41.16	39.08	37.48	133.9	127.9	123.4	191.4	173.6	160.1			
Highway	60,064	2,037,306	33.92	33.66	30.40	82.4	69.2	83.0	144.7	120.7	130.4			
Railway	34,752	1,264,493	36.39	36.40	35.46	80.3	81.9	74.1	147.2	150.0	132.4			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	66,530	1,704,561	25.62	25.66	23.37	142.3	138.2	134.7	220.9	214.8	194.6			
Hotels and restaurants	43,641	1,037,817	23.78	24.01	22.35	148.9	144.5	139.3	234.2	229.2	208.7			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	22,889	666,744	29.13	28.80	25.30	131.6	128.1	127.5	205.1	195.3	174.9			
TRADE	256,709	8,724,890	33.99	33.67	31.11	136.9	137.3	128.0	196.1	194.9	168.8			
Retail	182,343	5,741,948	31.49	31.21	28.89	134.8	135.7	125.8	195.3	194.9	167.8			
Wholesale	74,366	2,983,042	40.11	39.77	36.75	146.1	145.2	136.9	197.6	194.6	170.9			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,923,171	76,418,725	39.74	39.04	35.89	121.7	122.2	117.6	187.4	184.8	163.7			
FINANCE	84,047	3,252,081	38.69	38.56	37.42	137.6	137.1	131.8	183.4	182.2	170.8			
Banks and trust companies	47,161	1,565,035	33.18	33.21	32.86	145.3	144.9	138.5	184.6	184.2	174.2			
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,664	174,332	47.58	46.46	43.17	156.4	158.0	170.8	215.7	212.7	237.7			
Insurance	33,222	1,512,714	45.53	45.30	43.28	126.1	125.3	120.2	179.2	177.2	162.4			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,007,218	79,670,806	39.69	39.02	35.95	122.3	122.7	118.2	187.3	184.7	164.0			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1948 and May 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948 \$	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			May 1 1948	1948	May 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	47,524	1,787,511	37.61	36.66	34.46	110.3	110.6	107.2	179.5	174.6	159.1
Lumber products	4,982	140,431	28.19	26.83	27.08	96.0	96.6	94.8	150.9	144.5	143.7
Pulp and paper products	6,432	284,724	44.27	43.52	38.42	122.3	119.9	114.4	205.7	198.2	167.6
Iron and steel	17,597	763,070	43.36	41.81	40.04	106.9	107.2	106.3	169.5	163.9	155.8
Logging	3,090	96,166	31.12	29.21	35.62	51.6	73.7	108.5	105.6	141.5	253.9
Mining	15,478	715,274	46.21	44.65	38.74	85.3	85.0	20.3	172.5	164.0	34.4
Transportation	18,581	790,660	42.55	43.14	41.34	183.5	195.9	166.0	268.9	291.2	237.0
Construction	24,627	749,028	30.41	28.53	29.08	101.1	85.0	99.2	160.4	126.4	149.3
Trade	16,217	471,209	29.06	28.73	27.27	128.0	126.6	122.9	184.1	180.0	164.3
- Eight Leading Industries	131,652	4,772,287	36.25	35.31	33.25	110.6	109.0	99.5	183.4	177.5	151.0
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	342,607	13,170,642	38.44	37.31	34.45	117.6	117.7	115.1	189.0	183.4	165.7
Lumber products	16,374	522,435	31.91	29.76	28.94	103.7	102.6	102.6	213.0	196.3	189.3
Pulp and paper products	39,552	1,848,262	46.61	45.89	40.36	132.9	131.6	126.4	212.6	206.4	177.8
Textile products	86,592	2,701,616	31.20	29.77	27.98	117.7	118.6	112.5	195.8	188.2	167.2
Chemicals and allied products	16,784	723,274	43.09	42.78	38.42	81.0	81.5	81.6	128.9	128.3	115.7
Iron and steel	72,137	3,121,064	43.27	42.40	40.50	113.8	113.8	113.1	163.1	159.3	151.8
Logging	16,666	642,654	38.56	39.61	31.91	77.7	164.0	133.3	219.2	475.3	310.1
Mining	14,834	687,090	46.32	45.36	40.56	118.5	118.3	109.6	167.5	163.9	139.3
Communications	12,452	478,727	38.45	38.64	35.63	196.1	193.0	180.5	237.7	235.2	202.3
Transportation	46,513	2,039,655	43.85	46.62	43.46	134.7	120.8	128.3	185.0	176.5	173.7
Construction	44,111	1,674,002	37.95	36.62	33.94	83.4	79.3	83.6	144.5	132.7	129.7
Services ^{1/}	18,039	465,420	25.80	25.73	23.41	152.6	146.3	141.2	227.2	217.1	199.6
Trade	60,096	2,065,384	34.37	33.72	30.89	136.2	137.4	127.0	194.8	192.7	163.6
- Eight Leading Industries	555,318	21,223,574	38.22	37.59	34.61	116.7	119.1	115.8	186.2	186.9	166.6
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	519,959	22,053,738	42.41	41.15	37.36	119.3	119.6	115.4	185.5	180.4	158.0
Lumber products	25,047	855,584	34.16	32.26	30.58	115.9	115.4	114.9	186.7	175.6	164.3
Plant products	28,962	989,029	34.15	33.77	30.55	125.3	126.5	130.7	183.9	183.5	171.4
Pulp and paper products	51,329	2,323,973	45.28	44.42	39.43	148.4	147.7	140.6	221.6	216.4	182.6
Textile products	61,492	2,029,114	33.00	31.94	29.18	107.9	108.8	104.3	178.5	174.3	150.3
Chemicals and allied products	20,737	923,803	44.55	43.34	38.37	105.3	104.1	100.8	172.9	168.2	144.0
Electrical apparatus	36,914	1,600,846	43.37	41.83	37.27	169.3	169.9	158.8	265.2	256.7	213.0
Iron and steel	169,212	7,944,686	46.95	44.99	41.37	106.9	107.1	101.4	161.3	154.9	135.1
Non-ferrous metal products	29,100	1,266,869	43.54	43.03	38.75	120.2	121.2	115.9	198.3	197.8	171.4
Logging	16,827	638,215	37.33	41.95	31.17	165.9	257.3	207.0	349.0	598.9	357.3
Mining	24,440	1,211,656	49.58	49.28	43.86	78.3	78.7	77.3	110.8	109.8	96.3
Communications	19,058	701,321	36.80	37.10	33.71	190.4	188.0	182.0	253.1	251.9	222.5
Transportation	54,037	2,473,798	45.78	46.86	43.44	142.4	133.2	138.3	188.8	180.8	174.5
Construction	65,367	2,614,583	40.00	38.87	36.30	112.6	106.6	100.7	176.8	161.3	143.6
Services ^{1/}	26,272	665,164	25.32	25.46	22.82	132.3	129.2	124.9	214.4	210.4	182.5
Trade	102,125	3,487,010	34.14	34.19	31.62	133.0	133.0	122.5	189.8	190.0	162.9
- Eight Leading Industries	828,085	33,845,485	40.37	40.15	36.55	122.2	122.6	117.4	184.2	181.6	158.3
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	68,776	2,668,912	38.31	38.62	35.38	127.4	128.8	125.3	190.7	191.2	171.0
Animal products - edible	10,673	426,861	39.99	40.50	35.77	122.7	126.6	129.7	187.3	195.6	177.4
Lumber products	4,233	141,203	33.36	32.59	30.05	113.9	129.5	119.6	183.4	203.7	163.8
Plant products - edible	6,167	227,022	36.81	36.30	32.36	135.8	136.3	149.3	202.6	203.6	191.9
Textile products	5,145	144,342	28.05	27.60	25.49	122.1	123.6	122.3	196.4	195.6	178.3
Iron and steel	22,180	919,639	41.46	41.04	39.16	120.1	120.0	113.0	180.9	178.7	160.8
Mining	16,501	882,730	53.50	52.19	46.53	148.8	149.3	135.5	226.5	221.6	179.7
Communications	6,257	224,015	35.80	35.18	33.10	147.5	146.5	135.8	204.7	199.8	173.9
Transportation	40,071	1,858,109	46.37	46.78	44.66	128.5	128.0	129.0	175.0	175.7	169.4
Construction	29,145	1,081,929	37.12	36.61	34.98	88.3	81.3	83.2	146.4	132.9	130.3
Services ^{1/}	10,450	263,294	25.20	25.44	23.64	139.1	134.6	133.9	206.4	201.7	192.2
Trade	49,130	1,684,288	34.28	33.88	31.30	137.5	138.9	134.1	194.7	194.4	173.8
- Eight Leading Industries	221,231	8,692,326	39.29	38.98	36.27	124.4	124.4	121.4	184.6	183.2	166.3
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	77,972	3,386,842	43.44	42.02	38.99	138.0	137.0	130.5	212.4	204.0	179.7
Animal products - edible	5,611	226,539	40.37	40.43	34.74	117.7	106.4	123.0	184.5	167.0	166.6
Lumber products	27,357	1,128,245	41.24	39.69	38.85	145.5	145.8	123.1	226.8	218.7	179.9
Plant products - edible	3,908	141,291	36.15	36.82	29.31	114.3	111.1	137.0	206.5	203.5	178.7
Pulp and paper products	9,593	453,009	47.23	46.42	41.38	147.0	145.6	132.5	211.3	205.7	174.2
Iron and steel	14,428	680,007	47.13	44.23	42.24	120.6	122.5	130.9	189.5	180.6	166.5
Non-ferrous metal products	4,053	196,025	48.37	47.42	42.93	123.3	121.8	113.3	169.0	163.7	136.9
Logging	15,616	781,276	50.03	47.58	47.24	165.2	165.4	165.7	208.6	196.7	198.2
Mining	9,763	493,182	50.52	49.03	44.40	97.0	83.3	88.8	140.1	116.6	112.3
Transportation	19,566	917,667	46.90	46.08	43.27	146.3	145.2	152.1	221.9	216.5	213.5
Construction	20,371	837,591	41.12	41.40	37.48	155.7	147.6	150.2	250.3	239.8	219.8
Services ^{1/}	8,979	254,067	28.30	27.37	25.84	174.2	172.0	168.8	264.5	257.2	237.3
Trade	29,141	1,016,999	34.90	34.10	31.74	156.5	156.3	142.9	236.3	230.4	199.8
- Eight Leading Industries	186,885	7,885,053	42.19	41.04	38.50	144.7	141.4	138.0	214.2	203.7	166.5

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1948 and May 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948 \$	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls					
						May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	871	28,096	32.26	31.92	29.81	156.3	157.4	115.8	250.3	249.4	176.7			
Trade	657	14,176	21.58	21.52	21.96	114.5	112.2	137.7	141.0	137.8	166.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,022	96,403	31.90	28.69	30.30	133.5	152.8	119.5	195.4	201.3	165.9			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	25,709	977,115	38.01	37.11	34.88	106.5	107.5	102.7	167.5	165.1	148.2			
Animal products - edible	2,554	91,177	35.70	40.60	32.49	109.0	102.8	99.3	200.3	214.7	159.6			
Iron and steel	11,792	525,962	44.60	42.61	39.93	96.3	97.7	94.9	161.0	156.2	141.7			
Mining	14,368	676,033	47.05	45.70	39.34	85.8	84.5	19.3	175.1	167.5	32.8			
Coal	13,515	642,642	47.55	46.51	41.20	85.2	83.8	15.5	175.3	168.6	27.7			
Transportation	8,042	324,039	40.29	38.95	40.40	146.3	168.9	130.0	215.2	239.7	191.8			
Steam railway operation	3,730	172,874	46.35	47.58	44.89	111.1	111.1	102.4	175.8	180.5	157.0			
Shipping and stevedoring	3,360	113,344	33.73	31.35	36.29	225.8	309.6	178.2	321.5	409.7	273.1			
Construction	12,755	370,323	29.03	26.12	27.83	75.4	65.4	80.9	122.5	95.7	126.1			
Building	2,832	87,322	30.33	29.45	31.94	56.3	58.6	66.4	79.7	79.1	97.0			
Highway	8,776	243,357	27.73	23.25	25.69	85.7	60.4	88.8	151.4	95.6	145.2			
Retail trade	5,853	155,275	26.53	26.14	25.06	126.7	126.8	119.4	183.8	181.2	160.6			
Wholesale trade	2,784	100,139	35.97	35.32	33.96	144.1	139.5	135.0	187.7	178.4	165.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	73,236	2,699,103	36.85	35.75	32.66	101.9	101.7	84.5	166.5	161.0	122.0			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	20,944	782,300	37.35	36.29	34.12	113.7	111.8	111.5	195.1	186.3	174.3			
Lumber products	2,991	87,388	29.22	27.96	27.53	85.2	83.3	88.3	151.0	141.1	146.7			
Pulp and paper products	4,172	200,625	48.09	47.46	41.22	123.2	117.3	108.7	213.4	200.5	164.0			
Iron and steel	5,559	228,184	41.05	40.27	40.65	126.0	123.1	128.5	189.6	181.8	191.7			
Logging	2,580	84,935	32.92	31.07	36.95	51.8	72.3	119.0	104.5	137.6	269.4			
Transportation	9,952	438,847	44.10	46.82	42.78	222.0	223.3	204.0	334.7	357.3	293.7			
Steam railway operation	5,475	261,841	47.82	50.35	49.23	184.2	192.3	193.2	253.1	278.0	273.2			
Construction	11,328	360,597	31.83	32.45	30.57	139.5	106.0	122.7	236.1	182.8	200.4			
Highway	6,735	200,333	29.75	29.07	30.35	159.8	98.9	137.2	328.3	198.6	287.7			
Railway	2,057	70,674	34.36	35.25	33.64	77.6	84.2	70.8	148.5	165.4	132.7			
Retail trade	4,680	126,781	27.09	26.94	24.56	126.4	126.6	119.6	194.1	193.3	165.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	55,394	1,976,781	35.69	35.86	34.03	123.7	118.8	122.8	212.2	204.9	200.4			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	38,873	1,495,815	38.48	38.03	35.26	123.1	123.5	122.2	183.8	182.2	167.1			
Animal products - edible	4,003	168,601	42.12	42.04	37.51	107.5	109.1	117.7	174.7	177.0	169.2			
Plant products - edible	2,807	101,251	36.07	35.30	31.38	133.0	138.9	142.9	190.9	195.1	179.1			
Pulp and paper products	3,759	153,024	40.71	40.58	37.19	132.7	131.0	121.5	188.9	185.8	166.4			
Textiles	4,261	116,387	27.31	26.96	25.45	122.6	124.3	121.5	189.8	189.9	175.3			
Iron and steel	14,891	618,803	41.56	41.11	38.99	120.1	119.9	114.1	181.9	179.7	162.3			
Transportation	19,097	871,730	45.65	45.73	45.05	133.5	134.0	130.2	180.3	181.4	174.6			
Street railway	7,915	321,654	40.64	40.09	38.20	154.6	154.5	153.0	217.6	214.5	205.4			
Steam railway operation	11,132	548,187	49.24	49.74	49.98	119.9	121.0	116.5	163.9	166.9	161.6			
Construction	10,406	374,441	35.98	36.08	34.67	84.5	72.0	73.2	128.0	109.3	107.4			
Building	3,647	140,833	38.62	35.71	36.03	76.1	64.7	65.3	96.2	75.7	76.9			
Railway	4,209	153,403	36.45	36.91	35.11	75.6	73.6	72.8	139.5	137.6	129.5			
Services ^{1/}	4,362	105,168	24.11	24.32	22.88	153.7	151.7	146.7	216.3	215.2	201.4			
Retail trade	15,178	498,676	32.86	32.38	30.11	140.8	144.9	139.5	197.7	200.7	180.3			
Wholesale trade	6,904	266,424	38.59	38.12	35.22	126.5	128.4	130.0	175.3	175.8	161.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	101,105	3,900,442	38.58	38.30	36.08	122.1	121.2	119.4	177.6	174.9	162.4			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	9,750	379,372	38.91	38.86	35.20	126.0	130.3	130.0	180.7	186.6	166.0			
Animal products - edible	2,822	104,382	36.99	37.36	32.26	138.2	146.7	152.8	202.1	216.7	194.2			
Street railways	4,180	143,598	34.35	34.85	31.72	98.7	99.0	111.1	133.5	135.9	138.7			
Steam railway operation	4,819	277,582	57.60	57.93	55.64	126.3	126.1	123.9	166.7	167.5	158.1			
Construction	7,778	292,052	37.55	36.71	34.06	83.1	81.1	81.2	149.9	142.9	133.0			
Highway	2,151	79,457	36.94	36.02	33.26	68.0	65.3	66.8	123.8	116.0	109.7			
Railway	3,596	139,513	38.80	37.16	35.34	79.9	81.5	73.5	142.6	139.3	119.4			
Retail trade	6,841	217,565	31.80	31.45	28.75	130.8	131.2	124.5	199.5	197.9	173.2			
Wholesale trade	4,237	157,030	37.06	37.42	34.18	122.8	118.9	120.0	181.8	177.7	165.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	42,055	1,604,229	38.15	38.03	35.18	115.6	116.8	115.5	170.2	171.5	166.7			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	20,153	793,725	39.38	39.28	35.72	137.2	139.0	131.3	211.2	213.4	182.2			
Animal products - edible	3,848	153,878	39.99	41.29	36.57	154.7	138.5	133.7	192.9	204.6	176.5			
Plant products - edible	2,300	85,930	37.36	37.40	32.46	134.6	131.3	150.1	209.5	204.6	196.0			
Iron and steel	5,089	210,186	41.30	40.73	39.52	140.9	139.5	126.2	204.5	199.6	174.1			
Mining	12,384	665,366	53.73	52.16	46.27	166.9	167.1	149.4	242.3	235.6	188.8			
Coal	7,823	431,050	55.10	52.25	46.88	146.6	148.2	148.5	243.3	233.3	209.6			
Transportation	11,975	565,199	47.20	48.20	44.79	134.1	130.9	135.8	185.6	185.1	178.3			
Street railways	4,163	169,095	40.62	40.49	38.36	122.2	126.3	130.2	163.9	168.9	164.1			
Steam railway operation	7,575	387,429	51.15	53.05	49.14	138.0	132.0	133.8	198.0	196.3	184.3			
Construction	10,961	415,436	37.90	37.00	35.88	95.6	90.4	94.3	165.2	152.7	154.4			
Highway	4,218	154,138	36.54	35.58	35.79	85.3	80.4	93.3	137.4	126.1	147.3			
Railway	3,279	124,424	37.95	38.21	36.20	75.4	73.2	67.9	148.6	145.2	127.6			
Services ^{1/}	3,942	107,082	27.16	27.06	24.28	127.5	122.6	126.1	187.3	179.4	172.2			
Retail trade	10,734	346,057	32.24	31.74	29.04	141.4	141.4	132.2	213.0	211.0	182.1			
Wholesale trade	5,236	198,536	37.92	37.52	34.96	137.3	137.3	134.7	193.0	191.0	170.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	78,071	3,187,655	40.83	40.38	37.14	132.9	133.7	127.5	202.9	201.7	177.6			

*See explanatory statement on page I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1948 and May 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No of Employees Reported at May 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
			May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	183,625	7,267,194	39.58	38.49	35.62	120.4	121.0	120.2	185.1	181.0	166.2
Plant products - edible	10,270	364,010	35.44	33.88	31.90	116.3	115.2	110.6	194.5	184.3	166.8
Pulp and paper products	12,619	541,796	42.93	41.78	37.68	150.4	152.3	138.2	224.1	220.8	190.1
Textiles	38,603	1,238,381	32.08	30.80	29.22	113.9	114.7	111.1	183.0	176.9	163.0
Tobacco	5,782	218,458	37.78	33.79	29.28	98.4	101.3	103.4	215.5	198.4	175.5
Iron and steel	46,712	2,082,590	44.58	43.33	41.09	103.8	104.8	106.6	146.7	145.7	139.0
Communications	6,496	285,928	44.02	44.39	39.96	204.0	201.7	193.1	241.9	241.2	207.3
Transportation	16,379	645,361	39.40	42.02	38.56	128.6	101.2	123.4	183.4	154.0	170.1
Construction	19,344	772,029	39.91	38.30	36.51	160.3	156.3	150.6	235.4	220.2	204.0
Services ^{1/}	13,591	366,694	26.98	26.78	24.19	156.5	148.3	149.5	230.4	216.8	208.9
Trade	46,840	1,641,060	35.04	34.53	31.71	139.2	140.4	130.5	191.8	190.5	163.5
- Eight Leading Industries	286,527	10,993,713	38.37	37.60	34.85	127.9	126.4	125.3	191.4	185.3	170.0
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	16,844	591,577	35.12	33.85	31.75	103.3	103.4	92.5	168.0	162.0	135.6
Iron and steel	4,317	186,684	43.24	39.28	41.75	168.2	173.9	113.5	249.4	234.3	162.6
Transportation	1,832	65,177	35.58	35.81	31.92	172.2	149.9	161.6	208.8	183.0	181.2
Construction	3,366	120,502	35.80	32.48	31.84	134.9	127.0	94.6	251.9	215.1	168.8
Services ^{1/}	1,747	39,135	22.40	22.85	21.56	155.9	148.1	139.2	254.0	246.0	219.2
Trade	5,010	144,002	28.74	27.97	26.35	141.0	145.8	132.7	199.5	200.8	172.8
- Eight Leading Industries	29,468	984,213	33.40	32.15	30.19	117.7	116.4	104.1	186.5	177.4	149.6
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	168,331	7,109,273	42.23	40.84	37.30	120.7	121.6	117.6	189.7	184.8	162.5
Plant products - edible	12,430	429,432	34.55	33.44	29.84	114.4	118.7	123.1	166.5	167.3	153.2
Pulp and paper products	21,707	958,364	44.15	43.39	38.54	141.3	141.6	133.8	208.1	205.1	173.0
Textiles	21,012	733,656	34.92	34.47	31.62	106.1	106.8	104.6	175.2	174.2	155.8
Chemicals and allied products	10,393	447,131	43.02	42.58	37.18	135.5	134.5	135.2	225.9	221.9	196.6
Electrical apparatus	16,281	701,500	43.09	41.84	37.62	174.3	176.5	170.4	276.4	271.6	234.0
Iron and steel	35,349	1,622,806	45.91	43.08	40.58	101.8	101.5	93.4	161.1	150.6	130.9
Communications	5,599	245,080	43.77	43.44	39.72	188.6	187.2	185.6	239.7	236.0	214.0
Transportation	12,099	519,020	42.90	42.17	38.48	157.4	153.7	156.5	223.4	214.5	199.6
Construction	12,879	594,201	46.14	42.78	42.05	146.1	142.4	132.9	209.3	187.9	173.3
Services ^{1/}	13,659	369,609	27.06	27.31	24.13	126.6	124.4	117.5	211.1	209.2	176.5
Trade	51,922	1,913,095	36.85	37.39	34.07	138.0	137.2	128.0	192.2	193.8	166.9
- Eight Leading Industries	264,520	10,752,001	40.65	39.69	36.40	128.0	128.0	123.0	194.2	189.5	166.7
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	10,175	396,369	38.96	37.78	34.89	103.2	102.5	97.5	161.0	155.1	137.2
Pulp and paper products	3,561	149,377	41.95	40.90	37.01	127.1	126.1	119.8	186.3	180.3	155.0
Iron and steel	2,004	82,729	41.28	38.03	37.93	61.2	61.6	54.6	113.4	105.3	93.1
Construction	3,212	113,005	35.18	35.12	32.02	133.9	123.9	123.4	189.2	184.5	168.2
Services	2,651	61,945	23.37	23.23	21.35	140.7	140.6	139.7	237.1	235.5	218.7
Trade	6,280	178,077	28.36	27.87	26.92	134.3	138.7	131.8	187.1	189.9	170.4
- Eight Leading Industries	24,684	842,824	34.14	33.34	31.23	121.8	122.2	117.9	180.3	176.6	159.6
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	51,050	2,320,065	45.45	43.15	37.94	115.5	115.4	109.7	186.1	176.5	148.2
Textiles	7,385	236,294	32.00	30.34	27.37	106.4	107.8	97.9	170.3	163.6	133.9
Electrical apparatus	7,211	330,176	45.79	44.24	37.86	136.1	137.3	132.7	237.5	231.5	191.4
Iron and steel	22,992	1,184,727	51.53	48.27	42.28	104.6	104.2	98.3	170.0	158.7	131.2
Construction	3,096	130,580	42.18	38.96	37.69	117.7	105.0	113.3	183.7	151.3	155.9
Trade	6,096	202,325	33.19	33.09	31.27	125.5	125.4	116.4	182.1	181.3	156.2
- Eight Leading Industries	64,217	2,784,963	43.37	41.45	36.84	118.7	117.4	112.7	187.4	177.5	151.4
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	30,993	1,562,798	50.42	48.98	44.97	111.0	113.2	111.3	142.2	140.9	127.7
Iron and steel	25,131	1,302,150	51.81	49.99	46.06	106.3	109.6	106.1	134.8	133.4	120.4
Construction	972	40,831	42.01	41.70	41.76	143.0	143.9	160.6	203.4	203.2	228.7
Trade	2,748	88,866	32.34	31.18	30.70	139.8	143.7	121.7	165.6	164.0	142.7
- Eight Leading Industries	37,303	1,794,308	48.10	46.83	43.52	114.4	116.5	114.7	147.7	146.4	132.9
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	32,423	1,223,961	37.75	37.19	34.36	122.5	123.0	122.8	182.9	180.9	166.7
Animal products - edible	3,781	160,976	42.57	42.32	37.71	105.9	107.9	116.3	172.8	174.9	167.8
Plant products - edible	2,657	97,110	36.55	35.79	31.55	128.1	133.6	140.8	189.4	193.5	178.7
Textiles	4,110	113,280	27.56	27.22	25.68	120.4	122.0	119.2	187.6	187.8	173.2
Iron and steel	11,231	462,245	41.16	40.52	38.13	118.2	117.7	112.9	179.5	176.1	159.1
Communications	1,095	39,630	36.19	34.71	29.12	152.4	148.2	156.0	174.7	163.0	144.2
Transportation	4,537	177,178	39.05	38.48	37.39	155.6	155.3	144.6	202.0	198.6	184.1
Construction	3,377	123,244	36.50	36.89	36.23	72.5	59.5	62.0	88.9	73.7	74.9
Services ^{1/}	4,136	98,785	23.88	24.11	22.66	158.1	155.9	150.4	218.6	217.6	203.3
Trade	19,702	685,419	34.79	34.39	31.84	138.4	141.6	137.7	193.3	195.9	176.7
- Eight Leading Industries	65,337	2,350,575	35.98	35.54	33.05	126.4	126.2	124.5	178.2	175.6	161.7
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	35,169	1,512,348	43.00	41.55	38.95	142.3	141.9	135.7	218.3	210.3	186.4
Lumber products	9,689	411,034	42.42	40.40	40.16	156.6	156.6	131.0	233.9	222.9	184.7
Iron and steel	9,619	450,653	46.85	44.88	42.49	115.8	115.1	119.6	180.8	172.2	173.7
Communications	4,134	147,406	35.66	36.14	31.29	176.4	175.9	156.3	231.6	234.1	199.3
Transportation	9,523	414,210	43.50	42.31	39.77	170.3	169.5	191.0	237.3	229.8	244.7
Construction	8,891	391,262	44.01	42.83	39.58	264.0	250.6	245.2	401.0	370.4	356.1
Services ^{1/}	6,266	180,452	28.80	28.00	26.24	182.3	181.8	174.2	269.5	261.2	240.6
Trade	21,415	766,034	35.77	35.15	32.65	154.7	154.3	140.7	237.6	232.8	200.6
- Eight Leading Industries	85,452	3,413,584	39.95	38.88	36.38	160.3	158.9	153.1	240.7	232.4	210.0

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Apr. 1, 1948 and May 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at May 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at May 1, 1948 \$	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
				Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls		
				May 1 1948 \$	Apr. 1 1948 \$	May 1 1947 \$	May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,512	297,021	39.54	38.00	36.71	102.3	103.2	106.9	177.2	171.6	172.6
	Plant products - edible	1,145	27,868	24.34	24.09	25.27	85.9	85.3	77.5	125.3	123.1	118.9
	Iron and steel	3,108	146,229	47.05	44.08	40.59	99.5	102.2	115.8	186.7	179.7	187.4
	Transportation	3,165	105,651	33.38	31.27	36.15	261.7	354.2	204.7	348.6	442.0	295.4
	Construction	2,427	75,949	31.29	30.04	33.60	98.7	102.4	97.7	109.8	109.3	116.9
	Services ^{1/}	1,077	23,221	21.56	22.27	21.44	97.3	90.8	93.6	138.8	133.7	132.8
	Trade	5,228	156,811	29.99	29.61	28.46	132.9	133.1	125.3	185.0	183.0	164.2
- Nine Leading Industries		21,677	736,062	33.96	32.84	33.40	120.2	127.3	115.9	180.0	184.5	170.8
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	5,248	192,923	36.76	35.22	35.88	105.0	102.7	116.1	176.3	165.2	190.0
	Iron and steel	1,034	43,825	42.38	39.98	46.78	77.7	70.3	104.2	120.4	102.7	178.2
	Trade	3,055	86,731	28.39	28.33	27.42	108.3	105.9	107.3	156.7	152.9	149.2
	- Nine Leading Industries	15,301	527,802	34.49	34.85	31.50	140.4	135.0	134.0	226.5	219.9	194.5
SHERBROOKE	Manufacturing	7,675	267,728	34.88	31.84	30.52	106.8	112.7	110.7	178.4	171.9	161.9
	Textiles	4,111	134,073	32.61	29.12	27.14	96.7	108.1	100.5	171.4	171.1	148.3
	Iron and steel	2,153	87,480	40.63	38.32	38.06	107.9	107.4	112.0	167.9	157.5	163.3
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,264	349,225	34.02	31.70	30.07	113.7	118.3	113.5	185.9	180.3	164.1
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,231	339,222	41.21	40.31	35.00	129.8	127.8	125.5	193.7	186.7	159.7
	Pulp and paper products	3,668	191,907	52.32	51.88	44.55	128.0	122.3	125.5	206.8	196.0	172.6
	Textiles	1,050	46,131	43.93	43.00	21.82	96.7	96.1	98.7	134.4	140.3	124.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,604	411,865	38.84	38.05	33.31	128.0	124.1	126.9	191.9	182.2	163.5
KITCHENER WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,410	630,833	38.44	37.86	35.20	133.1	136.6	132.9	224.6	227.0	205.2
	Animal products - edible	1,355	54,095	39.92	41.68	38.76	125.7	122.6	118.1	204.8	208.6	186.8
	Leather products	1,758	67,166	38.21	38.18	36.63	105.8	108.8	100.6	179.8	184.8	164.0
	Lumber products	1,818	71,014	39.06	35.25	33.88	144.1	152.7	141.6	243.3	232.8	207.5
	Rubber products	5,314	214,793	40.42	40.92	37.48	160.0	166.0	165.9	270.5	284.1	260.1
	Textiles	1,703	52,767	30.98	30.64	28.56	98.5	100.3	97.7	176.2	177.4	159.9
	Iron and steel	1,247	50,104	40.18	37.53	37.61	120.7	125.1	133.8	196.5	190.3	203.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	20,256	777,192	38.37	37.59	35.11	132.7	135.3	129.8	225.0	224.7	200.2
	Manufacturing	15,633	602,037	38.51	38.11	34.19	136.6	136.3	135.7	211.7	209.0	184.9
LONDON	Plant products - edible	2,344	73,372	31.30	30.91	29.47	151.4	149.0	144.6	212.8	206.8	194.4
	Pulp and paper products	2,205	90,126	40.87	40.17	33.76	140.5	143.9	150.5	213.5	215.0	190.4
	Textiles	1,353	42,137	31.14	28.98	25.15	83.1	84.9	85.3	151.0	143.6	113.4
	Iron and steel	4,058	171,411	42.24	41.95	37.94	141.5	141.9	144.8	216.3	215.3	197.9
	Trade	3,776	130,116	34.46	34.20	30.65	145.9	146.2	144.8	189.9	189.0	170.5
	- Nine Leading Industries	25,559	972,773	38.06	37.62	33.81	142.3	142.0	140.2	212.8	209.8	185.7
	Manufacturing	5,880	277,684	47.23	44.12	41.75	64.6	66.4	63.6	113.9	109.5	99.9
FT. WILLIAM PT. ARTHUR	Pulp and paper products	2,259	119,801	53.03	51.98	44.88	143.9	147.0	139.5	207.3	207.6	170.0
	Iron and steel	2,057	93,005	45.21	39.66	41.59	30.4	30.2	31.5	56.1	48.8	53.3
	Transportation	1,920	79,693	41.51	43.13	33.29	130.2	101.5	133.9	128.0	103.6	106.7
	Trade	1,816	59,403	32.71	31.72	29.49	121.9	125.7	116.4	190.9	190.8	162.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,643	488,643	41.97	40.65	37.07	80.3	78.9	77.1	126.6	120.5	107.2
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,256	88,534	39.24	39.08	35.09	99.4	100.9	103.6	136.7	138.1	122.7
	Animal products - edible	520	20,548	39.52	39.62	34.07	132.4	130.4	130.4	184.7	182.4	156.8
	Trade	4,953	166,331	33.70	33.42	30.43	141.6	142.1	133.4	210.9	210.0	179.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,636	370,589	34.84	34.79	31.80	125.9	125.3	120.5	185.1	184.0	165.9
SASKATON	Manufacturing	2,075	78,076	37.63	37.66	34.06	173.7	181.0	182.7	250.3	261.0	225.6
	Animal products - edible	752	27,498	36.57	37.45	32.69	207.2	204.7	231.4	287.1	324.2	286.7
	Trade	2,780	92,181	33.16	32.98	30.35	126.7	124.6	122.7	190.1	186.0	172.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	7,464	255,129	34.18	34.52	31.60	142.9	141.7	144.2	222.4	222.7	205.3
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,753	313,492	40.43	40.61	36.68	137.1	134.9	128.0	203.2	200.9	174.7
	Animal products - edible	1,211	47,969	39.61	40.35	34.78	135.5	140.6	135.0	188.4	199.0	167.3
	Plant products - edible	971	37,676	38.80	38.90	32.39	133.8	133.0	146.1	220.8	219.9	194.4
	Iron and steel	2,557	105,934	41.43	41.10	39.52	136.3	133.6	118.0	191.6	186.3	159.0
	Construction	1,596	59,999	37.59	36.70	33.76	87.0	82.5	95.6	158.3	146.7	156.3
	Trade	7,008	245,105	34.98	34.55	31.79	130.0	129.8	127.7	186.9	184.3	166.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	21,167	795,547	37.58	37.40	34.14	130.8	128.9	126.5	193.7	190.0	171.1
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,047	273,642	38.83	38.96	35.77	131.7	132.0	125.7	205.4	206.7	180.0
	Animal products - edible	2,375	97,004	40.84	42.55	38.28	123.2	127.7	124.1	192.2	207.5	181.3
	Iron and steel	1,705	69,163	40.56	39.50	39.39	139.4	137.3	122.0	219.3	210.3	186.3
	Construction	2,001	79,092	39.53	37.55	36.22	170.5	170.9	164.8	239.4	228.0	212.4
	Trade	6,392	210,707	32.96	32.50	29.78	168.6	169.4	159.1	236.9	234.7	201.7
	- Nine Leading Industries	19,308	695,703	36.03	35.87	32.95	148.1	148.3	138.5	214.5	212.5	187.6
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,769	263,374	45.65	41.34	39.97	150.7	160.4	162.8	237.8	229.1	225.5
	Lumber products	1,294	54,963	42.48	41.24	40.94	122.2	127.4	112.4	194.5	196.9	172.4
	Iron and steel	2,293	117,956	51.44	41.46	41.27	172.6	201.6	228.4	288.5	271.7	306.4
	Transportation	1,204	49,961	41.50	43.16	38.21	193.7	182.5	167.5	250.5	245.4	199.4
	Trade	3,272	100,344	30.67	29.28	27.48	151.0	150.6	138.2	218.0	207.7	179.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,039	507,765	38.94	36.93	35.24	149.4	152.2	149.2	232.3	224.4	209.7

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

^{1/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
May	1, 1932	87.5	87.8	-	-	-	86.0	89.5	87.6	-	-	-	82.7
May	1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May	1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May	1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.6
May	1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May	1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
May	1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
May	1, 1939	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
May	1, 1940	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
May	1, 1941	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.5	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
May	1, 1942	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8
May	1, 1943	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
May	1, 1944	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
Jan.	1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb.	1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar.	1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr.	1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May	1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June	1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July	1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug.	1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept.	1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct.	1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov.	1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec.	1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan.	1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb.	1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar.	1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr.	1	168.9	168.8	127.5	175.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May	1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June	1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July	1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug.	1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept.	1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct.	1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov.	1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec.	1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan.	1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb.	1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar.	1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr.	1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May	1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June	1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July	1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug.	1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept.	1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct.	1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov.	1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec.	1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb.	1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar.	1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr.	1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May	1	185.8	168.6	143.0	171.1	166.9	183.6	197.1	159.6	152.2	147.3	178.8	195.2

Relative Weight of Employment of Provinces and Economic Areas as at May 1, 1948.

100.0 6.8 .1 3.8 2.9 28.9 43.1 11.5 5.3 2.2 4.0 9.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
May 1, 1938	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
May 1, 1939	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
May 1, 1940	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
May 1, 1941	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
May 1, 1942	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
May 1, 1943	185.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
May 1, 1944	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	147.3	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.5	192.9	196.2	183.5	192.2	263.1	154.5	227.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1948.

14.9 1.5 13.8 1.3 3.3 1.9 3.4 4.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	*Services	Trade
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
May 1, 1939	106.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
May 1, 1940	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	68.4	138.2	138.3
May 1, 1941	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	94.6	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
May 1, 1942	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
May 1, 1943	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
May 1, 1944	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.2	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.6	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.9	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.5	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	185.8	201.7	174.8	172.4	172.0	138.2	140.6	245.0	214.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1948.

100.0	55.0	2.8	4.2	2.4	9.3	9.5	3.5	13.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1948	Apr.1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	55.0	201.7	202.0	195.8	186.2	210.6	223.2	222.9
Animal products - edible	2.2	216.3	212.0	216.1	216.5	207.9	215.0	177.3
Fur and products	.2	162.9	159.2	156.5	161.3	140.5	127.8	128.0
Leather and products	1.6	148.4	152.3	159.8	155.9	140.7	139.3	141.4
Boots and shoes	1.0	139.8	143.3	146.9	143.1	129.2	127.2	127.2
Lumber products	4.1	144.8	145.6	136.4	126.2	120.3	115.7	109.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	128.3	127.4	114.5	103.8	97.6	92.2	88.2
Furniture	.8	166.8	172.3	164.2	146.9	126.2	123.3	107.6
Other lumber products	.9	189.9	192.0	196.6	190.9	200.4	196.7	190.6
Musical instruments	.04	40.3	41.6	42.3	37.4	27.7	29.3	49.6
Plant products - edible	2.8	165.4	165.8	170.0	157.5	156.8	151.3	135.8
Pulp and paper products	5.9	179.7	178.2	170.9	157.0	138.1	133.3	126.6
Pulp and paper	2.6	163.4	160.1	152.9	140.8	122.8	118.9	115.3
Paper products	1.1	258.6	261.4	266.7	235.0	212.4	206.8	188.0
Printing and publishing	2.2	172.9	172.3	161.6	152.0	133.3	127.3	120.2
Rubber products	1.2	179.1	188.0	197.8	187.1	179.4	163.7	127.7
Textile products	8.3	181.5	183.1	174.6	166.1	158.8	159.7	162.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	192.3	193.3	178.5	168.8	157.5	159.0	164.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.2	115.7	116.3	111.1	108.9	108.3	112.2	121.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	213.3	216.2	194.9	184.5	168.9	170.2	180.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	865.6	859.7	783.2	710.3	617.6	600.7	547.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	174.4	176.4	164.2	159.5	145.5	150.0	141.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	181.7	182.4	176.8	164.1	162.0	160.7	167.8
Other textile products	.9	159.0	164.6	171.2	173.8	174.0	173.9	174.1
Tobacco	.5	114.6	120.7	120.8	114.5	135.8	130.8	133.1
Beverages	1.0	327.5	320.7	303.0	285.8	256.7	236.3	211.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	339.2	338.0	331.5	323.8	579.2	586.1	683.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	187.7	183.7	183.9	162.9	135.8	136.6	132.0
Electric light and power	1.5	208.7	206.0	180.6	168.4	143.2	135.6	137.1
Electrical apparatus	2.7	358.4	360.6	342.6	290.2	288.7	329.9	292.3
Iron and steel products	15.4	219.6	219.9	212.6	209.1	291.6	334.2	340.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.1	287.3	283.4	265.0	259.0	244.1	249.3	257.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	257.3	257.7	256.8	232.7	217.1	222.6	248.1
Agricultural implements	1.0	223.2	218.6	185.2	164.6	143.4	121.7	133.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.8	177.0	178.2	173.5	172.5	255.4	305.5	282.4
Automobiles and parts	2.3	284.2	289.3	287.3	256.8	278.1	286.5	311.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.2	457.4	452.5	482.2	535.0	1251.8	1519.9	1479.6
Heating appliances	.4	225.3	226.9	192.9	191.6	193.7	164.3	168.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	233.7	234.1	202.4	178.7	274.9	288.9	328.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	229.2	233.1	223.9	220.4	231.9	267.6	255.7
Other iron and steel products	2.4	218.7	221.8	223.3	221.0	328.4	383.4	463.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.6	345.9	346.1	326.3	293.7	392.1	454.1	486.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	215.6	210.5	211.3	217.4	214.1	207.5	203.2
Miscellaneous	.9	283.4	281.1	304.0	296.1	345.6	371.6	405.4
LOGGING	2.8	174.8	273.3	241.3	223.9	205.8	162.4	131.8
MINING	4.2	172.4	168.8	139.5	155.9	145.7	155.4	157.8
Coal	1.3	90.2	85.9	48.6	94.6	92.7	97.0	89.9
Metallic ores	2.1	322.3	320.3	304.8	276.2	251.6	283.3	308.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	224.5	220.6	196.9	177.4	161.0	156.7	154.6
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	172.0	170.5	161.4	135.4	112.6	106.1	102.5
Telegraphs	.4	136.8	137.8	133.5	134.0	126.4	128.2	131.5
Telephones	2.0	179.7	177.5	167.5	135.2	108.5	100.1	94.6
TRANSPORTATION	9.3	138.2	132.5	134.7	127.7	124.4	120.9	111.7
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	219.9	218.6	221.8	203.5	188.3	182.0	163.5
Steam railways	4.8	114.4	113.4	111.7	108.9	107.0	105.1	101.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	126.6	99.8	114.5	106.6	115.6	110.3	92.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.5	140.6	130.8	133.2	115.2	98.8	87.2	115.7
Building	4.6	189.0	180.5	174.1	130.9	85.5	83.9	159.4
Highway	3.1	148.5	124.8	149.6	138.1	131.6	99.8	101.7
Railway	1.8	80.6	82.2	74.4	77.8	82.6	78.9	84.3
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	245.0	237.9	231.9	219.1	202.4	200.7	182.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	246.8	239.4	230.8	213.5	201.6	197.8	174.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.2	241.6	235.1	234.1	230.0	204.0	205.6	196.2
TRADE	13.3	214.7	215.3	200.7	186.7	171.0	160.4	151.7
Retail	9.5	221.8	223.3	207.0	193.9	177.8	167.7	160.0
Wholesale	3.8	199.0	197.8	186.5	169.9	154.5	142.1	130.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	185.8	186.6	179.6	169.3	175.5	178.2	178.2
FINANCE	-	159.7	159.2	153.0	143.4	128.7	125.4	122.4
Banks and trust companies	-	161.7	161.3	154.2	144.2	133.1	129.9	126.6
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	192.8	194.8	210.6	243.1	169.9	136.1	111.0
TOTAL	-	154.2	153.2	147.0	136.5	120.6	118.7	117.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	184.5	185.2	178.4	168.0	173.2	175.6	175.5

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1948	Apr.1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1944	May 1 1943
Maritime	- Manufacturing	36.1	168.7	168.4	163.2	173.5	203.5	214.5	201.5
Provinces	Lumber products	3.8	107.5	108.2	106.2	95.3	120.1	127.0	105.4
	Pulp and paper products	4.9	228.9	224.3	214.0	209.3	185.2	195.1	189.6
	Textile products	3.6	127.0	130.2	125.3	109.9	114.1	111.5	114.0
	Iron and steel	13.3	195.7	196.2	194.7	242.7	328.9	360.2	339.4
	Other manufactures	10.5	172.0	169.9	160.6	158.5	158.4	153.7	142.6
	Logging	2.4	134.1	191.6	281.9	203.4	254.3	197.1	211.0
	Mining	11.8	101.8	100.1	24.1	108.1	103.2	107.3	97.8
	Communications	2.5	141.0	143.0	139.8	129.1	126.4	122.4	125.7
	Transportation	14.1	156.3	166.9	141.4	154.1	182.5	176.5	158.0
	Construction	18.7	255.8	215.0	250.9	225.2	226.7	171.3	202.3
	Services ^{2/}	2.1	272.7	261.4	271.7	274.7	297.1	304.7	284.5
	Trade	12.3	215.9	213.6	207.3	205.1	196.1	175.7	166.4
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	168.6	166.1	151.7	167.8	183.1	176.6	170.6
Quebec	- Manufacturing	61.7	204.5	204.6	200.2	189.9	223.0	240.7	242.5
	Lumber products	2.9	149.2	147.6	147.6	151.3	135.9	128.3	113.7
	Pulp and paper products	7.2	165.3	163.7	157.3	148.4	133.6	129.2	120.5
	Textile products	15.6	211.4	213.0	202.0	193.7	185.4	186.4	188.1
	Iron and steel	13.0	218.9	218.8	217.5	213.1	318.4	373.1	367.6
	Other manufactures	23.0	218.1	218.2	216.8	198.5	246.9	268.4	281.9
	Logging	3.0	177.1	374.0	303.9	277.4	265.8	219.1	171.2
	Mining	2.7	349.1	348.6	323.1	292.5	276.3	309.1	317.3
	Communications	2.2	179.4	176.6	165.2	134.8	110.3	101.3	97.5
	Transportation	8.4	129.3	116.0	123.2	117.9	110.6	105.4	97.4
	Construction	8.0	101.0	96.0	101.3	85.2	82.7	66.2	96.6
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	226.6	217.3	209.7	199.3	189.9	186.2	171.1
	Trade	10.8	224.8	226.8	209.6	195.0	180.6	174.6	162.8
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	183.8	187.3	182.2	170.3	184.9	190.4	192.0
Ontario	- Manufacturing	62.8	204.7	205.2	198.1	186.6	204.0	211.6	212.9
	Lumber products	3.0	115.9	115.4	114.9	107.2	105.6	99.5	99.5
	Pulp and paper products	6.2	186.6	185.7	176.7	161.4	137.5	131.0	125.0
	Textile products	7.4	152.0	153.3	146.9	140.1	131.9	133.6	136.9
	Iron and steel	20.5	238.0	238.4	225.7	214.1	277.6	309.4	322.6
	Other manufactures	25.7	228.1	229.1	225.4	211.9	221.7	220.3	214.0
	Logging	2.0	183.8	285.1	229.4	243.9	198.8	113.3	84.6
	Mining	3.0	247.5	246.9	242.7	221.2	210.0	219.5	240.7
	Communications	2.3	171.2	169.0	163.6	131.7	102.6	95.8	88.3
	Transportation	6.5	134.9	126.1	131.0	122.2	117.5	113.1	105.3
	Construction	7.9	165.3	156.5	147.9	126.1	97.0	86.8	113.0
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	264.0	257.7	249.1	240.0	218.9	223.5	203.2
	Trade	12.3	219.6	219.6	202.3	188.7	173.4	160.7	153.6
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	197.1	197.7	189.4	176.7	180.1	180.8	181.8
Prairie	- Manufacturing	31.1	177.4	179.3	175.1	172.7	176.3	190.2	181.8
Provinces	Lumber products	1.9	160.6	182.6	168.6	155.1	139.9	127.3	123.0
	Pulp and paper products	2.6	141.0	138.9	128.6	120.5	106.3	101.0	99.1
	Textile products	2.3	240.5	243.4	240.8	222.5	234.7	221.5	230.6
	Iron and steel	10.0	133.0	132.8	125.1	120.8	132.2	158.8	168.9
	Other manufactures	14.3	237.2	238.6	239.3	246.5	250.2	265.2	228.4
	Logging	.4	52.4	151.7	87.1	133.0	94.6	97.3	83.5
	Mining	7.5	181.0	181.5	164.2	150.9	138.8	144.8	138.0
	Communications	2.8	163.0	161.9	149.8	137.6	121.8	118.4	116.0
	Transportation	18.1	142.0	141.4	142.5	134.5	129.1	128.7	119.9
	Construction	13.2	115.5	106.3	108.8	103.7	82.2	78.3	87.3
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	226.3	219.0	217.7	210.8	182.8	180.2	161.0
	Trade	22.2	181.2	183.1	176.7	164.2	147.7	139.4	132.7
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	159.6	159.6	155.7	149.1	139.3	141.0	135.9
British	- Manufacturing	41.7	218.7	217.1	206.9	191.9	242.7	266.1	263.2
Columbia	Lumber products	14.7	195.6	195.9	165.4	140.1	126.7	124.7	119.1
	Pulp and paper products	5.1	218.5	216.3	196.9	176.5	164.6	159.8	153.8
	Textile products	.9	244.2	253.8	250.2	217.3	205.4	216.1	201.7
	Iron and steel	7.7	296.3	300.9	321.6	349.0	811.4	1004.8	1032.6
	Other manufactures	13.3	212.5	205.8	209.3	191.5	177.2	174.4	165.1
	Logging	8.4	200.5	188.6	201.2	160.1	150.0	156.3	131.2
	Mining	5.2	114.2	98.0	104.5	97.3	84.4	93.3	100.3
	Communications	2.9	196.0	196.3	177.0	153.8	134.3	129.4	134.6
	Transportation	10.5	148.5	147.4	154.4	133.3	121.5	120.1	111.1
	Construction	10.9	163.3	155.4	157.6	122.6	95.7	112.3	180.7
	Services ^{2/}	4.8	249.1	246.0	241.4	200.2	183.7	170.8	155.0
	Trade	15.6	248.7	248.2	226.9	202.0	180.0	168.5	157.6
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	195.2	190.8	186.2	163.9	172.4	183.3	186.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	May 1 1948	Apr. 1 1948	May 1 1947	May 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1943	May 1 1942
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	64.1	192.0	193.0	191.7	184.9	211.3	235.1	232.2
	Plant products - edible	3.6	167.4	165.9	159.3	148.3	146.4	144.0	136.9
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	185.9	188.2	170.8	163.5	149.8	144.6	133.9
	Textiles,	13.5	181.0	182.3	176.6	171.8	164.8	170.0	170.8
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.0	175.8	176.1	172.4	160.4	170.3	172.7	173.3
	Iron and steel	16.3	191.0	192.8	196.2	203.3	302.4	365.7	360.3
	Other manufactures	22.3	210.1	210.7	214.2	195.6	202.4	222.4	221.3
	Communications	2.3	132.6	131.1	125.5	101.7	80.0	71.2	68.8
	Transportation	5.7	130.0	102.3	124.8	119.1	103.6	94.5	85.1
	Construction	6.8	107.7	105.0	101.2	76.5	57.1	51.8	67.3
	Trade	16.3	217.6	219.4	204.1	187.9	175.2	167.0	156.0
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	180.5	178.3	176.8	166.5	176.7	188.9	185.9
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	57.2	194.3	194.5	174.0	163.9	291.1	361.4	371.5
	Leather products	10.1	112.3	112.6	126.8	124.5	112.3	112.7	111.3
	Other manufactures	47.1	230.3	230.5	194.8	181.4	370.6	473.2	485.3
	Transportation	6.2	118.8	103.4	111.5	88.0	84.7	80.5	67.3
	Construction	11.4	213.2	200.6	149.5	148.9	145.2	142.8	133.2
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	192.9	190.7	170.6	162.8	230.4	269.1	269.7
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	63.6	196.3	197.2	191.4	183.1	210.5	230.1	226.6
	Plant products - edible	4.7	170.5	176.9	183.4	174.0	170.3	165.3	143.1
	Printing and publishing	8.2	211.2	211.7	200.1	188.6	164.5	157.5	144.6
	Textiles	7.9	127.3	128.2	125.5	123.5	117.4	117.5	124.8
	Iron and steel	13.4	236.9	236.0	217.2	205.9	336.6	440.5	439.6
	Other manufactures	29.4	211.9	213.8	209.5	200.6	220.6	228.9	225.4
	Communications	2.1	133.7	132.7	131.6	107.6	83.7	75.7	70.6
	Transportation	4.6	163.5	159.7	162.6	148.8	135.1	128.8	114.0
	Construction	4.9	198.0	191.3	180.1	145.8	107.8	91.9	100.4
	Trade	19.6	203.3	202.1	188.5	175.8	159.0	148.2	141.3
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	196.2	196.2	188.5	177.5	188.4	197.7	192.4
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	41.2	154.7	153.6	146.2	145.1	154.8	169.2	168.4
	Lumber products	2.1	49.3	49.5	55.8	46.0	42.4	41.1	45.6
	Pulp and paper products	14.4	147.9	146.8	139.5	137.8	125.4	129.1	128.7
	Other manufactures	24.7	196.2	194.8	183.3	185.6	216.5	242.7	239.5
	Construction	13.0	204.7	199.9	199.2	180.7	117.4	104.7	145.2
	Trade	25.4	231.6	239.2	227.3	224.7	199.6	191.1	182.0
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	183.5	184.1	177.5	171.9	160.7	163.0	164.5
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	79.5	191.3	191.1	181.7	172.8	189.6	189.7	200.4
	Textiles	11.5	114.4	115.9	105.2	105.5	100.5	103.6	99.5
	Electrical Apparatus	11.2	220.4	222.3	214.8	194.2	196.8	209.4	195.0
	Iron and steel	35.8	223.1	222.2	209.6	201.1	250.6	255.8	295.9
	Other manufactures	21.0	202.5	200.5	196.4	184.0	178.7	162.2	154.1
	Construction	4.8	180.0	160.5	173.2	157.8	104.4	66.6	107.3
	Trade	9.5	190.5	190.3	176.7	169.4	162.5	152.3	144.3
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	192.2	190.4	182.5	172.8	181.9	178.9	187.8
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	83.1	287.0	292.8	289.2	292.8	307.6	327.6	352.8
	Iron and steel	67.4	301.6	309.4	299.6	306.1	326.7	358.9	394.2
	Other manufactures	15.7	237.7	236.7	254.1	248.2	243.6	222.7	213.9
	Construction	2.6	97.7	98.3	109.7	97.4	73.9	72.5	81.9
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	263.1	267.8	263.7	263.8	273.6	288.4	306.0
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	49.6	164.6	165.3	165.1	158.9	168.2	183.2	175.1
	Animal products - edible	5.8	204.9	208.7	226.1	258.1	245.0	302.4	220.4
	Printing and publishing	5.0	142.1	139.3	130.4	120.5	106.5	102.0	98.0
	Textiles	6.3	242.0	245.3	239.5	225.0	244.3	229.9	241.8
	Iron and steel	17.2	131.4	130.9	125.5	118.0	125.6	153.3	157.9
	Other manufactures	15.3	189.1	191.4	197.0	184.4	212.3	209.6	197.8
	Transportation	6.9	112.8	112.6	104.8	101.6	93.5	86.6	78.6
	Construction	5.2	112.2	92.0	95.9	88.9	43.3	40.7	67.0
	Trade	30.2	154.4	158.0	153.7	142.6	125.0	118.4	115.1
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	154.5	154.2	152.2	144.9	138.3	142.4	137.4
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	41.2	263.9	263.1	251.6	239.0	367.8	433.2	430.2
	Lumber products	11.3	205.4	205.4	171.9	152.1	133.7	123.9	107.8
	Other manufactures	29.8	296.0	294.8	293.7	284.6	492.0	594.2	594.3
	Communications	4.8	191.7	191.2	169.9	147.2	122.1	117.6	112.7
	Transportation	11.1	142.5	141.9	159.9	130.8	111.2	107.4	94.4
	Construction	10.4	209.1	198.5	194.2	132.3	83.9	81.0	123.3
	Services ^{2/}	7.3	249.8	249.1	238.6	201.0	182.0	169.2	153.0
	Trade	25.1	248.2	247.5	225.7	202.6	182.9	171.0	158.6
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	227.4	225.5	217.3	191.7	223.2	242.9	240.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at May 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Apr. 1, 1948 and May 1, 1947.

Industries	May 1, 1948					Apr. 1, 1948		May 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,056,838	822,548	234,290	77.8	22.2	77.8	22.2	77.0	23.0
Animal products - edible	43,270	35,607	7,663	82.3	17.7	82.8	17.2	81.5	18.5
Fur and products	4,095	2,618	1,477	63.9	36.1	64.7	35.3	64.8	35.2
Leather and products	30,890	18,956	11,934	61.4	38.6	61.8	38.2	61.3	38.7
Boots and shoes	19,423	11,134	8,289	57.3	42.7	57.8	42.2	57.9	42.1
Lumber and products	77,993	71,715	6,278	92.0	8.0	91.8	8.2	91.5	8.5
Rough and dressed lumber	46,055	43,549	2,506	94.6	5.4	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5
Furniture	15,404	13,913	1,491	90.3	9.7	90.2	9.8	90.5	9.5
Other lumber products	16,534	14,253	2,281	86.2	13.8	85.6	14.4	85.3	14.7
Plant products - edible	54,817	37,483	17,334	68.4	31.6	68.4	31.6	68.1	31.9
Pulp and paper products	112,652	90,746	21,906	80.6	19.4	80.5	19.5	79.7	20.3
Pulp and paper	49,486	47,139	2,347	95.3	4.7	95.1	4.9	94.2	5.8
Paper products	21,536	13,913	7,623	64.6	35.4	64.7	35.3	62.3	37.7
Printing and publishing	41,630	29,694	11,936	71.3	28.7	71.2	28.8	71.6	28.4
Rubber products	22,601	16,568	6,033	73.3	26.7	74.4	25.6	73.4	26.6
Textile products	159,623	72,161	87,462	45.2	54.8	45.4	54.6	45.1	54.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,987	36,762	23,225	61.3	38.7	61.7	38.3	61.6	38.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,597	13,571	9,026	60.1	39.9	60.7	39.3	60.7	39.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,734	8,954	6,780	56.9	43.1	57.1	42.9	58.3	41.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,334	10,641	5,693	65.1	34.9	65.7	34.3	64.2	35.8
Hosiery and knit goods	26,495	9,192	17,303	34.7	65.3	35.5	64.5	37.0	63.0
Garments and personal furnishings	56,620	17,174	39,446	30.3	69.7	30.0	70.0	29.2	70.8
Other textile products	16,521	9,033	7,488	54.7	45.3	54.6	45.4	53.8	46.2
Tobacco	9,529	4,239	5,290	44.5	55.5	44.4	55.6	42.2	57.8
Beverages	18,306	15,984	2,322	87.3	12.7	87.2	12.8	87.1	12.9
Chemicals and allied products	42,328	32,407	9,919	76.6	23.4	76.5	23.5	73.7	26.3
Clay, glass and stone products	21,625	18,945	2,680	87.6	12.4	87.6	12.4	87.4	12.6
Electric light and power	28,367	24,906	3,461	87.8	12.2	87.8	12.2	88.4	11.6
Electrical apparatus	52,456	37,345	15,111	71.2	28.8	70.6	29.4	67.5	32.5
Iron and steel products	295,554	274,396	21,158	92.8	7.2	92.9	7.1	92.4	7.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,743	37,864	1,879	95.3	4.7	95.6	4.4	95.0	5.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,406	26,120	3,286	88.8	11.2	88.8	11.2	89.5	10.5
Agricultural implements	18,774	17,986	788	95.8	4.2	95.6	4.4	95.2	4.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,082	105,101	5,981	94.6	5.4	94.7	5.3	94.2	5.8
Automobiles and parts	43,364	38,915	4,449	89.7	10.3	90.0	10.0	89.5	10.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,366	21,763	603	97.3	2.7	97.2	2.8	97.0	3.0
Heating appliances	7,627	7,123	504	93.4	6.6	93.4	6.6	95.1	4.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,072	11,153	919	92.4	7.6	92.6	7.4	91.4	8.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,685	8,279	406	95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7	94.7	5.3
Other iron and steel products	45,799	39,007	6,792	85.2	14.8	85.2	14.8	84.4	15.6
Non-ferrous metal products	49,504	42,549	6,955	86.0	14.0	85.5	14.5	84.6	15.4
Non-metallic mineral products	15,342	13,995	1,347	91.2	8.8	91.0	9.0	91.2	8.8
Miscellaneous	17,888	11,928	5,960	66.7	33.3	66.5	33.5	68.6	31.4
LOGGING	53,100	51,883	1,217	97.7	2.3	98.0	2.0	98.3	1.7
MINING	81,016	79,364	1,652	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.6	2.4
Coal	24,860	24,632	228	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	98.2	1.8
Metallic ores	41,333	40,515	818	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	14,823	14,217	606	95.9	4.1	96.0	4.0	95.9	4.1
COMMUNICATIONS	46,589	21,969	24,620	47.2	52.8	47.3	52.7	45.4	54.6
Telegraphs	8,067	6,517	1,550	80.8	19.2	80.7	19.3	79.3	20.7
Telephones	37,943	15,027	22,916	39.6	60.4	39.6	60.4	37.6	62.4
TRANSPORTATION	178,768	168,043	10,725	94.0	6.0	93.8	6.2	93.7	6.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	58,341	54,270	4,071	93.0	7.0	92.9	7.1	92.6	7.4
Steam railway operation	91,261	85,699	5,562	93.9	6.1	93.8	6.2	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	29,166	28,074	1,092	96.3	3.7	95.8	4.2	96.4	3.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	183,621	179,639	3,982	97.8	2.2	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1
Building	88,805	86,338	2,467	97.2	2.8	97.2	2.8	97.4	2.6
Highway	60,064	58,675	1,389	97.7	2.3	97.3	2.7	97.7	2.3
Railway	34,752	34,626	126	99.6	0.4	99.6	0.4	99.6	0.4
SERVICES	66,530	31,934	34,596	48.0	52.0	48.0	52.0	46.5	53.5
Hotels and restaurants	43,641	21,999	21,642	50.4	49.6	50.3	49.7	49.8	50.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	22,889	9,935	12,954	43.4	56.6	43.5	56.5	40.2	59.8
TRADE	256,709	155,783	100,926	60.7	39.3	60.4	39.6	59.5	40.5
Retail	182,343	98,469	83,874	54.0	46.0	53.8	46.2	52.8	47.2
Wholesale	74,366	57,314	17,052	77.1	22.9	76.9	23.1	76.5	23.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,923,171	1,511,163	412,008	78.6	21.4	78.6	21.4	78.2	21.8
FINANCE	84,047	44,338	39,709	52.8	47.2	52.8	47.2	54.3	45.7
Banks and trust companies	47,161	22,934	24,227	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.4	50.6	49.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,664	2,410	1,254	65.8	34.2	65.5	34.4	65.8	34.2
Insurance	33,222	18,994	14,228	57.2	42.8	57.4	42.6	58.3	41.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,007,218	1,555,501	451,717	77.5	22.5	77.5	22.5	77.2	22.8

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JUNE, 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in May

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
August 12, 1948

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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

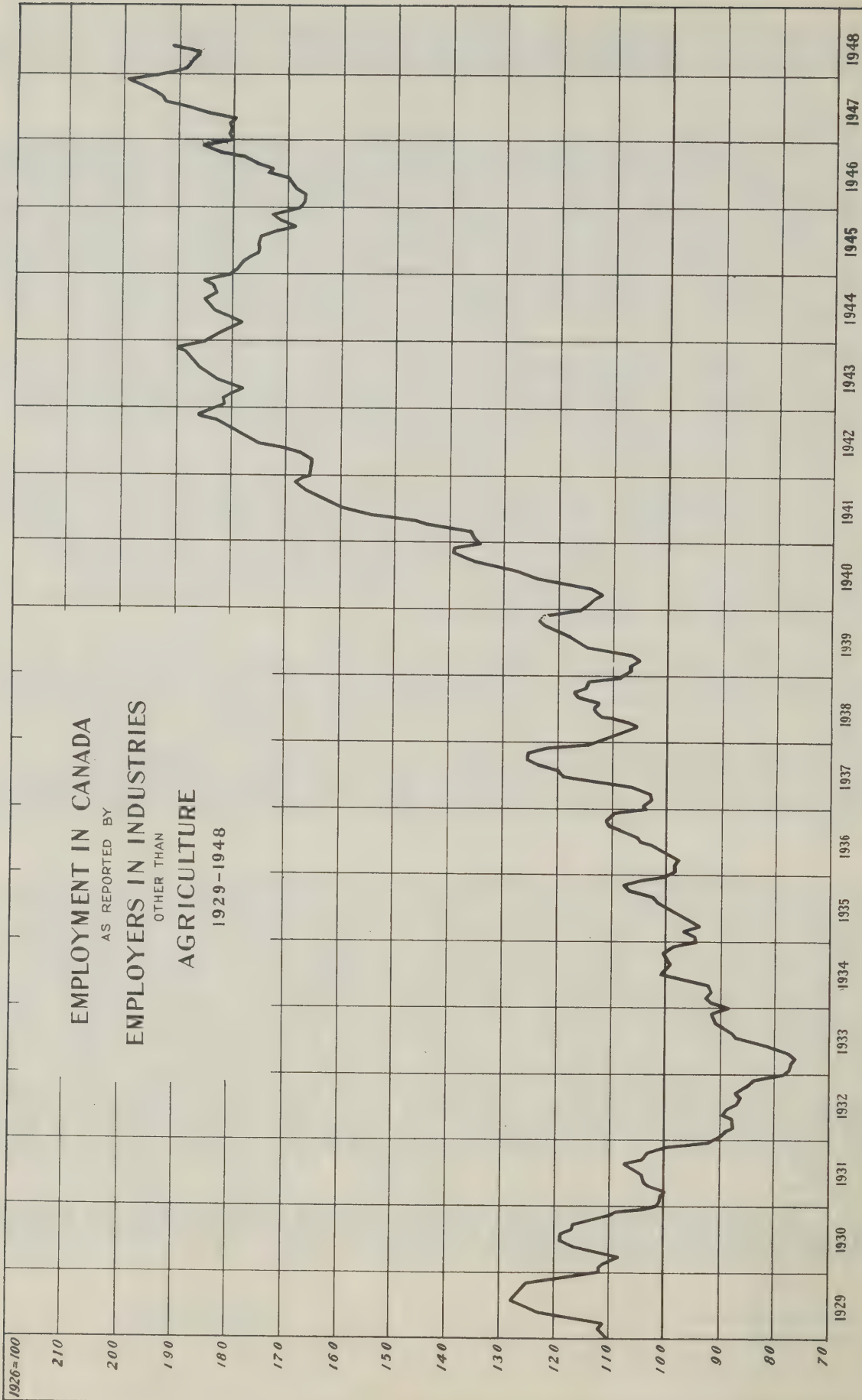
5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1929-1948



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN MAY, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Important expansion in industrial activity as compared with May 1 was reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 18,908 of the larger firms^{1/} in the eight major industrial groups at the beginning of June. The increase in the employment they afforded amounted to 2.8 p.c. This advance, like that indicated at the same date last summer, was on a rather larger scale than at June 1 in earlier years since 1941.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment rose from 186.5 at the first of May, to 191.7 at June 1, when it was the highest in the record for the time of year, exceeding by 3.9 p.c. the previous maximum of 184.5 at June 1, 1947. During the war years, the peak index for the beginning of June was that of 181.2 in 1943.

The general trend at the date under review was favourable in all provinces except New Brunswick, (where there was no general change), and in all the main industrial divisions. There were moderate increases in employment in manufacturing, in which the upward movement was somewhat below-normal in extent according to the experience of earlier years of the record. Activity in this group of industries, however, continued at a relatively high level, the index being 2.9 p.c. above that indicated at June 1, 1947. Among the non-manufacturing classes, there were very large advances in logging, partly due to river-driving operations, and partly to fire-fighting operations in the forests. Mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, trade and construction also showed important expansion in employment. The largest percentage increase took place in construction, where the seasonal advance of 11.5 p.c. was nevertheless rather less than average. In general, the trends indicated at the date under review conformed to the usual pattern for the time of year.

Payrolls. - The reporting firms^{1/} in the eight leading industries at the beginning

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table A.-Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at May 1, 1948, June 1, 1947 and June 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.										
							Employment					Payrolls					
			June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1946	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1946	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1946			
(a) Provinces																	
Maritime Provinces	132,867	4,688,187	35.28	36.34	31.61	30.16	111.6	110.2	108.8	113.5	180.1	157.1	156.2	156.2	156.2	156.2	156.2
Prince Edward Island	3,248	103,077	31.74	31.90	29.23	26.28	143.5	133.5	130.1	123.4	209.0	195.4	174.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1
Nova Scotia	74,387	2,677,703	36.00	37.02	30.76	30.60	103.5	101.5	98.4	107.4	165.1	166.5	133.6	145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4
New Brunswick	55,232	1,907,407	34.53	35.68	32.81	29.75	123.4	123.4	124.7	122.8	204.7	211.5	196.1	175.2	175.2	175.2	175.2
Quebec	587,159	22,149,923	37.72	38.02	34.70	30.76	123.4	123.4	118.8	111.1	194.3	187.9	171.9	142.2	142.2	142.2	142.2
Ontario	839,269	33,986,172	40.49	40.87	36.88	31.88	123.8	121.9	118.9	110.6	184.9	183.8	161.7	129.8	129.8	129.8	129.8
Prairie Provinces	233,039	9,109,793	39.09	39.30	36.36	32.74	131.0	124.4	126.2	119.5	193.4	184.6	173.4	147.8	147.8	147.8	147.8
Manitoba	104,701	4,009,076	38.29	38.62	36.19	32.65	126.4	122.2	122.2	115.7	182.6	177.6	166.7	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3
Saskatchewan	45,981	1,745,961	37.97	38.15	35.46	31.65	126.5	115.5	123.8	117.3	185.3	170.2	169.3	142.9	142.9	142.9	142.9
Alberta	82,357	3,354,756	40.73	40.80	37.08	33.49	140.2	133.2	133.2	126.1	213.4	203.0	185.1	158.3	158.3	158.3	158.3
British Columbia	192,640	8,087,775	41.98	42.39	38.85	34.11	149.1	145.4	142.6	103.3	219.7	216.3	194.5	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1
CANADA	1,984,974	78,021,850	39.31	39.70	36.00	31.68	125.5	122.1	120.8	111.3	191.3	188.0	168.5	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6
(b) Cities																	
Montreal	288,680	10,982,937	38.05	38.39	35.01	31.61	128.8	128.0	126.8	119.8	191.2	191.8	172.8	147.7	147.7	147.7	147.7
Quebec City	30,144	1,037,451	34.42	33.53	31.05	26.94	120.4	117.7	109.2	100.8	196.1	186.8	161.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1
Toronto	264,607	10,649,627	40.25	40.73	36.69	32.18	128.0	128.2	123.3	115.3	192.3	194.9	171.7	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.1
Ottawa	25,604	877,450	34.27	34.14	31.60	28.00	126.4	121.8	119.8	113.4	187.7	180.3	164.1	137.4	137.4	137.4	137.4
Hamilton	65,254	2,753,688	42.20	43.31	37.14	31.34	120.6	118.8	114.5	106.9	185.3	187.4	154.9	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0
Windsor	37,986	1,779,034	46.83	48.10	42.79	36.29	116.5	114.4	118.5	116.0	146.5	147.7	135.3	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6
Winnipeg	66,843	2,389,598	35.75	36.04	33.27	30.36	129.3	126.4	125.4	119.2	181.2	178.4	163.8	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3
Vancouver	87,061	3,444,342	39.56	39.98	36.23	32.42	163.2	160.3	156.7	126.7	242.8	241.0	214.1	155.5	155.5	155.5	155.5
Halifax	21,317	694,905	32.60	34.41	31.63	28.78	118.2	119.3	116.4	125.1	170.0	181.0	162.4	157.8	157.8	157.8	157.8
Saint John	13,403	430,174	32.10	34.50	31.67	28.20	123.0	140.4	122.8	117.7	184.5	226.5	179.7	153.7	153.7	153.7	153.7
Sherbrooke	10,387	342,465	32.97	34.02	30.50	25.65	115.0	113.7	112.1	101.0	182.3	185.8	164.4	124.6	124.6	124.6	124.6
Three Rivers	11,084	450,107	40.61	38.83	36.09	30.47	133.8	128.2	134.0	123.3	209.7	192.2	187.1	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,201	768,636	38.05	38.37	35.32	28.58	132.3	132.7	129.8	122.0	222.5	225.0	202.0	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2
London	25,794	967,383	37.50	38.09	34.30	30.05	143.7	142.2	140.4	126.0	211.7	212.5	188.6	149.8	149.8	149.8	149.8
Port William - Port Arthur	12,254	525,988	42.92	41.92	38.38	34.59	84.5	80.5	80.9	72.6	136.6	127.1	116.6	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8
Regina	11,096	389,711	35.12	34.84	31.41	28.99	131.3	125.9	125.4	113.6	194.7	185.1	170.5	143.6	143.6	143.6	143.6
Saskatoon	7,928	273,184	34.46	34.16	31.97	27.76	151.8	142.1	151.2	144.1	238.1	221.0	217.8	181.6	181.6	181.6	181.6
Calgary	21,805	822,657	37.73	37.48	34.38	31.68	134.6	131.2	128.1	120.6	200.2	193.9	174.6	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.0
Edmonton	20,175	732,874	36.33	36.04	32.88	29.75	154.8	148.3	144.1	139.0	225.9	214.8	194.8	169.6	169.6	169.6	169.6
Victoria	12,954	489,697	37.80	38.78	36.28	30.46	143.4	149.6	155.2	140.2	224.0	231.6	224.6	170.2	170.2	170.2	170.2
(c) Industries																	
Manufacturing	1,065,167	42,902,895	40.28	40.78	36.64	31.83	121.1	120.1	117.6	109.9	187.9	188.7	165.9	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3
Durable Goods 1/	499,959	21,148,468	42.30	43.36	38.91	33.79	118.4	118.0	114.7	104.4	177.6	181.3	158.3	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4
Non-Durable Goods	535,247	20,395,268	38.10	38.11	34.32	29.80	122.5	121.3	120.2	114.9	198.4	196.5	174.8	144.4	144.4	144.4	144.4
Electric Light and Power	29,961	1,359,159	45.36	45.39	41.33	38.65	147.0	139.2	125.4	117.3	210.8	199.7	163.6	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.7
Logging	65,712	2,489,149	37.88	41.16	33.88	24.89	136.6	106.5	151.5	122.4	259.5	215.7	257.3	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1
Mining	82,260	3,991,231	48.52	49.27	41.17	38.93	98.8	97.2	88.9	88.9	150.0	150.0	114.8	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7
Communications	47,551	1,767,813	37.18	36.65	34.41	32.69	180.7	177.0	170.5	145.5	244.1	235.7	215.3	174.8	174.8	174.8	174.8
Transportation	181,823	8,344,897	45.90	45.20	43.37	38.64	142.3	140.0	141.6	128.3	199.5	193.2	187.6	151.5	151.5	151.5	151.5
Construction and Maintenance	214,132	7,893,001	36.86	37.37	34.45	30.88	117.9	106.8	107.6	94.3	188.8	171.7	161.1	126.9	126.9	126.9	126.9
Services 2/	68,110	1,720,112	25.25	25.62	23.22	20.73	145.6	142.3	138.4	130.3	223.0	220.9	198.4	167.9	167.9	167.9	167.9
Trade	260,219	8,912,752	34.25	34.05	31.50	28.37	138.1	136.7	128.6	119.7	199.7	196.6	171.9	144.5	144.5	144.5	144.5
Eight Leading Industries	1,984,974	78,021,850	39.31	39.70	36.00	31.68	125.5	122.1	120.8	111.3	191.3	188.0	168.5	136.6	136.6	136.6	136.6
Finance	84,924	3,366,939	39.65	38.69	37.51	34.77	139.0	137.6	132.0	123.9	189.9	183.4	171.4	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3
Nine Leading Industries	2,069,898	81,388,789	39.32	39.65	36.07	31.81	126.0	122.7	121.3	111.8	191.3	187.8	168.7	137.0	137.0	137.0	137.0

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

of June showed an increase of 1.8 p.c. from May 1 in the salaries and wages^{1/} paid their employees for services rendered in the week preceding. The weekly earnings^{2/} of the persons in recorded employment averaged \$39.31 at June 1, as compared with \$39.70 at May 1. At June 1 in earlier years of the record the per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$36.00; 1946, \$31.68; 1945, \$32.10; 1944, \$31.80; 1943, \$30.93; 1942, \$28.20, and 1941, \$25.25. Since June 1 of last year, there has been a gain of 13.5 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls, accompanying that of 3.9 p.c. in the indicated numbers of workers. The average weekly earnings have risen by 9.2 p.c.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total persons in recorded employment in the nine leading industries at June 1 exceeded by 2.7 p.c. the number reported at the beginning of May. The indicated weekly salaries and wages increased by 1.9 p.c. The per capita earnings in the nine industries stood at \$39.32, as compared with \$39.65 at May 1, and \$36.07 at June 1, 1947.

In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 2.9 p.c. in the index number of employment in manufacturing, together with a gain of 13.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger factories have risen by 9.9 p.c. in the 12 months. The general increase in that comparison in the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available amounts to 5.2 p.c. in the case of employment, and to 13.9 p.c. in the case of the payrolls.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the major industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at May 1, 1948, and June 1, 1947 and 1946. In Table B on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944, while the distributions of the persons for whom statistics are available are shown in Tables 1 to 5, as well as in Table A. The index numbers of payrolls in these tables are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 shows that in the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of establishments in the eight leading industrial groups has increased by 25.5 p.c., and the aggregate weekly earnings by 91.3 p.c. Including finance, the increase in employment in the seven years amounted to 26 p.c., while the gain in the salaries and wages was 91.3 p.c. In previous monthly bulletins, the following factors have been cited as largely responsible for the much greater rise in the payrolls than in employment (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The gain in the index number of employment in manufacturing in the last seven

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income", issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Nine Leading Industries					Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing					
Year and Month		Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings		Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings		Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings			Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings			Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
<u>1941</u>					\$						\$				
June	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49		100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25		100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57
<u>1945</u>															
Jan.	1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18		118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10		126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb.	1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18		117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15		128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar.	1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81		116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81		127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr.	1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06		115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00		126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May	1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58		114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55		125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June	1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15		114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10		124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July	1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37		114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32		123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug.	1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14		114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09		121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept.	1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11		113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06		118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct.	1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16		110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08		112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov.	1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03		112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95		110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec.	1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73		113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63		109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
<u>1946</u>															
Jan.	1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09		110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92		107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb.	1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06		109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97		108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar.	1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53		109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44		108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr.	1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56		110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48		110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May	1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16		110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05		110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June	1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81		111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68		109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July	1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35		113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25		111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug.	1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72		113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64		109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept.	1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.91		114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72		111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct.	1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25		116.6	149.8	1						

years amounts to 21.1 p.c., that in the reported salaries and wages to 87.9 p.c., and in the weekly average earnings, to 57.5 p.c. The increase in recorded employment in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole since the payroll record was commenced at June 1, 1941, approximates 31.6 p.c., while the weekly payrolls have risen in this period by 95.8 p.c.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5, and in Table A on Page 2) it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the indicated aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of paramount importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT

The number of women employed at June 1 by the establishments furnishing data in the eight leading industries constituted 209 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, as compared with 214 per 1,000 at May 1, 212 at June 1, 1947, and 223 at June 1, 1946. The reported number of men increased by some 3.5 p.c. in the month, while that of women was higher by about 0.2 p.c.

Firms in the nine leading industries showed a general advance of 2.7 p.c. in employment as compared with May 1. Their male workers increased by some 3.5 p.c., and their women employees by about 0.1 p.c. The proportion of the latter per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in this group of industries declined from 225 at May 1, to 219 at June 1, when the ratio was lower than in any earlier enquiry into sex distribution. A year ago, the proportion of women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment was 222, and that at June 1, 1946, 234 per 1,000. When the ratio was at its maximum, at Oct. 1, 1944, the reported number of women in the eight industries constituted 261 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, and in the nine major industrial divisions, 271 per 1,000.

There was important expansion at June 1 as compared with a month earlier in employment for men in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation and construction, with smaller increases in many other divisions. Among women, recorded employment slightly decreased in manufacturing, mainly in the textile division. On the other hand, greater activity among female employees was indicated in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and trade.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this bulletin contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at May 1 and June 1, 1948, and June 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at June 1, with comparisons from

C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at June 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at May 1, 1948 and June 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	June 1, 1948						May 1, 1948		June 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.		P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	137,337	116,668	20,669	85.0	15.0		85.1	14.9	84.6	15.4
Prince Edward Island	3,563	2,691	872	75.5	24.5		75.6	24.4	74.2	25.8
Nova Scotia	76,809	66,225	10,584	86.2	13.8		86.1	13.9	85.5	14.5
New Brunswick	56,965	47,752	9,213	83.8	16.2		84.3	15.7	84.1	15.9
Quebec	610,594	467,878	142,722	76.6	23.4		75.4	24.6	76.1	23.9
Ontario	877,686	671,967	205,719	76.6	23.4		76.2	23.8	76.3	23.7
Prairie Provinces	245,372	195,017	50,355	79.5	20.5		78.9	21.1	79.4	20.6
Manitoba	110,318	85,319	24,999	77.3	22.7		76.9	23.1	77.2	22.8
Saskatchewan	49,077	39,265	9,812	80.0	20.0		78.9	21.1	80.0	20.0
Alberta	85,977	70,433	15,544	81.9	18.1		81.6	18.4	81.8	18.2
British Columbia	198,909	164,550	34,359	82.7	17.3		82.6	17.4	82.8	17.2
CANADA	2,069,898	1,616,074	453,824	78.1	21.9		77.5	22.5	77.8	22.2
(b) Cities										
Montreal	306,329	215,214	91,115	70.3	29.7		70.0	30.0	69.8	30.2
Quebec	31,493	23,293	8,200	74.0	26.0		73.6	26.4	71.5	28.5
Toronto	283,768	193,423	90,345	68.2	31.8		67.9	32.1	67.5	32.5
Ottawa	29,395	19,697	9,698	67.0	33.0		66.6	33.4	66.5	33.5
Hamilton	66,568	49,697	16,871	74.7	25.3		74.4	25.6	74.0	26.0
Windsor	38,717	32,475	6,242	83.9	16.1		84.0	16.0	84.8	15.2
Winnipeg	71,337	49,908	21,429	70.0	30.0		69.7	30.3	69.6	30.4
Vancouver	91,083	67,515	23,568	74.1	25.9		74.2	25.8	74.2	25.8
Halifax	21,317	15,482	5,835	72.6	27.4		72.9	27.1	72.5	27.5
Saint John	13,403	9,696	3,707	72.3	27.7		75.9	24.1	71.9	28.1
Sherbrooke	10,387	6,960	3,427	67.0	33.0		65.0	35.0	65.9	34.1
Three Rivers	11,084	8,629	2,455	77.9	22.1		76.9	23.1	77.5	22.5
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,201	14,036	6,165	69.5	30.5		68.8	31.3	69.5	30.5
London	25,794	17,904	7,890	69.4	30.6		69.3	30.7	68.9	31.1
Fort William - Port Arthur	12,254	10,523	1,731	85.9	14.1		85.1	14.9	85.9	14.1
Regina	11,096	7,337	3,759	66.1	33.9		64.9	35.1	62.9	37.1
Saskatoon	7,928	5,683	2,245	71.7	28.3		71.7	28.3	74.2	25.8
Calgary	21,805	16,645	5,160	76.3	23.7		75.8	24.2	76.3	23.7
Edmonton	20,175	14,407	5,768	71.4	28.6		71.1	28.9	70.1	29.9
Victoria	12,954	9,593	3,361	74.1	25.9		74.6	25.4	76.3	23.7
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,065,167	831,614	233,553	78.1	21.9		77.8	22.2	77.4	22.6
Durable Goods ^{1/}	499,959	448,086	51,873	89.6	10.4		89.5	10.5	88.8	11.2
Non-Durable Goods	535,247	357,192	178,055	66.7	33.3		66.3	33.7	66.3	33.7
Electric Light and Power	29,961	26,336	3,625	87.9	12.1		87.8	12.2	88.9	11.1
Logging	65,712	64,502	1,210	98.2	1.8		97.7	2.3	98.3	1.7
Mining	82,260	80,587	1,673	98.0	2.0		98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Communications	47,551	22,475	25,076	47.3	52.7		47.2	52.8	45.9	54.1
Transportation	181,823	170,824	10,999	94.0	6.0		94.0	6.0	93.6	6.4
Construction and Maintenance	214,132	209,816	4,316	98.0	2.0		97.8	2.2	98.1	1.9
Services ^{2/}	68,110	32,819	35,291	48.2	51.8		48.0	52.0	46.3	53.7
Trade	260,219	157,997	102,222	60.7	39.3		60.7	39.3	59.9	40.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,984,974	1,570,634	414,340	79.1	20.9		78.6	21.4	78.8	21.2
Finance	84,924	45,440	39,484	53.5	46.5		52.8	47.2	54.3	45.7
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,069,898	1,616,074	453,824	78.1	21.9		77.5	22.5	77.8	22.2

^{1/}This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/}Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/}The June data are subject to revision.

earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at May 1, 1948, and June 1, 1947.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- Moderate improvement was indicated by the 9,496 co-operating manufacturers^{1/} at June 1, when the increase in their employment was rather below normal for the time of year, amounting only to 0.8 p.c. This raised the index from 201.3 at May 1, to 203.4 at the first of June, as compared with 197.6 at the same date in 1947. The latest figure also exceeded that indicated at June 1, 1946, but was lower than at that date in the period, 1942-1945. These index numbers are based on the 1926 average as 100.

There were fairly general advances in the different branches of manufacturing at the beginning of June as compared with May 1. Large additions to the working forces were noted in animal food processing, lumber and pulp and paper plants. Improvement on a smaller scale took place in fur, vegetable food, printing and publishing, rubber, tobacco, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product works, mainly in the petroleum division. On the other hand, leather, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories released employees. The largest percentage loss took place in the electrical apparatus and supplies group, in which recorded employment declined by 1.3 p.c. In many cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

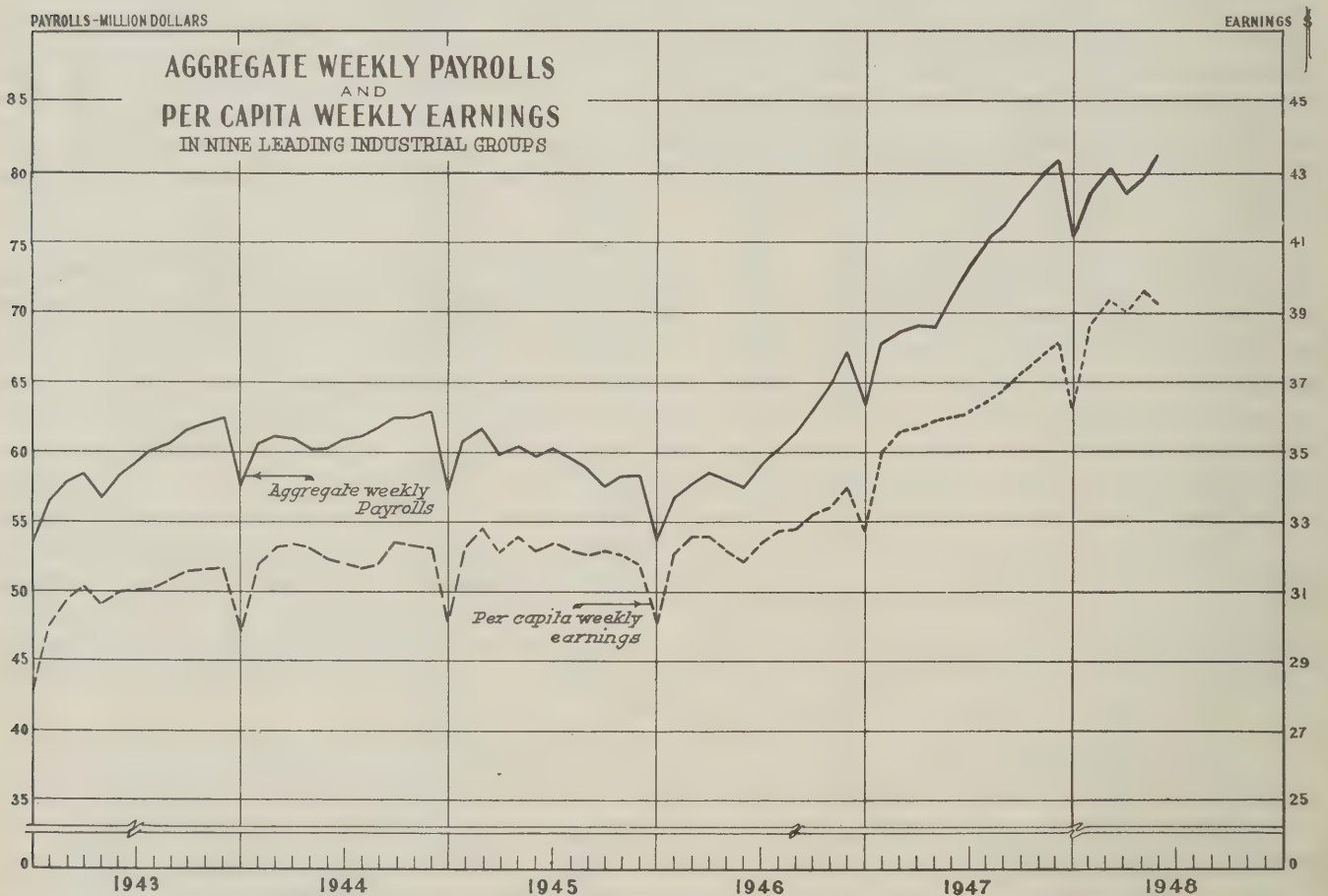
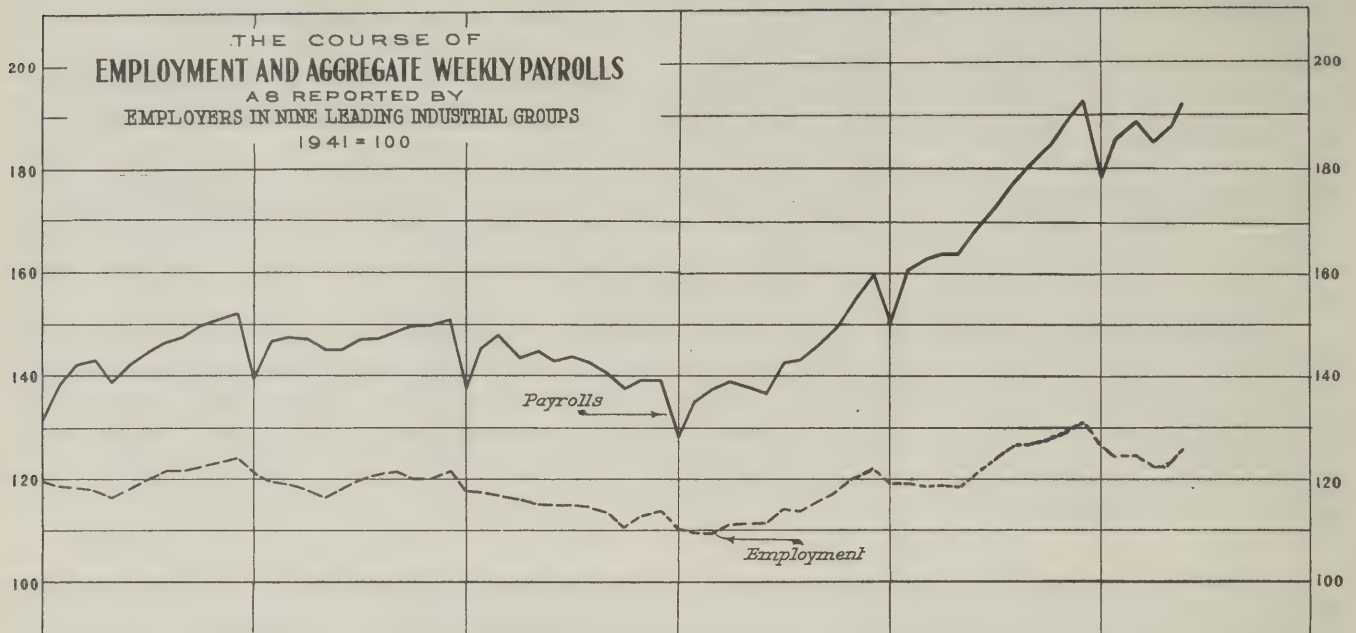
Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The leading establishments furnishing information at the beginning of June reported that their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.5 p.c. than in the week of May 1. The falling-off was largely due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The per capita earnings of their employees fell from \$40.78 at the first of May, to \$40.28 at the first of June, as compared with \$36.64, \$31.83, \$32.88, \$32.64, \$31.62, \$28.73 and \$25.57 at June 1 in 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942 and 1941, respectively. In 1939 the comparable annual average in manufacturing was \$23.11.

The index of payrolls, based on the disbursements of the co-operating manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., was 187.9, as compared with 188.7 at May 1, 1948, 165.9 at June 1, 1947, and 134.3 at June 1, 1946. The index number of per capita earnings at the date under review was 157.5. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in manufacturing has risen by 2.9 p.c., that of payrolls by 13.3 p.c., while the average per employee has mounted by 9.9 p.c.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING.

The factories co-operating in the survey as of June 1 showed an increase of about 1.1 p.c. as compared with May 1 in the number of men on their staffs, but a further reduction in their women employees, whose numbers declined by 0.3 p.c. As already stated, the general gain in employment amounted to 0.3 p.c. The reported female employees made up 219 per 1,000 workers on the indicated staffs. This was the lowest proportion shown in any of the periodical enquiries into sex distribution undertaken since 1942 in connection with the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls. At May 1, 222 per 1,000 workers in recorded employment in manufacturing were women, while the proportion at June 1, 1947, was 226 per 1,000, and that at

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



June 1, 1946, 236.

There were losses in the number of female employees reported at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in leather, textile, paper product and electrical apparatus plants. In the same comparison, there were increases in employment for women in the animal food, tobacco, iron and steel and certain other industries. The number of men on the paylists of the co-operating firms considerably increased in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone, and other divisions. Losses in employment for such workers were noted in leather, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. In many cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

The number of women in recorded employment has diminished by some 0.2 p.c. in the last year. On the other hand, the number of men reported by the leading establishments in manufacturing at June 1, 1948, showed an increase of not quite four p.c. as compared with June 1, 1947.

2. The Non-Manufacturing Industries.

Logging. - This industry showed important expansion at June 1 as compared with a month earlier, mainly as a result of river-drives in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario and fire-fighting operations in the latter provinces, together with generally greater activity in British Columbia. The working forces of the 663 larger employers^{1/} whose returns were tabulated, increased by 28.3 p.c. in the month. The weekly salaries and wages reported at the date under review were higher by 18.1 p.c. The disparity in the rates of increase in the employees and the remuneration is partly due to the fact that the earnings at the beginning of May had in some cases included sums paid in final settlement for work performed earlier in the season. The per capita earnings stood at \$37.88, as compared with \$41.16 at May 1, 1948, \$33.38 at June 1, 1947, and \$24.89 at June 1, 1946. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps also affects the indicated earnings, which vary greatly in the different provinces; the average in British Columbia is much higher than elsewhere. (See Tables 2 and 3).

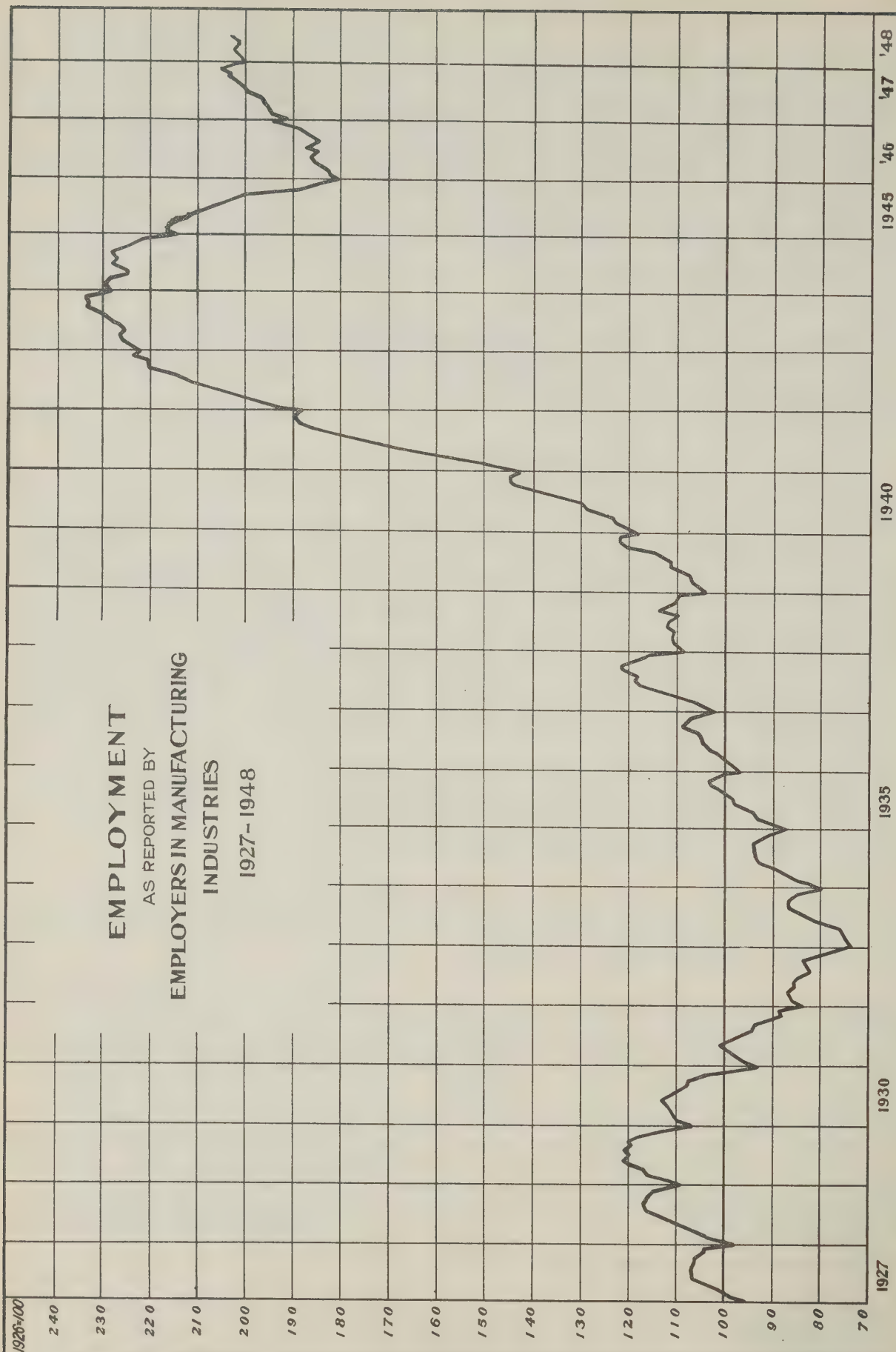
The June 1 index of employment in logging stood at 216.3; as compared with 239.8 at June 1, 1947, there was a decline of 9.8 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 0.9 p.c. in the index number of payrolls.

Mining - There was an advance of 1.6 p.c. in employment in mining at June 1, when the indicated salaries and wages rose very slightly; the observance of the May 24th holiday had an adverse effect upon the weekly earnings. The trend was downward in the coal fields, but the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed improvement, according to data received from 658 leading operators. The index of employment in the mining group stood at 175.0, compared with 172.3 at May 1, 1948, and 157.6 at June 1, 1947. In the year, there was a gain of 11 p.c. In that comparison, the payrolls also showed a large increase, the index rising by 30.7 p.c. The latest per capita figure of \$48.52 was lower than that of \$49.27 in the preceding period of observation, but substantially exceeded the June 1 figure of \$41.17 recorded in 1947. In 1939, the employees of the larger mine operators had received an annual weekly average of \$28.68.

Communications - Considerably heightened activity of a seasonal nature was noted in communications at the first of June, the gain of 2.1 p.c. being above-average in extent. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at June 1 by the 93 reporting communication companies showed an advance of 3.5 p.c. in the month. The

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
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INDUSTRIES**
1927-1948



per capita earnings increased from \$36.65 at May 1, to \$37.18 at the first of June; at the same date of last year, the indicated average was \$34.41. The latest index of employment, at 175.6, was six p.c. higher than that of 165.7 at June 1, 1947, while the index of aggregate payrolls showed a gain of 13.3 p.c. in the year.

Transportation and Storage.- There was a substantial increase in employment in this group at June 1, when gains over May 1 were indicated in the local transportation and storage division, in steam railway operation and in shipping and stevedoring. The employees of the 847 leading transportation companies* and branches furnishing information rose by 1.7 p.c. from the beginning of May. The index number of employment stood at 140.6 at June 1, as compared with 138.3 at May 1, and 139.9 at the same date in 1947. There was thus a fractional advance in the latter comparison, accompanied by a gain of 6.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1948, exceeded by 3.2 p.c. their payrolls at the beginning of May. The latest average per employee was \$45.90, as compared with \$45.20 at May 1, and \$43.37 at June 1, 1947.

Construction and Maintenance.- Important seasonal expansion was recorded in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance at the date under review, the increase from May 1 being especially large in the highway group. The general gain in the industry was on a slightly smaller scale than at the same date in 1947, being also less-than-average for the season in the experience of pre-war years. Returns were received from 2,281 of the larger contractors*, whose staffs were increased by 11.5 p.c. in the month. Their salaries and wages were higher by 10 p.c. Partly as a result of the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, and partly due to the addition of many workers at the lower rates of pay, the per capita earnings showed a seasonal decline, falling from \$37.37 at May 1, to \$36.86 at the date under review. The latest figure, however, was higher than that of \$34.45 indicated at June 1, 1947. The index of employment at the beginning of June stood at 163.9; this was 9.6 p.c. above that of 149.6 at the same date of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 17.2 p.c.

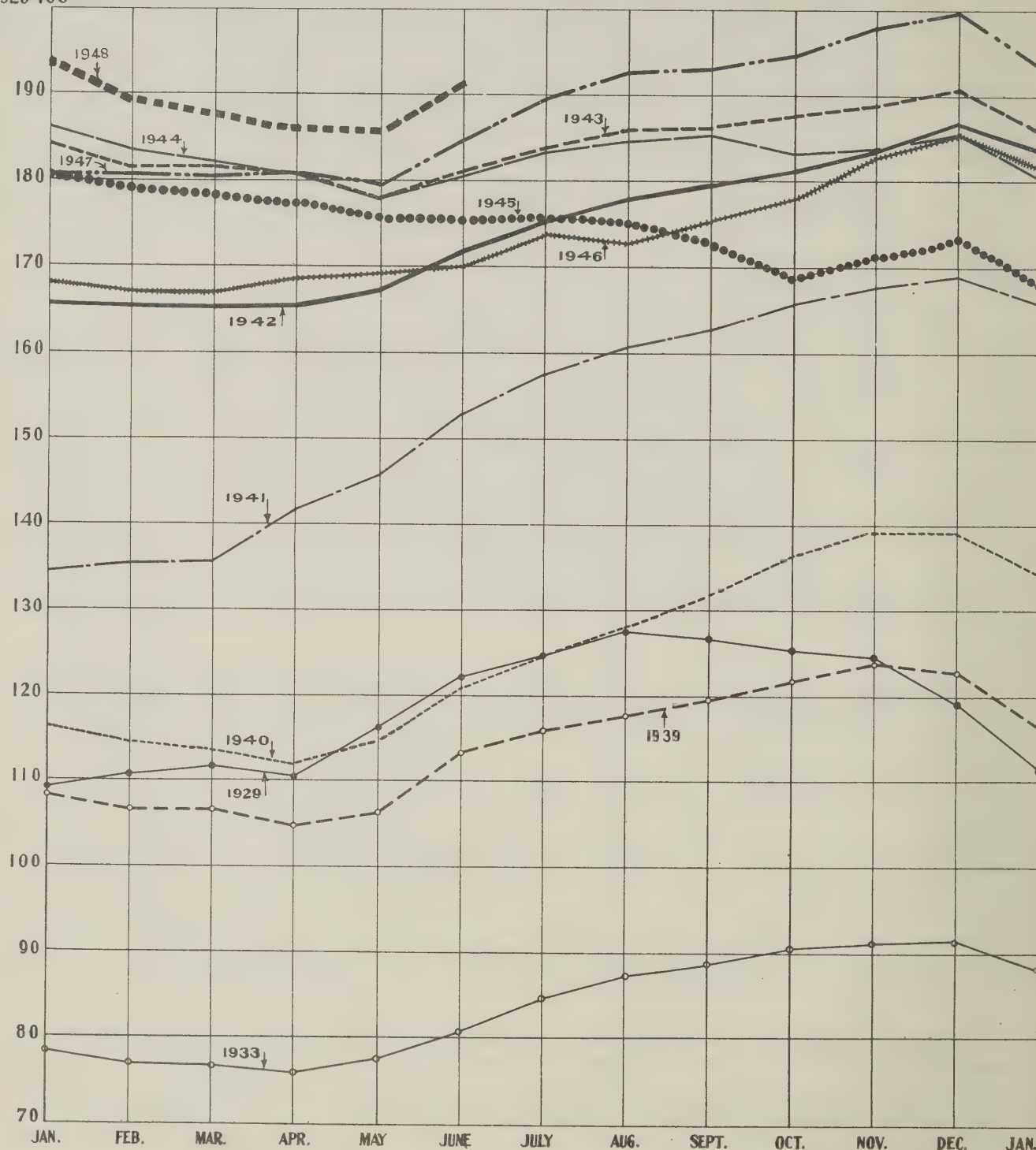
Services.- Substantial improvement of a seasonal character was noted at June 1 in hotels and restaurants, while there were relatively small advances in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Information was received from 1,159 leading firms* in these industries, whose working forces were larger by 2.4 p.c. than at May 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed by these firms at June 1 showed an advance of 0.9 p.c. in the month. The index of employment was 250.8; this was 5.2 p.c. higher than that of 238.4 at the beginning of June, 1947, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 12.4 p.c. The most recent figure of per capita earnings in the above-named industries stood at \$25.25, rather less than the May 1 average of \$25.62, but higher than those of \$23.22 at June 1, 1947, and \$20.73 at June 1, 1946. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; no adjustment is made in these figures for the value of such allowances.

Trade.- Employment in trade also showed an upward movement at the beginning of June, when there were moderate gains in the wholesale division, together with somewhat more pronounced expansion in the staffs of retail stores. The personnel of the 3,711 larger merchandising establishments* from which data were compiled showed a rise of one p.c. as compared with a month earlier. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the reporting firms at the date under review mounted by 1.6 p.c. in the same comparison. The per capita earnings advanced slightly, from \$34.05 in the preceding survey, to \$34.25 at June 1, as compared with \$31.50 at the same date in 1947. In the 12 months, the index number of employment has risen by 7.2 p.c., to 216.5, and that of payrolls, by 16.2 p.c.

* See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

Financial Institutions.- Statistics furnished by 1,002 leading financial institutions showed a higher level of employment, their staffs increasing by 1.1 p.c. since their last report. The weekly payrolls received by the indicated employees at the date under review were higher by 3.6 p.c. The latest average earnings were \$39.65, compared with \$38.69 in the preceding survey, and \$37.51 at June 1, 1947. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 161.4, was 5.4 p.c. above that of 153.2 at the same date in 1947, while the index number of payrolls at June 1, 1948, was higher by 10.8 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment at the beginning of June was upward in all provinces except New Brunswick, where practically no general change was reported. The largest percentage gains were shown in Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers were generally higher than at May 1 in all provinces except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but in most provinces, the advances were on a relatively smaller scale than those in employment, so that the per capita figures at June 1 were lower than those indicated a month earlier. To some extent, the reductions were due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday, while seasonal changes in employment also contributed to the lower earnings. In all cases, however, the general averages of weekly earnings in the various areas exceeded those indicated at June 1 in any preceding year.

The provincial distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available at June 1 is shown in Table A and in Tables 2 and 3. Index numbers of employment for the provinces and economic areas are given in Tables 6 and 10.

Maritime Provinces.- Activity in the Maritime Area at the beginning of June showed expansion in many industries, notably in manufacturing, logging, mining, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade. In construction, the indicated advance amounted to 10.8 p.c. The gains in the other industries just mentioned were relatively small. In general, the improvement was seasonal in character, as was the decline of 22.7 p.c. which was recorded in transportation. Within the manufacturing group, there were considerable increases in the fish-packing and lumber industries.

Computed from statistics furnished by 1,378 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions, the index number of employment at June 1 stood at 170.1, as compared with 167.9 at May 1, 1948, and 165.8 at June 1, 1947. The latest figure was lower than at the same date in the period, 1943-1946, but was otherwise the highest in the record for the early summer. The index number of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces declined by 1.7 p.c. from May 1 to June 1, when it was 2.6 p.c. above the June 1, 1947 figure, also exceeding the index at June 1 in any earlier year for which data are available.

The average weekly earnings per person in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$35.28, as compared with \$36.34 at the beginning of May, and \$31.61 at June 1, 1947, previously the maximum for that date in the record of seven years, during which the per capita figure in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 65.8 p.c.

Quebec.- The trend in industrial employment in Quebec was decidedly upward at June 1, according to monthly data received from 5,028 of the larger firms in the major industrial divisions, who reported an increase of 4.2 p.c. in their personnel. This gain was rather below-average for June 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. The index number of employment stood at 194.1, as compared with 186.3 at May 1, 1948, and 186.9 at June 1, 1947. The latest figure was lower than those of 197.8 and 194.3 at June 1 of 1943 and 1944, respectively, but with these exceptions was higher than in any other June of the record.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Accompanying the substantial expansion in industrial employment at the date under review was a rise of 3.4 p.c. in the amounts paid in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms. The index number of payrolls was 13 p.c. higher than at June 1 of last year, previously the maximum for that date. The weekly average earnings per employee declined slightly in the month, falling from \$38.02 at May 1, to \$37.72 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$34.70 at June 1, 1947. In the 12 months, there has been a gain of 8.7 p.c. in the per capita figure, which has risen by **61 p.c.** in the period for which data are available, viz., since June 1, 1941.

Manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec at the date under review. There were important gains in employment in logging as a result of river driving operations. Firms in construction and transportation also added many workers to their forces, showing advances of 13.7 p.c. and 10.4 p.c., respectively. The increases in the other divisions were not large. Within the manufacturing group, there were reductions in leather, textile and iron and steel plants, but improvement was noted in the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and petroleum product plants. In many cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

Ontario.— In accordance with the usual seasonal movement, there was considerable expansion in industrial employment in Ontario at the beginning of June. The advance was not equal to that usually indicated at June 1, although it was on a larger scale than at June 1, 1947. The 7,624 leading establishments in the eight major industries furnishing statistics at June 1 showed a gain of 1.5 p.c. in the number of their employees as compared with May 1, together with a rise of 0.6 p.c. in the amount of their weekly salaries and wages. The index of employment mounted from 196.7 at May 1 to 199.7 at June 1, when the figure was 4.1 p.c. above that of 191.8 at June 1, 1947, previously the peak for the early summer. The most recent index number of payrolls was also higher than in any earlier June of the record, exceeding the figure for that date in 1947 by 14.3 p.c. The weekly disbursements of the reporting firms at the latest date represented an average of \$40.49 per person in recorded employment. At May 1, the per capita earnings were \$40.87. The weekly averages at June 1 in 1947, 1946, 1945 and 1944, were \$36.88, \$31.88, \$32.62 and \$32.77, respectively. Since June 1, 1941, when the payroll series was instituted, the weekly average has mounted by 50.7 p.c.

Manufacturing in this province showed rather moderate improvement, on the whole, at the date under review. There were declines in leather, textile and electrical apparatus plants, but the food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone, chemical, iron and steel and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product divisions afforded more employment. The most noteworthy increase was that of 4.6 p.c. in lumber mills, in which it was seasonal. Most of the non-manufacturing classes also reported greater activity, the movement being favourable in logging, communications, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and retail trade. The largest percentage gains reported were those of 5.9 p.c. in construction and 17.6 p.c. in logging, that in the latter mainly resulting from river-driving and fire-fighting operations.

Prairie Provinces.— There was a substantial expansion in industrial employment in the Prairie Area at the beginning of June, when the general advance was above-average for the time of year. Greatly heightened activity was shown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where increases of 3.6 p.c., 9.4 p.c., and 5.3 p.c., respectively, were indicated by the larger firms in the eight leading industries. Calculated from material furnished by 2,567 industrialists, the index number of employment in the Prairie Area was 168.1, as compared with 159.6 at May 1, 1948, and 161.9 at June 1, 1947, previously the all-time high for the beginning of June. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting employees advanced by 4.7 p.c. from the preceding month, and were higher by 11.5 p.c. than at June 1, 1947. The per

capita earnings were \$39.09 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$39.30 at May 1, 1948, \$36.36 at June 1, 1947, and \$32.74 at June 1, 1946. In the year, the index of employment in the Prairie Area has risen by 3.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 11.5 p.c., while the average weekly earnings have shown a gain of 7.5 p.c.

There was improvement in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trade. The most pronounced increase was that of 23.1 p.c. in construction. Within the manufacturing division, there were considerable advances in animal food factories, in which a rise of 9.7 p.c. was indicated. Lumber, beverage, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants also afforded more employment.

British Columbia.- The level of industrial activity in British Columbia was higher at June 1 than at May 1, the index number of employment rising from 196.1 at that date, to 201.1 at the date under review, when the figure was at the maximum for the early summer. The latest index number of payrolls reached a new all-time peak, exceeding by 13 p.c. the figure indicated at June 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has mounted by 4.5 p.c., while the average weekly earnings have increased by 8.1 p.c. The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the 2,311 larger establishments in the eight major industrial groups represented an average of \$41.98 for their employees, before deduction for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc. At May 1, 1948, the per capita figure was \$42.39, and that at June 1, 1947, \$38.85. As compared with the average indicated by leading firms at June 1, 1941, when the record was commenced, there was an advance of 55.3 p.c. at the date under review.

Manufacturing operations showed expansion from May 1, 1948; the indicated increase in the personnel amounted to 1.4 p.c. There were gains in animal food processing, pulp and paper, beverage and non-ferrous metal plants. Lumber mills, however, released some employees. Among the non-manufacturing classes, there was improvement in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade, and in hotels and restaurants. The most marked gain was that of eight p.c. in construction and maintenance work.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at June 1 by employers of 15 persons and over in cities having populations in excess of 35,000; the distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available in the cities at June 1 is shown in Tables 4 and 5, while Tables 7 and 11 contain index numbers of employment for the eight largest centres at the latest date, with comparisons from earlier years.

Halifax.- There was little general change in the level of industrial employment in Halifax at the beginning of June. Considerable improvement was indicated in construction, and there were minor gains in communications and trade, but manufacturing and transportation were quieter. The reduction in the latter, which was substantial, was seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing division, the most noteworthy loss took place in iron and steel factories. The 264 leading establishments furnishing statistics reported a decrease of 0.9 p.c. in their employees, together with a loss of 6.1 p.c. in the salaries and wages which they disbursed at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding. Loss of working time on the May 24th holiday was partly responsible for the latter decline. The average weekly earnings fell from \$34.41 at the beginning of May, to \$32.60 at the first of June; the mean at June 1, 1947, was \$31.63. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment has risen by 1.5 p.c., that of payrolls by 4.7 p.c., and the per capita figure, by 3.1 p.c.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Saint John.- The trend of employment in Saint John was seasonally downward at June 1, according to information supplied by 185 of the larger industrial establishments. The number of persons on their paylists was less by 12.4 p.c. than at May 1. There were large reductions in transportation, with relatively small declines in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and lumber plants. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in construction. The general recession in employment was accompanied by a falling-off of 18.5 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the firms making returns at the date under review; reduced working time due to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday as well as lowered employment contributed to the considerable decrease in the reported payrolls. The average earnings per employee, at \$32.10, were lower than the May 1 per capita figure of \$34.50, but exceeded the June 1, 1947, figure of \$31.67. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Saint John has increased by 0.2 p.c.; the weekly payrolls have risen by 2.7 p.c. and the average earnings by 1.4 p.c.

Montreal.- Further expansion in industrial employment was recorded in Montreal at June 1 by the 2,950 employers co-operating in the latest survey. The advance of 0.6 p.c., which was seasonal in character, was accompanied by a decline of 0.3 p.c. in the payrolls distributed at the beginning of June for services rendered in the week preceding, a period which had included the May 24th holiday. The most recent per capita figure, at \$38.05, was lower than that of \$38.39 at May 1, but substantially exceeded the June 1, 1947, average of \$35.01. In the 12 months, the index of employment in Montreal has advanced by 1.6 p.c., that of payrolls, by 10.6 p.c., while the average weekly earnings have risen by 8.7 p.c.

There was a large decline in employment in manufacturing at the date under review. Iron and steel plants showed an important reduction in the personnel, and activity in textile, leather and electrical apparatus factories also diminished. Food and non-metallic mineral works, however, showed improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, communications, transportation, construction and trade reported seasonal gains, those in transportation being considerable.

Quebec City.- The index number of employment in Quebec rose by 2.3 p.c., to 197.3 at June 1, as compared with 192.9 at May 1, according to data tabulated from 344 of the larger establishments in the city. At June 1, 1947, the figure had been 178.9. The increase in the latter comparison, amounting to 10.3 p.c., was accompanied by an advance of 21.7 p.c. in the index number of payrolls in the 12 months. The salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms averaged \$34.42 per employee, as compared with \$33.53 at May 1, 1948, and \$31.05 at the beginning of June, 1947. The latest per capita figure is the maximum in the record of seven years. Higher wage rates coming into effect in certain industries in the period under review contributed to the increased aggregate and average earnings. Manufacturing generally was more active at June 1, the gains in the month in tobacco, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants were most noteworthy, although they were not especially large. There were also rather small increases in employment in transportation and construction. Other industries showed little general change from May 1.

Sherbrooke.- Industrial activity was at a rather higher level in Sherbrooke at June 1 than at May 1, according to information received from 117 leading establishments, in which the working forces increased by 1.2 p.c. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, were lower by 3.1 p.c. than at May 1. The falling-off was largely due to the reduction in working time which took place on the Victoria Day holiday. The latest average per employee was \$32.97, as compared with \$34.02 a month previously, and \$30.50 at June 1, 1947. In the year, the index number of employment has shown a gain of 2.6 p.c., accompanied by that of 10.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls, while the per capita figure has risen by 8.1 p.c. There were minor gains in employment at June 1 as compared with May 1 in manufacturing, together with small advances in construction and trade.

Three Rivers.- Industrial employment in Three Rivers continued to expand, there being improvement in manufacturing, notably in pulp and paper and metal-using plants, and in trade and construction. The staffs employed by the 104 larger employers furnishing returns in the June 1 survey of employment and payrolls were higher by 4.3 p.c. than those reported at the beginning of May. The indicated weekly salaries and wages showed a gain of 9.1 p.c. in the month. The payment of higher wage rates contributed to this increase, as well as accelerated industrial activity. The average earnings advanced from \$38.83 at May 1 to a new maximum of \$40.61 at June 1. A year ago, the figure was \$36.09. In the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by 0.2 p.c., while that of weekly payrolls has risen by 12.1 p.c.

Toronto.- There was a moderate recession in employment in Toronto at the beginning of June, when the 2,676 larger employers in the major industrial divisions reduced their staffs by 0.2 p.c., as compared with May 1. The loss was contra-seasonal. Manufacturing was quieter, there being losses in activity in textile, leather, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal products. Animal food, rubber, beverage and some other plants, however, showed moderate improvement. The trend was also upward in communications, shipping and road work. The increases were small.

Accompanying the slight decline in employment in Toronto at the beginning of June was a decrease of 1.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms. In part, the falling-off resulted from loss of working time on the May 24th holiday. The index number of payrolls, however, was 12 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1947, since when the index number of employment has risen by 3.8 p.c. The latest figure of employment stood at 196.2, as compared with 196.5 at May 1, and 189.0 at June 1, 1947. The per capita earnings at the date under review stood at \$40.25, as compared with \$40.73 at May 1, and \$36.69 at June 1 of last year.

Ottawa.- The movement in Ottawa was upward at June 1, when the 320 leading establishments reporting to the current survey of employment and payrolls indicated an increase of 3.7 p.c. in their personnel as compared with the beginning of May. An advance of 4.1 p.c. was shown in their weekly payrolls. The average earnings per employee were \$34.27; those indicated a month earlier amounted to \$34.14, while the June 1, 1947, figure was \$31.60. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 5.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.4 p.c. Manufacturing and construction were busier at the beginning of June, when relatively small changes as compared with May 1 were noted in the remaining industries. The gain in construction was considerable.

Hamilton.- The trend of industrial employment in Hamilton continued slightly upward at the first of June. There was improvement in manufacturing, mainly in chemical and iron and steel plants; transportation and construction also showed rather greater activity. The staffs of the 448 leading firms in the major industrial divisions furnishing data increased by 1.5 p.c. Their weekly payrolls, however, were lower by 1.1 p.c., the falling-off largely resulting from the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The per capita earnings declined from \$43.31 at May 1 to \$42.20 at June 1, as compared with \$37.14 at June 1, 1947. Since then, there has been an increase of 5.3 p.c. in the index number of employment, and of 19.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor showed some expansion at June 1. Manufacturing operations moderately increased, particularly in iron and steel and food plants. The movement was also favourable in transportation, construction and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 278 leading establishments in which the number of workers was greater by 1.8 p.c. than in their last return. The aggregate weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review, however, were lower by 0.9 p.c. than in the week of May 1; the per capita earnings fell from \$48.10 in the last report, to \$46.83 at the beginning of June, the decline being due in the main to the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The figure at June 1 of last year had been \$42.79; since then, the index of employment has declined by 1.7 p.c., while that of

payrolls has mounted by 8.3 p.c., and the average earnings have risen by 9.4 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Industrial activity in Fort William and Port Arthur was greater at the beginning of June, according to data compiled from 139 of the larger firms which employed 4.9 p.c. more workers than at May 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 7.4 p.c. The per capita figure was \$42.92, as compared with \$41.92 in the preceding report, and \$38.38 at June 1, 1947. Employment in the pulp and paper, lumber and iron and steel divisions showed moderate expansion at the date under review, when construction, trade and other non-manufacturing classes also reported rather slight improvement. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has advanced by 4.4 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 17.2 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Little general change in the situation was shown in Kitchener and Waterloo at the beginning of June, according to information received from 191 leading employers whose staffs were lower by 0.3 p.c. than at May 1. There were small ~~increases~~ in the animal food, lumber, beverage and non-ferrous metal industries and in construction, but leather, vegetable food, rubber and electrical apparatus plants were quieter. The changes in the remaining classes were slight. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of June by the co-operating firms showed a reduction of 1.1 p.c. The average earnings also declined slightly, from \$38.37 in the preceding return, to \$38.05 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$35.32 at June 1, 1947. Since then, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 1.9 p.c. and 10.1 p.c., respectively.

London.- There was further moderate improvement in industrial employment in London at the beginning of June, when rather small gains were noted in animal food, electrical apparatus and other branches of manufacturing, and in communications, building and trade. The working forces of the 294 larger employers furnishing statistics increased by 1.1 p.c. from May 1. Their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages, however, were lower, falling by 0.5 p.c., largely as a result of the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The average earnings per employee declined from \$38.09 in the last report, to \$37.50 at the date under review, but exceeded the figure of \$34.30 indicated at June 1, 1947. The latest index number of employment was higher by 2.3 p.c. than at that date, while the index of payrolls showed a gain of 12.2 p.c. in the 12 months.

Winnipeg.- There was an increase in employment at the beginning of June in this city, where the manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes generally showed improvement. Within the former category, the trend was especially favourable in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants; within the non-manufacturing division, the gains in trade and construction were most noteworthy. Data were received from 736 leading employers in the city, who reported a rise of 2.4 p.c. in their working forces, bringing the index number of employment to 158.0, as compared with 154.4 at May 1, 1948, and 153.2 at June 1, 1947, previously the maximum figure for the early summer. The reported salaries and wages showed an advance of 1.5 p.c. in the month, and of 10.6 p.c. in the year. The latest average per employee was \$35.75, as compared with \$36.04 a month earlier, and \$33.27 at June 1, 1947. Since then, the per capita earnings have risen by 7.5 p.c., while in the period since June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was commenced, the gain has amounted to 41.8 p.c.

Regina.- Considerable expansion in industrial activity was noted in Regina at the beginning of June, when manufacturing, construction, transportation and trade afforded more employment. The employees of the 180 leading firms furnishing information on employment and payrolls showed an increase of 4.3 p.c. from May 1. The salaries and wages were 5.2 p.c. higher. The average earnings of the persons employed by these establishments were then \$34.84, rising to \$35.12 at the date under review. The per capita figure at June 1, 1947, was \$31.41. In the 12 months, the

Table 1.-Number of Persons*Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries, and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at May 1, 1948 and June 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947
MANUFACTURING	1,065,167	42,902,895	40.28	40.78	36.64	121.1	120.1	117.6	187.9	188.7	165.9
Animal products - edible	46,804	1,847,128	39.47	39.47	35.09	135.3	125.8	132.7	213.9	199.0	182.9
Fur and products	4,260	157,228	36.91	37.69	33.98	137.1	131.2	129.9	189.2	185.7	167.9
Leather and products	30,111	878,988	29.19	30.27	27.90	105.8	108.4	114.5	161.9	172.1	169.7
Boots and shoes	19,011	530,629	27.91	29.00	26.99	104.4	106.7	110.1	164.1	174.2	167.5
Lumber and its products	80,540	2,804,856	34.83	35.83	32.30	123.8	119.2	118.0	204.6	203.8	179.9
Rough and dressed lumber	49,135	1,765,600	35.93	37.06	33.48	117.7	110.6	106.8	199.2	193.7	167.7
Furniture	15,059	509,279	33.82	34.98	31.33	147.6	148.9	145.4	206.2	215.2	190.2
Other lumber products	16,346	529,977	22.19	22.95	30.13	127.7	129.2	134.1	221.9	229.5	213.2
Plant products - edible	54,765	1,887,782	34.47	34.60	31.01	125.0	123.5	129.0	191.4	189.9	176.5
Pulp and paper products	114,487	5,359,182	46.81	45.66	42.23	142.3	140.1	135.5	223.9	215.0	192.8
Pulp and paper	51,083	2,789,347	54.60	51.66	49.66	139.9	135.6	132.4	239.8	219.8	208.3
Paper products	21,427	786,568	36.71	37.20	33.02	153.8	154.3	157.9	236.2	240.8	206.7
Printing and publishing	41,977	1,783,267	42.48	42.91	38.05	139.2	138.4	129.9	198.4	199.3	167.7
Rubber products	22,743	873,671	42.81	43.16	38.37	133.9	132.9	146.7	244.5	244.6	240.1
Textile products	158,166	4,891,097	30.92	31.69	28.13	112.9	114.0	107.8	182.4	188.7	158.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,738	1,979,394	33.13	33.84	29.47	112.7	113.2	104.2	197.7	202.7	162.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,709	727,186	32.02	32.86	28.46	92.4	92.0	87.0	154.0	157.2	128.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,519	498,187	32.10	32.95	28.92	112.9	114.5	106.5	203.1	211.4	172.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,190	575,235	35.53	35.94	30.73	146.5	147.8	131.6	280.8	286.6	218.2
Hosiery and knit goods	26,324	728,814	27.69	28.48	25.70	121.2	122.4	113.8	185.1	192.2	161.3
Garments and personal furnishings	55,668	1,641,123	29.48	30.12	27.23	114.8	116.8	111.8	176.4	183.3	158.8
Other textile products	16,436	541,766	32.96	34.41	30.13	95.3	96.0	101.0	152.0	159.9	142.8
Tobacco	9,679	344,547	35.60	35.66	29.14	108.8	107.1	111.5	215.7	212.8	181.0
Beverages	18,929	831,758	43.94	43.79	40.17	164.5	159.3	149.9	243.6	235.0	201.8
Chemicals and allied products	42,561	1,867,692	43.88	43.75	38.78	96.8	96.2	95.0	157.8	156.5	136.7
Clay, glass and stone products	22,163	912,680	41.18	41.35	36.36	144.3	141.2	141.5	237.3	233.1	204.4
Electric light and power	29,961	1,359,159	45.36	45.39	41.33	147.0	139.2	125.4	210.8	199.7	163.6
Electrical apparatus	51,826	2,225,254	42.94	43.17	37.10	166.0	168.2	162.3	264.8	269.7	221.1
Iron and steel products	294,599	13,003,135	44.14	45.44	41.17	109.9	110.4	107.5	159.4	164.7	145.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	40,465	1,980,346	48.94	48.94	42.80	138.5	136.0	126.8	194.6	191.1	153.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,387	1,254,935	42.70	44.46	40.20	113.9	114.3	113.3	170.0	177.6	161.9
Agricultural implements	18,890	885,323	46.87	48.14	38.79	208.2	206.9	173.4	369.0	376.7	260.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	109,660	4,832,810	44.07	45.70	42.57	96.5	97.7	96.4	130.9	137.5	126.3
Automobiles and parts	43,586	2,036,291	46.72	49.20	43.13	111.4	110.8	114.3	135.4	141.9	129.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,623	1,000,300	44.22	45.30	42.77	115.6	114.3	123.5	170.9	174.0	176.5
Heating appliances	7,578	301,807	39.83	41.01	36.59	141.4	142.2	121.0	215.6	223.4	167.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,919	522,108	43.80	44.73	41.58	99.0	103.5	90.9	183.4	190.0	154.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,594	359,606	41.84	43.57	39.07	97.6	98.6	96.2	178.8	188.1	162.2
Other iron and steel products	45,483	1,865,900	41.02	42.66	38.25	101.1	101.8	104.0	148.3	155.2	143.7
Non-ferrous metal products	49,892	2,169,377	43.48	44.00	39.28	120.0	119.0	111.9	189.2	190.0	150.3
Non-metallic mineral products	15,801	773,801	48.97	49.19	43.05	123.5	120.0	120.8	207.7	202.7	173.5
Miscellaneous	17,880	615,560	34.43	34.99	31.71	134.6	134.7	134.1	214.9	218.5	196.6
LOGGING	65,712	2,489,149	37.98	41.16	33.88	136.6	106.5	151.5	259.5	219.7	257.3
MINING	82,260	3,991,231	48.52	49.27	41.17	98.2	97.2	88.2	150.0	150.0	114.8
Coal	24,404	1,171,234	47.99	50.12	36.09	96.7	98.4	81.7	182.4	193.7	115.9
Metallic ores	41,842	2,120,164	50.67	50.55	45.69	87.7	86.6	82.1	122.5	120.7	103.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,014	699,833	43.70	44.30	36.21	150.8	139.4	133.8	243.4	228.4	178.5
COMMUNICATIONS	47,551	1,767,813	37.18	36.65	34.41	180.7	177.0	170.5	244.1	235.7	215.3
Telegraphs	8,087	326,173	40.33	38.88	38.44	118.8	118.4	118.2	188.0	180.8	178.3
Telephones	38,871	1,419,467	36.52	36.16	33.54	199.7	194.9	186.9	261.1	252.3	226.3
TRANSPORTATION	181,823	8,344,897	45.90	45.20	43.37	142.3	140.0	141.6	199.5	193.2	187.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	58,603	2,461,906	42.01	41.84	38.47	150.7	150.0	154.0	217.1	215.3	203.3
Steam railways	91,311	4,557,229	49.91	49.49	49.26	133.3	133.2	131.5	183.7	181.9	178.9
Shipping and stevedoring	31,909	1,325,762	41.55	38.51	35.51	145.9	134.0	142.6	234.0	199.2	194.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	214,132	7,893,001	36.86	37.37	34.45	117.9	105.8	107.6	188.8	171.7	161.1
Building	96,780	3,851,820	39.80	41.34	37.08	145.7	134.6	132.0	201.3	193.3	169.1
Highway	77,867	2,619,601	33.64	32.66	30.66	106.2	93.1	99.3	186.0	157.6	157.5
Railway	39,485	1,421,580	36.00	36.39	35.82	91.2	80.3	82.7	165.5	147.2	149.2
SERVICES (as indicated below)	68,110	1,720,112	25.25	25.62	23.22	145.6	142.3	138.4	223.0	220.9	198.4
Hotels and restaurants	44,992	1,061,483	23.59	23.78	22.09	153.6	148.8	144.8	239.5	234.2	214.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,118	658,629	28.49	29.13	25.42	132.8	131.6	128.2	200.6	203.1	176.5
TRADE	260,219	8,912,752	34.25	34.05	31.50	138.1	136.7	128.6	199.7	196.6	171.9
Retail	184,631	5,872,034	31.80	31.52	29.28	136.4	134.9	126.0	199.8	195.9	170.4
Wholesale	75,588	3,040,718	40.23	40.19	37.01	146.2	145.2	138.3	200.0	198.0	175.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,984,974	78,021,850	39.31	39.70	36.00	125.5	122.1	120.8	191.3	188.0	168.5
FINANCE	84,924	3,366,939	39.65	38.69	37.51	139.0	137.6	132.0	189.9	183.4	171.4
Banks and trust companies	47,995	1,671,595	34.83	33.18	32.88	147.8	145.3	138.6	197.1	184.6	174.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,691	175,968	47.67	47.58	43.97	157.6	156.4	168.2	217.7	215.7	238.2
Insurance	33,238	1,519,376	45.71	45.54	43.37	126.1	125.9	120.7	180.0	179.0	163.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,069,898	81,388,789	39.32	39.65	36.07	126.0	122.7	121.3	191.3	187.8	168.7

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at May 1, 1948 and June 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948 \$	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			June 1 1948 \$	June 1		Employment			Payrolls		
				1948 \$	May 1 1948 \$	June 1 1947 \$	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1948	May 1 1948
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	48,312	1,783,631	36.92	37.71	33.87	112.7	110.4	111.1	179.1	179.3	162.1
Lumber products	5,308	141,469	26.65	28.19	26.44	102.2	96.0	103.0	152.0	150.9	150.1
Pulp and paper products	6,617	304,099	46.96	44.27	41.82	125.9	122.3	120.5	219.7	205.7	190.4
Iron and steel	17,400	735,505	42.27	43.36	39.31	105.7	106.9	105.2	163.4	169.5	151.3
Logging	4,698	150,900	32.12	30.53	31.26	78.5	49.5	98.1	165.7	99.4	201.6
Mining	15,627	684,673	43.81	46.26	26.26	86.4	85.4	64.0	165.2	172.3	73.3
Transportation	14,364	596,049	41.50	42.55	39.42	141.8	135.5	145.2	202.7	268.9	195.4
Construction	27,120	826,536	30.48	30.70	29.59	111.4	100.6	114.1	176.9	160.9	175.3
Trade	16,433	480,089	29.21	29.05	27.31	129.5	127.9	125.8	187.1	183.8	168.3
- Eight Leading Industries	132,867	4,688,187	35.28	36.34	31.61	111.6	110.2	108.8	180.1	183.1	157.1
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	343,310	13,139,803	38.29	38.45	34.99	118.0	117.8	116.0	188.7	189.0	169.4
Lumber products	17,391	562,338	32.34	31.87	29.23	110.4	103.3	106.7	230.6	212.6	199.5
Pulp and paper products	40,429	1,934,640	47.85	46.65	43.77	135.5	132.9	131.2	222.5	212.6	196.8
Textile products	85,861	2,661,218	30.99	31.17	27.78	116.7	117.7	111.6	192.9	195.6	165.2
Chemicals and allied products	16,780	723,224	43.10	43.09	38.95	81.0	81.0	83.0	128.9	128.9	117.9
Iron and steel	70,646	2,999,868	42.46	43.27	40.62	111.3	113.8	113.7	156.6	163.1	153.0
Logging	25,902	816,752	31.53	38.50	28.65	120.7	76.8	129.7	278.5	216.2	270.9
Mining	15,101	687,571	45.53	46.32	40.43	120.6	118.5	110.0	167.7	167.6	139.3
Communications	12,721	487,702	38.34	38.45	36.39	200.3	196.1	183.6	242.2	237.7	210.7
Transportation	51,199	2,342,291	45.75	43.96	42.90	148.3	134.3	143.8	212.5	185.0	192.0
Construction	59,760	2,116,425	35.42	35.63	33.16	112.8	99.3	97.1	182.3	161.4	147.2
Services	18,111	458,072	25.29	25.80	23.32	153.3	152.6	141.1	223.6	227.2	198.8
Trade	61,055	2,101,307	34.42	34.44	31.52	136.8	135.1	127.1	197.8	195.5	166.9
- Eight Leading Industries	587,159	22,149,923	37.72	38.02	34.70	123.4	118.4	118.8	194.3	187.9	171.9
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	523,310	21,871,301	41.79	42.44	37.68	120.1	119.3	116.0	184.0	185.7	160.3
Lumber products	26,242	880,806	33.56	34.18	30.54	121.4	116.1	121.9	192.2	187.1	174.5
Plant products - edible	29,047	991,042	34.12	34.29	30.69	126.5	124.8	132.4	185.2	183.9	174.9
Pulp and paper products	51,878	2,393,136	46.13	45.40	41.03	150.0	148.6	142.5	228.1	222.4	193.6
Textile products	60,857	1,920,321	31.55	32.98	29.32	106.8	108.1	101.7	169.0	178.8	149.5
Chemicals	20,935	936,890	44.75	44.55	38.78	106.3	105.3	101.3	175.4	172.9	146.2
Electrical apparatus	36,336	1,563,416	43.03	43.30	37.35	166.4	169.3	160.1	259.0	265.2	215.3
Iron and steel	169,691	7,721,253	45.50	46.95	41.49	107.2	106.9	102.0	156.8	161.3	136.2
Non-ferrous metal products	29,021	1,258,931	43.38	43.61	39.05	119.8	120.2	114.8	197.0	198.6	171.1
Logging	17,430	642,285	36.85	35.61	31.45	171.8	146.1	213.0	351.2	288.6	370.8
Mining	24,491	1,217,877	49.73	49.58	43.86	79.0	78.8	76.9	111.4	110.8	95.7
Communications	19,353	721,594	37.29	36.80	34.27	193.3	190.4	187.0	260.4	253.1	232.4
Transportation	55,227	2,575,592	46.64	45.76	43.85	145.5	142.4	143.0	196.6	188.8	181.9
Construction	69,386	2,730,218	39.35	40.06	36.93	119.5	112.8	107.0	184.6	177.5	154.9
Services	26,998	671,540	24.87	25.32	22.57	136.0	132.3	128.6	216.4	214.4	185.7
Trade	103,074	3,555,765	34.50	34.26	32.01	133.7	133.1	122.9	192.8	190.6	165.7
- Eight Leading Industries	839,269	33,986,172	40.49	40.87	36.88	123.8	121.9	118.9	184.9	183.8	161.7
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	71,012	2,725,912	38.39	38.81	35.55	131.7	127.5	127.4	194.8	190.7	174.2
Animal products - edible	11,704	471,714	40.30	39.99	35.61	134.6	122.7	134.9	206.9	187.3	183.6
Lumber products	4,479	149,597	33.40	33.36	30.02	120.5	113.9	122.8	194.3	183.4	168.1
Plant products - edible	6,155	228,996	37.20	36.81	32.76	135.5	135.8	145.1	204.3	202.6	191.8
Textile products	5,102	136,115	26.68	28.05	24.65	121.1	122.1	113.8	185.2	196.4	160.6
Iron and steel	22,340	893,868	40.01	41.46	39.85	121.0	120.1	114.1	175.8	180.9	165.1
Mining	17,015	899,677	52.88	53.57	46.53	153.5	148.8	139.2	230.5	226.5	183.7
Communications	6,471	236,532	36.55	35.80	33.63	152.6	147.5	143.4	216.1	204.7	187.0
Transportation	41,063	1,912,810	46.58	46.33	45.02	131.8	128.8	132.0	180.1	175.0	174.9
Construction	35,772	1,297,949	36.28	37.26	34.17	108.3	88.0	99.6	175.7	146.6	152.4
Services	10,941	275,101	25.14	25.20	23.37	145.7	139.1	142.9	215.7	206.4	201.6
Trade	50,024	1,737,650	34.74	34.24	31.70	139.2	137.1	134.5	200.7	194.7	176.8
- Eight Leading Industries	233,039	9,109,793	39.09	39.30	36.36	131.0	124.4	126.2	193.4	184.6	173.4
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	79,223	3,382,248	42.69	43.54	39.80	140.3	138.4	133.4	212.4	213.6	187.9
Animal products - edible	6,343	256,856	40.49	40.67	35.34	133.1	122.5	133.3	209.1	193.3	183.6
Lumber products	27,120	1,070,646	39.48	41.48	38.29	144.3	145.4	126.9	215.2	228.0	182.7
Plant products - edible	3,736	136,019	36.41	36.17	30.90	111.2	112.1	142.0	206.0	206.5	189.9
Pulp and paper products	9,821	495,421	50.45	46.96	45.67	150.5	147.1	134.2	231.1	210.2	192.3
Iron and steel	14,522	652,641	44.94	47.27	44.09	121.4	121.1	133.5	181.9	190.9	199.0
Non-ferrous metal products	4,223	197,544	46.78	48.37	43.31	128.4	121.8	114.1	170.3	169.0	140.1
Logging	16,941	855,050	50.47	51.43	47.63	179.2	170.3	171.1	228.3	221.1	206.3
Mining	10,026	501,433	50.01	50.52	45.18	99.7	83.3	91.3	142.4	140.1	117.7
Transportation	19,970	918,155	45.98	46.74	42.72	149.3	147.1	158.3	222.0	222.3	219.4
Construction	22,094	921,873	41.73	41.37	37.09	168.8	156.2	162.4	275.5	252.8	235.1
Services	9,169	257,503	28.08	28.30	25.93	177.9	172.0	173.8	268.0	264.5	245.3
Trade	29,633	1,037,941	35.03	34.91	31.81	158.5	156.8	144.3	239.4	236.3	203.4
- Eight Leading Industries	192,640	8,087,775	41.98	42.39	38.85	149.1	145.4	142.6	219.7	216.3	194.6

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at May 1, 1948 and June 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948 \$	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment						Payrolls		
			June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	958	30,580	31.92	32.26	26.95	171.9	156.3	128.0	272.4	250.3	176.5			
Trade	659	14,423	21.89	21.58	22.43	114.9	114.5	141.7	143.5	141.0	175.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,248	103,077	31.74	31.90	29.23	143.5	133.5	130.1	209.0	195.4	174.1			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	26,067	984,193	37.76	38.20	33.80	108.0	105.7	105.3	168.7	167.1	147.4			
Animal products - edible	2,856	98,992	34.66	35.70	29.45	122.0	109.0	127.8	217.5	200.3	186.1			
Iron and steel	11,915	527,096	44.24	44.60	38.43	97.2	96.3	94.0	161.4	161.0	135.5			
Mining	14,511	646,419	44.55	47.10	25.86	86.7	85.8	66.3	167.4	174.7	74.4			
Coal	13,313	605,641	45.49	47.60	25.38	83.9	85.0	63.2	165.2	174.9	69.4			
Transportation	7,204	282,568	39.22	40.29	36.85	131.0	146.3	134.1	187.6	215.2	180.4			
Steam railway operation	3,592	164,836	45.89	46.35	42.84	106.9	111.1	102.4	167.7	175.8	149.8			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,632	79,624	30.25	33.73	29.73	176.9	225.8	192.3	225.9	321.5	241.4			
Construction	14,009	407,706	29.10	29.56	29.21	82.8	74.6	86.2	134.9	123.4	136.5			
Building	3,589	103,490	28.84	31.14	29.35	71.4	57.4	64.9	94.5	82.1	87.0			
Highway	9,066	259,204	28.59	28.37	28.73	88.6	83.8	94.9	161.2	151.4	173.6			
Retail trade	5,956	159,063	26.71	26.51	25.06	127.9	126.7	122.5	186.8	183.8	164.7			
Wholesale trade	2,782	99,202	35.66	35.93	34.43	144.0	144.8	135.5	186.0	188.4	167.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	74,387	2,677,703	36.00	37.02	30.76	103.5	101.5	98.4	165.1	166.5	133.8			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	21,287	768,858	36.12	37.35	34.19	115.6	113.7	116.8	191.7	195.1	183.2			
Lumber products	3,158	86,983	27.54	29.22	26.92	90.0	85.2	98.0	150.3	151.0	155.4			
Pulp and paper products	4,278	212,757	49.73	48.09	44.78	126.3	123.2	117.7	226.4	213.4	190.0			
Iron and steel	5,252	200,233	38.13	41.05	41.31	119.0	126.0	127.0	166.4	189.6	192.4			
Logging	4,188	139,694	33.36	32.30	32.44	84.1	49.3	105.8	171.9	97.6	210.2			
Transportation	6,631	288,607	43.52	44.10	41.76	147.9	222.0	151.7	220.1	334.7	213.3			
Steam railway operation	4,142	203,629	49.16	47.82	45.62	139.4	164.2	163.3	196.8	253.1	213.9			
Construction	12,383	394,149	31.83	31.84	30.01	152.5	139.5	154.9	257.9	236.1	247.4			
Highway	6,935	207,315	29.89	29.75	28.89	164.5	159.8	189.2	339.8	328.3	377.7			
Railway	2,515	83,589	33.24	34.36	36.10	94.8	77.6	77.1	175.7	148.5	155.1			
Retail trade	4,769	130,602	27.39	27.11	24.90	128.9	125.2	123.4	199.9	192.4	173.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	55,232	1,907,407	34.53	35.68	32.81	123.4	123.4	124.7	204.7	211.5	196.1			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	39,897	1,495,351	37.48	38.48	35.38	126.4	123.1	123.3	183.7	183.8	169.2			
Animal products - edible	4,314	181,078	41.97	42.12	37.41	115.8	107.5	120.2	187.6	174.7	172.4			
Plant products - edible	2,837	101,968	35.94	36.07	31.33	134.4	133.0	143.7	192.3	190.9	179.9			
Pulp and paper products	3,832	156,501	40.84	40.71	36.78	135.3	132.7	131.8	193.2	188.9	168.3			
Textiles	4,256	109,195	25.66	27.31	24.25	122.5	122.6	112.3	178.1	189.8	153.9			
Iron and steel	15,025	597,511	39.77	41.56	39.77	121.2	120.1	115.8	175.7	181.9	168.2			
Transportation	19,054	869,514	45.63	45.65	44.89	133.1	133.5	132.0	179.8	180.3	176.4			
Street railways	7,804	315,190	40.39	40.64	38.04	152.5	154.6	151.0	213.2	217.6	202.0			
Steam railway operation	11,154	551,612	49.45	49.24	49.72	120.2	119.9	119.8	164.9	163.9	165.3			
Construction	12,468	445,097	35.70	36.37	34.41	101.3	84.2	86.8	152.2	128.9	126.3			
Building	4,198	161,860	38.56	39.75	35.40	87.5	75.2	73.8	110.6	98.0	85.4			
Railway	4,852	173,091	35.67	36.45	36.00	87.2	75.6	81.4	157.4	139.5	148.2			
Services	4,421	104,500	23.64	24.11	22.90	155.9	153.7	148.1	214.9	216.3	203.4			
Retail trade	15,454	525,040	33.97	32.86	30.55	143.3	140.8	137.4	208.1	197.7	180.2			
Wholesale trade	6,963	269,418	38.69	38.59	35.61	127.6	126.5	131.3	177.2	175.3	164.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	104,701	4,009,076	38.29	38.62	36.19	126.4	122.1	122.2	182.6	177.6	166.7			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,256	404,966	39.49	38.91	35.37	132.6	126.0	132.2	192.9	180.7	170.0			
Animal products - edible	3,160	117,963	37.33	36.99	32.55	154.7	138.2	163.8	228.4	202.1	210.8			
Street railways	4,320	153,585	35.55	34.35	33.43	102.0	98.7	115.3	142.8	133.5	151.8			
Steam railway operation	4,889	273,313	55.90	57.60	56.10	128.0	126.3	125.4	164.2	166.7	161.2			
Construction	10,753	385,921	35.89	37.55	34.41	114.9	82.6	105.8	198.1	149.0	175.0			
Highway	3,869	143,488	37.09	36.92	33.54	122.2	66.6	112.0	223.7	121.3	185.5			
Railway	3,922	145,731	37.16	38.80	35.78	87.2	79.9	81.1	149.0	142.6	133.4			
Retail trade	6,955	224,690	32.31	31.80	28.63	132.9	130.8	126.4	206.0	199.5	177.3			
Wholesale trade	4,358	162,815	37.36	37.06	34.43	126.3	122.8	122.6	188.5	181.8	170.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	45,981	1,745,961	37.97	38.15	35.46	126.5	115.5	123.8	185.3	170.2	169.3			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	20,859	825,595	39.58	39.40	35.96	142.4	137.6	133.5	219.8	211.4	187.5			
Animal products - edible	4,230	172,673	40.82	39.99	36.10	148.1	134.7	138.3	216.4	192.9	180.2			
Plant products - edible	2,277	86,037	37.79	37.36	33.38	133.2	134.6	146.5	209.8	209.5	200.6			
Iron and steel	5,121	206,094	40.24	41.30	40.07	141.6	140.9	124.8	200.5	204.5	176.0			
Mining	12,830	674,833	52.60	53.82	46.30	172.9	166.9	154.7	245.3	242.3	194.6			
Coal	7,655	403,764	52.75	55.10	46.87	143.4	146.6	144.3	227.9	243.3	203.7			
Transportation	12,800	616,398	48.16	47.06	45.49	143.3	134.8	141.2	202.4	186.1	188.4			
Street railways	4,343	180,674	41.60	40.62	38.32	127.5	122.2	133.0	175.1	163.9	167.5			
Steam railway operation	7,894	415,176	52.59	51.15	50.25	143.9	138.0	138.0	212.2	198.0	194.6			
Construction	12,551	466,931	37.20	37.90	33.76	109.4	95.6	106.9	185.7	165.2	164.7			
Highway	4,993	177,027	35.46	36.64	30.40	100.9	85.3	113.4	157.8	137.4	152.2			
Railway	3,726	143,247	38.45	37.95	37.26	85.7	75.4	71.5	171.1	148.6	138.4			
Services	4,382	118,403	27.02	27.16	23.71	141.7	127.5	144.5	207.1	187.3	190.2			
Retail trade	10,869	353,251	32.50	32.22	29.75	143.1	141.7	133.5	217.5	213.5	188.4			
Wholesale trade	5,425	202,436	37.32	37.56	35.15	140.5	138.0	135.6	195.4	193.2	172.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	82,357	3,354,756	40.73	40.80	37.08	140.2	133.2	133.2	213.4	203.0	185.1			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948, Together with Index Number of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at May 1, 1948 and June 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948 \$	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			June 1 1948 \$	May 1 1948 \$	June 1 1947 \$	Employment			Payrolls		
						June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	181,138	7,044,671	38.89	39.61	35.71	118.7	120.3	119.3	179.5	185.3	165.9
Plant products - edible	10,475	371,330	35.45	35.44	32.33	118.6	116.3	112.4	198.4	194.5	171.8
Pulp and paper products	12,581	535,049	42.53	43.06	38.43	149.9	150.4	145.1	221.3	224.7	193.1
Textiles	38,094	1,207,687	31.70	32.07	28.79	112.4	113.9	109.1	178.5	183.0	157.2
Tobacco	5,789	217,434	37.56	37.78	29.94	98.5	98.4	104.4	214.5	215.5	181.2
Iron and steel	44,646	1,913,103	42.85	44.59	41.19	99.1	103.7	106.2	134.6	146.7	138.8
Communications	6,634	290,422	43.78	44.02	40.75	208.3	204.0	197.5	245.7	241.9	216.9
Transportation	19,189	837,603	43.65	39.36	39.10	150.5	128.5	146.6	238.1	183.1	204.6
Construction	20,419	772,100	37.61	39.83	34.99	168.5	162.6	161.6	234.0	238.0	209.3
Services ^{1/}	13,558	355,389	26.21	26.98	24.13	156.1	156.5	146.5	223.3	230.4	204.0
Trade	47,469	1,667,302	35.12	35.07	32.33	140.9	139.2	129.8	195.4	192.6	165.6
- Eight Leading Industries	288,680	10,982,937	38.05	38.39	35.01	128.6	128.0	126.8	191.2	191.6	172.8
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	17,212	629,469	36.57	35.12	32.85	105.5	103.3	97.0	178.7	168.0	147.3
Iron and steel	4,386	202,850	46.25	43.24	42.38	170.9	168.2	130.3	270.9	249.4	189.4
Transportation	1,887	68,550	36.33	35.58	33.78	177.4	172.2	168.7	219.6	208.8	200.2
Construction	3,613	131,161	36.30	36.91	32.43	144.8	134.9	101.3	266.7	252.6	190.0
Services ^{1/}	1,733	40,451	23.34	22.40	22.22	154.6	155.9	146.8	262.5	254.0	238.3
Trade	5,029	144,002	28.63	28.74	26.11	141.6	141.0	134.4	199.5	199.5	173.3
- Eight Leading Industries	30,144	1,037,451	34.42	33.53	31.05	120.4	117.7	109.2	196.1	186.8	161.1
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	168,090	6,976,656	41.51	42.29	37.49	120.5	120.6	117.2	186.1	190.2	162.7
Plant products - edible	12,492	432,042	34.59	34.55	30.39	115.0	114.4	123.0	167.5	166.5	155.9
Pulp and paper products	21,712	955,769	44.02	44.46	38.73	141.3	141.5	133.6	207.6	210.0	173.7
Textiles	20,773	699,719	33.68	34.92	31.52	104.9	106.1	102.4	167.1	175.2	152.2
Chemicals	10,423	450,835	43.25	43.02	37.69	135.9	135.5	135.2	227.8	225.9	199.2
Electrical apparatus	15,937	678,840	42.60	42.93	37.69	170.0	174.3	169.4	267.3	276.4	233.3
Iron and steel	35,333	1,556,151	44.04	45.90	40.58	101.6	102.0	93.3	154.4	161.3	130.9
Communications	5,658	246,336	43.54	43.77	40.10	190.6	188.6	188.9	240.9	235.7	219.6
Transportation	12,071	523,538	43.37	42.90	39.15	157.0	157.4	160.9	225.3	223.4	208.5
Construction	12,902	585,838	45.41	46.14	42.77	146.4	146.1	141.5	206.9	209.6	187.6
Services ^{1/}	13,739	368,021	26.79	27.06	24.07	127.4	126.6	118.8	210.2	211.1	178.0
Trade	52,114	1,947,497	37.37	37.09	34.57	138.4	138.6	127.9	195.3	194.2	169.3
- Eight Leading Industries	264,607	10,649,627	40.25	40.73	36.69	128.0	128.2	123.3	192.3	194.9	171.7
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	10,326	397,333	38.48	38.96	35.64	104.7	103.2	99.0	161.4	161.0	142.2
Pulp and paper products	3,563	146,428	41.10	41.95	39.00	127.1	127.1	120.2	182.6	186.3	160.8
Iron and steel	1,980	81,011	40.91	41.28	37.80	60.4	61.2	54.9	111.1	113.4	93.3
Construction	3,909	137,705	35.23	35.18	32.07	154.3	133.9	133.6	230.6	189.2	182.4
Services ^{1/}	2,698	61,150	22.66	23.37	21.26	143.2	140.7	140.6	234.0	237.1	219.2
Trade	6,325	186,930	29.55	28.36	27.52	135.3	134.3	130.5	196.4	187.1	172.6
- Eight Leading Industries	25,604	877,450	34.27	34.14	31.60	126.4	121.6	119.8	187.7	180.3	164.1
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	51,655	2,279,374	44.13	45.37	38.39	116.9	115.6	111.1	182.8	186.1	151.6
Textiles	7,480	224,886	30.06	31.65	28.21	107.8	107.6	96.4	162.0	170.3	135.9
Electrical apparatus	7,037	327,708	46.57	45.79	37.68	132.9	136.1	135.0	235.8	237.5	193.8
Iron and steel	23,290	1,151,690	49.45	51.53	43.02	106.0	104.6	99.8	165.3	170.0	135.5
Construction	3,307	132,807	40.16	42.18	37.99	281.6	117.7	115.6	186.9	183.7	160.3
Trade	6,120	205,742	33.62	33.17	30.86	125.4	125.5	117.3	184.6	182.1	155.2
- Eight Leading Industries	65,254	2,753,688	42.20	43.31	37.14	120.6	118.6	114.5	185.3	187.4	154.5
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	31,423	1,533,213	48.79	50.42	44.19	112.5	111.0	115.5	139.5	142.2	129.6
Iron and steel	25,482	1,269,465	49.82	51.81	45.23	108.3	106.8	111.2	131.4	134.6	123.1
Construction	1,097	50,943	46.44	42.01	41.63	161.5	143.0	181.0	253.7	203.4	258.2
Trade	2,816	91,106	32.35	32.34	30.79	143.3	139.8	125.1	169.8	166.6	146.7
- Eight Leading Industries	37,986	1,779,034	46.83	48.10	42.79	116.5	114.4	118.5	146.5	147.7	135.3
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	33,233	1,216,674	36.61	37.74	34.50	125.5	122.5	123.4	181.7	182.6	168.1
Animal products - edible	4,085	172,851	42.31	42.57	37.60	114.4	105.9	119.0	185.6	172.8	170.4
Plant products - edible	2,691	98,019	36.42	36.55	31.38	129.7	128.1	141.3	191.2	189.4	178.2
Textiles	4,113	106,354	25.86	27.56	24.37	120.5	120.4	110.0	176.2	187.6	151.4
Iron and steel	11,336	441,522	38.95	41.16	39.26	119.2	118.2	114.6	171.4	179.5	166.5
Communications	1,102	41,283	37.46	36.19	30.61	153.3	152.4	159.4	182.0	174.7	165.6
Transportation	4,529	175,834	38.82	39.05	36.85	155.3	155.6	144.6	200.5	202.0	181.1
Construction	3,768	142,457	37.81	37.69	36.28	80.9	71.8	67.4	102.6	90.6	82.0
Services ^{1/}	4,176	97,903	23.44	23.88	22.68	159.7	158.1	151.7	216.7	218.6	205.3
Trade	19,958	712,596	35.70	34.79	32.29	140.1	138.4	136.6	201.4	193.6	177.6
- Eight Leading Industries	66,643	2,389,598	35.75	36.04	33.27	129.3	126.4	125.4	181.2	178.4	163.6
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	35,650	1,491,314	41.83	43.06	39.33	144.3	142.6	137.3	215.3	218.9	189.6
Lumber products	9,566	391,062	40.88	42.42	38.76	154.6	156.6	133.5	222.5	233.9	181.6
Iron and steel	9,872	439,044	44.47	47.07	44.11	118.8	116.6	121.3	176.2	182.9	183.4
Communications	4,212	160,306	38.06	35.66	32.60	179.6	176.4	159.0	251.9	231.6	211.1
Transportation	9,643	412,433	42.77	43.50	38.23	172.4	170.3	199.0	236.3	237.3	245.1
Construction	9,474	417,916	44.11	44.01	38.44	281.3	264.0	267.6	428.3	401.0	353.0
Services ^{1/}	6,348	182,515	28.75	28.78	26.33	184.7	182.2	178.7	272.6	269.1	247.7
Trade	21,677	778,049	35.89	35.80	32.52	156.4	154.7	141.1	241.0	237.6	202.0
- Eight Leading Industries	87,061	3,444,342	39.56	39.98	36.23	163.2	160.3	156.7	242.6	241.0	214.1

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at May 1, 1948 and June 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at June 1, 1948 \$	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			June 1 1948 \$	May 1 1948 \$	June 1 1947 \$	Employment			Payrolls		
						June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947
HALIFAX											
Manufacturing	7,357	271,007	36.84	39.88	34.75	100.2	102.0	104.3	161.6	178.1	159.1
Plant products - edible	1,122	27,063	24.12	26.29	25.91	84.2	84.0	76.3	121.6	132.2	118.6
Iron and steel	2,959	122,767	41.49	47.05	36.80	94.7	99.5	111.2	156.7	186.7	163.0
Transportation	2,396	71,661	29.91	33.38	30.42	198.0	261.7	207.8	236.5	348.6	252.2
Construction	2,919	93,032	31.87	34.36	31.11	118.7	92.9	102.2	134.4	113.5	113.2
Services ¹	1,069	21,749	20.35	21.56	20.32	96.6	97.3	95.2	130.0	138.8	127.8
Trade	5,244	157,908	30.11	29.99	28.56	133.3	132.9	127.6	186.3	185.0	167.7
- Nine Leading Industries	21,317	694,905	32.60	34.41	31.63	118.2	119.3	116.4	170.0	181.0	162.4
SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	5,094	175,338	34.42	36.76	35.82	101.9	105.0	117.7	160.2	176.3	192.2
Iron and steel	930	33,563	36.09	42.38	46.62	69.9	77.7	104.8	92.2	120.4	178.7
Trade	3,048	88,739	29.11	28.39	27.21	108.0	108.3	109.3	160.4	156.7	151.7
- Nine Leading Industries	13,403	430,174	32.10	34.50	31.67	123.0	140.4	122.8	184.5	226.5	179.7
SHERBROOKE											
Manufacturing	7,723	257,925	33.40	34.88	31.01	107.4	106.8	107.3	171.9	178.4	159.4
Textiles	4,134	130,960	31.68	32.61	28.27	97.2	96.7	95.9	167.5	171.4	147.5
Iron and steel	2,087	78,110	37.43	40.63	37.29	104.6	107.9	108.8	149.9	167.9	155.4
- Nine Leading Industries	10,387	342,465	32.97	34.02	30.50	115.0	113.7	112.1	182.3	185.9	164.4
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,398	364,805	43.44	41.21	38.73	132.3	129.8	128.5	208.3	193.7	180.7
Pulp and Paper products	3,828	209,554	54.74	52.32	52.01	133.6	128.0	131.9	225.8	206.8	211.8
Textiles	2,184	62,814	28.76	26.70	21.04	93.8	96.7	97.9	155.6	148.9	118.7
- Nine Leading Industries	11,084	450,107	40.61	38.83	36.09	133.8	128.2	134.0	209.7	192.2	187.1
KITCHENER WATERLOO											
Manufacturing	16,283	621,214	38.15	38.44	35.33	132.0	133.1	133.1	221.1	224.6	206.1
Animal products - edible	1,387	58,608	42.26	39.92	37.98	128.7	125.7	119.3	221.9	204.8	184.9
Leather products	1,700	60,923	35.84	38.21	35.80	102.3	105.8	103.9	163.0	179.8	165.5
Lumber products	1,851	68,557	37.04	39.06	34.71	146.8	144.1	139.2	234.9	243.3	208.8
Rubber products	5,282	219,672	41.59	40.42	37.63	159.1	160.0	166.5	276.6	270.5	262.2
Textiles	1,675	48,619	29.03	30.98	28.12	96.9	98.5	96.6	162.4	176.2	155.4
Iron and steel	1,238	46,434	37.51	40.18	37.71	119.8	120.7	130.2	182.1	196.5	198.9
- Nine Leading Industries	20,201	768,636	38.05	38.37	35.32	132.3	132.7	129.8	222.5	225.0	202.0
LONDON											
Manufacturing	15,665	589,734	37.65	38.59	34.72	136.9	136.6	135.4	207.4	212.1	187.7
Plant products - edible	2,313	71,987	31.12	31.30	31.45	149.4	151.4	142.2	208.7	212.8	204.1
Pulp and paper products	2,202	86,686	39.37	40.87	33.84	140.3	140.6	152.1	205.3	213.5	191.3
Textiles	1,333	38,684	29.02	31.14	25.59	81.9	83.1	81.8	138.6	151.0	113.5
Iron and steel	4,035	166,235	41.20	42.24	38.78	140.8	141.5	142.7	209.8	216.3	199.3
Trade	3,880	133,166	34.32	34.46	31.21	149.9	145.9	142.3	194.4	189.9	170.7
- Nine Leading Industries	25,794	967,383	37.50	38.09	34.30	143.7	142.2	140.4	211.7	212.8	188.6
FT. WILLIAM PT. ARTHUR											
Manufacturing	6,135	295,516	48.17	47.23	42.92	67.3	64.6	66.7	121.8	114.4	107.7
Pulp and paper products	2,333	132,869	56.95	53.02	50.27	148.6	143.9	144.6	229.9	207.3	197.5
Iron and steel	2,107	94,056	44.64	45.21	39.97	31.2	30.4	30.4	56.7	56.1	49.5
Transportation	1,979	89,602	45.28	41.24	38.32	134.2	132.5	135.3	143.9	129.4	123.7
Trade	1,861	61,418	33.00	32.71	29.31	124.9	121.9	121.0	197.4	190.9	167.3
- Nine Leading Industries	12,254	525,988	42.92	41.92	38.38	84.5	80.5	80.9	156.6	127.1	116.6
REGINA											
Manufacturing	2,377	94,181	39.62	39.24	34.89	104.8	99.4	101.2	145.4	136.7	121.2
Animal products - edible	555	22,110	39.84	39.51	34.26	141.3	132.4	142.1	198.8	184.7	171.9
Trade	4,990	171,017	34.27	33.70	30.10	142.6	141.6	137.2	216.0	210.9	182.6
- Nine Leading Industries	11,096	389,711	35.12	34.84	31.41	131.3	125.9	125.4	194.7	185.1	170.5
SASKATOON											
Manufacturing	2,245	86,385	38.48	37.63	34.14	188.0	173.7	178.7	276.9	250.3	223.4
Animal products - edible	864	31,988	37.02	36.57	33.09	238.0	207.2	220.1	334.0	287.1	276.0
Trade	2,873	94,407	32.86	33.16	31.23	130.9	126.7	122.2	194.7	190.1	176.8
- Nine Leading Industries	7,928	273,184	34.46	34.16	31.97	151.8	142.1	151.2	238.1	221.0	217.8
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	7,876	318,152	40.40	40.43	37.06	139.2	137.1	130.0	206.2	203.2	179.5
Animal products - edible	1,217	49,116	40.36	39.61	35.40	136.2	135.5	128.9	192.9	188.4	162.4
Plant products - edible	954	37,571	39.38	38.80	32.20	131.5	133.8	150.1	220.2	220.8	198.6
Iron and steel	2,611	103,530	39.65	41.43	40.16	139.2	136.3	119.7	187.3	191.6	163.7
Construction	1,744	64,974	37.26	37.59	32.89	95.0	87.0	94.2	171.4	158.3	149.9
Trade	7,162	248,246	34.66	34.71	32.19	132.3	131.2	127.7	188.8	187.5	168.8
- Nine Leading Industries	21,805	822,657	37.73	37.48	34.38	134.6	131.2	128.1	200.2	193.9	174.6
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	7,338	288,014	39.25	38.88	35.39	138.2	132.7	129.7	216.7	206.1	185.1
Animal products - edible	2,674	111,878	41.84	40.84	37.22	138.7	123.2	132.2	221.7	192.2	187.9
Iron and steel	1,674	66,836	39.93	40.56	39.12	136.9	139.4	120.1	211.9	219.3	182.2
Construction	2,170	84,595	38.98	39.53	34.23	185.0	170.5	194.5	256.0	239.4	236.8
Trade	6,534	216,589	33.15	32.96	30.51	170.6	167.5	159.9	242.7	236.9	207.8
- Nine Leading Industries	20,175	732,874	36.33	36.04	32.88	154.8	148.3	144.1	225.9	214.6	194.6
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,656	245,951	43.48	45.27	41.68	147.7	151.2	168.8	222.1	236.5	243.8
Lumber products	1,282	53,472	41.71	42.48	39.61	121.1	122.2	113.6	189.2	194.5	168.4
Iron and steel	2,112	101,769	48.19	51.44	45.46	158.9	172.6	240.8	248.9	288.5	355.8
Transportation	1,166	49,359	42.33	41.60	38.42	187.6	193.7	184.5	247.5	250.5	220.9
Trade	3,262	100,515	30.81	30.67	28.17	150.5	151.0	140.4	218.4	218.0	186.6
- Nine Leading Industries	12,954	489,697	37.60	38.78	36.28	148.4	149.6	155.2	224.0	231.6	224.6

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
June 1, 1932	89.1	96.4	-	-	-	87.8	89.9	89.3	-	-	-	83.7
June 1, 1933	80.7	82.8	-	-	-	79.3	81.6	82.7	-	-	-	76.2
June 1, 1934	96.6	98.4	-	-	-	90.9	104.4	89.5	-	-	-	89.1
June 1, 1935	97.6	101.6	-	-	-	93.8	101.6	92.2	-	-	-	96.6
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	99.8	104.7	97.7	-	-	-	102.2
June 1, 1937	114.3	122.0	82.0	124.4	121.4	113.6	118.8	99.3	97.4	103.9	99.4	112.2
June 1, 1938	111.9	110.9	82.0	122.5	98.6	120.4	112.5	97.0	93.7	100.2	100.1	105.1
June 1, 1939	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	106.4	106.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
June 1, 1941	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
June 1, 1942	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
June 1, 1943	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
June 1, 1944	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	166.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	191.7	170.1	153.7	173.8	166.4	194.1	199.7	168.1	157.6	161.1	188.6	201.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at June 1, 1948.

100.0 6.7 .2 3.7 2.8 29.6 42.3 11.7 5.3 2.3 4.1 9.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1932	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
June 1, 1933	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
June 1, 1934	86.3	97.9	93.9	102.4	86.7	107.1	81.9	86.3
June 1, 1935	87.2	95.8	97.9	103.5	93.5	123.5	87.0	96.5
June 1, 1936	93.7	96.8	101.1	108.2	97.6	123.2	90.9	103.8
June 1, 1937	105.2	101.6	108.7	111.8	114.2	153.1	96.5	110.8
June 1, 1938	107.3	103.8	106.7	106.3	106.6	146.0	92.8	106.4
June 1, 1939	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
June 1, 1940	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
June 1, 1941	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
June 1, 1942	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
June 1, 1943	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
June 1, 1944	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.2	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	187.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.7	197.3	196.2	190.4	195.2	267.9	158.0	231.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1948.

14.5 1.5 13.3 1.3 3.3 1.9 3.4 4.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services*	Trade
June 1, 1932	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
June 1, 1933	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
June 1, 1934	96.6	93.2	75.0	106.2	78.0	80.3	116.7	115.4	116.5
June 1, 1935	97.6	98.4	96.0	119.2	79.2	79.9	89.5	118.5	119.9
June 1, 1936	102.0	103.4	94.1	132.1	80.0	85.4	87.0	123.0	127.1
June 1, 1937	114.3	117.9	109.1	151.9	85.6	86.7	105.2	129.0	131.5
June 1, 1938	111.9	112.3	93.6	153.3	84.7	84.9	114.5	135.3	131.5
June 1, 1939	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
June 1, 1940	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
June 1, 1941	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
June 1, 1942	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
June 1, 1943	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
June 1, 1944	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.3	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.9
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	191.7	203.4	216.3	175.0	175.6	140.6	163.9	260.8	216.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1948.

100.0	53.7	3.3	4.1	2.4	9.2	10.8	3.4	13.1
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1946	June 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	53.7	203.4	201.8	197.6	184.7	209.0	223.1	224.2
Animal products - edible	2.4	233.9	217.5	229.4	225.4	218.6	226.1	184.9
Fur and products	.2	169.5	162.9	160.6	161.2	141.0	125.9	127.1
Leather and products	1.5	144.9	148.5	156.9	155.0	140.1	137.1	140.6
Boots and shoes	1.0	136.8	139.8	144.2	142.6	128.2	126.3	126.4
Lumber and products	4.1	149.7	144.8	142.7	104.0	124.9	120.9	117.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	136.2	128.0	123.6	75.1	104.7	99.2	98.4
Furniture	.3	165.2	166.6	162.7	146.1	126.6	125.3	106.6
Other lumber products	.8	189.6	191.8	199.1	171.7	199.7	198.3	198.2
Musical instruments	.04	39.9	40.3	41.8	37.7	28.2	28.8	51.2
Plant products - edible	2.8	167.3	165.2	172.6	159.1	155.6	152.8	138.1
Pulp and paper products	5.8	182.6	179.8	173.8	159.8	141.5	134.6	129.2
Pulp and paper	2.6	168.6	163.4	159.5	145.4	128.2	122.5	120.2
Paper products	1.1	257.3	258.2	264.1	236.2	213.5	204.7	189.2
Printing and publishing	2.1	174.3	173.3	162.6	153.1	134.8	126.9	120.5
Rubber products	1.1	180.2	178.9	197.5	186.2	181.1	164.4	126.7
Textile products	8.0	179.9	181.7	171.8	164.5	157.8	157.5	161.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	191.5	192.3	177.1	165.4	156.9	156.5	161.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	116.2	115.7	109.4	107.3	107.3	110.1	119.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	210.4	213.3	198.4	176.3	168.4	167.0	171.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	858.0	865.6	770.7	702.9	621.3	595.5	552.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	173.3	175.0	162.8	159.3	145.5	148.7	143.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	178.6	181.7	174.0	163.6	160.9	159.3	167.9
Other textile products	.9	158.2	159.4	167.7	173.0	170.5	169.1	169.5
Tobacco	.5	116.4	114.6	119.3	114.3	124.2	125.5	131.6
Beverages	1.0	338.3	327.5	308.2	290.0	259.2	241.4	211.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	341.1	339.2	335.0	325.6	344.4	390.9	672.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	192.3	188.2	188.6	167.2	138.2	136.6	131.5
Electric light and power	1.5	220.4	208.7	187.9	175.8	147.8	140.0	140.3
Electrical apparatus	2.6	353.7	358.4	345.8	291.4	287.5	329.5	296.2
Iron and steel products	14.8	218.8	219.6	213.9	208.9	286.3	330.7	341.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	292.5	287.3	267.7	257.3	242.4	247.9	262.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	256.5	257.3	255.2	234.2	215.7	220.6	247.6
Agricultural implements	1.0	224.6	223.2	187.1	164.0	142.3	122.1	134.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.5	174.7	177.0	174.5	173.1	250.3	302.4	285.3
Automobiles and parts	2.2	285.7	284.2	294.4	263.8	278.0	282.7	306.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	462.6	459.6	494.5	527.4	1234.5	1497.2	1517.9
Heating appliances	.4	223.9	225.3	191.7	191.1	192.3	164.1	167.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	230.8	234.1	205.7	181.1	264.7	288.9	316.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	226.8	229.1	223.4	213.6	229.0	260.1	262.1
Other iron and steel products	2.3	217.2	218.6	223.3	221.0	319.9	379.5	449.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	348.7	345.9	325.1	291.3	375.3	453.9	483.2
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	222.0	215.6	216.8	225.1	215.7	211.4	205.1
Miscellaneous	.9	283.4	283.4	284.4	290.7	340.7	372.4	363.9
LOGGING	3.3	216.3	168.6	239.8	193.7	201.1	175.9	146.9
MINING	4.1	175.0	172.3	157.6	157.5	144.6	152.9	156.2
Coal	1.2	88.5	90.0	74.8	93.7	92.2	94.8	89.0
Metallic ores	2.1	326.2	322.3	305.5	280.3	247.5	273.3	303.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	242.5	224.5	215.4	184.5	163.2	162.2	158.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	175.6	172.0	165.7	141.4	115.5	107.8	103.6
Telegraphs	.4	137.2	136.8	136.5	137.3	126.8	128.8	131.5
Telephones	2.0	184.1	179.7	172.3	141.8	112.1	102.1	96.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.2	140.6	138.3	139.9	126.8	125.9	122.4	114.8
Street railways, cartage and storage	3.0	220.8	219.8	225.6	207.7	190.7	185.4	166.5
Steam railways	4.6	114.5	114.4	113.0	106.9	107.9	106.0	102.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	138.5	127.2	135.3	103.6	118.3	111.7	102.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.8	163.9	147.0	149.6	131.1	103.1	101.3	126.3
Building	4.9	205.6	189.9	186.2	142.9	90.7	86.2	157.0
Highway	3.9	192.6	167.9	179.1	167.0	131.8	132.1	131.3
Railway	2.0	91.6	80.6	83.0	85.7	89.6	88.1	90.7
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.4	250.8	245.0	238.4	224.3	202.4	202.2	192.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	254.5	246.8	240.0	221.3	201.4	199.7	188.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	244.0	241.6	235.3	230.3	204.5	206.6	198.4
TRADE	13.1	216.5	214.4	201.6	187.7	171.1	161.3	150.6
Retail	9.3	224.5	222.1	207.4	194.3	177.4	168.6	157.9
Wholesale	3.8	199.1	197.8	188.4	172.3	155.9	142.7	131.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	191.7	186.5	184.5	169.9	175.3	180.5	181.2
FINANCE	-	161.4	169.7	153.2	143.8	129.0	125.4	122.6
Banks and trust companies	-	164.5	161.7	154.3	144.3	133.0	129.8	126.7
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	194.3	192.8	207.4	248.8	178.3	136.3	111.9
Insurance	-	164.2	154.0	147.6	136.9	120.8	118.7	117.8
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	190.2	185.2	183.0	168.7	173.1	177.8	178.3

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	June 1 1948	May 1 1948	June 1 1947	June 1 1946	June 1 1945	June 1 1944	June 1 1943
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	36.3	171.5	168.1	169.1	177.9	201.3	212.3	207.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	4.0	114.5	107.5	115.4	107.1	124.0	134.5	119.1
	Pulp and paper products	5.0	235.5	228.9	225.5	215.0	199.5	192.8	199.9
	Textile products	3.4	123.7	127.0	124.9	110.5	113.7	109.9	115.3
	Iron and steel	13.1	193.5	195.7	192.6	235.9	311.0	349.1	344.4
	Other manufactures	10.8	179.4	169.8	176.0	172.5	163.7	155.6	146.7
	Logging	3.5	203.9	128.7	254.9	279.0	275.2	197.4	199.5
	Mining	11.7	102.7	101.5	76.1	107.3	103.3	106.2	97.9
	Communications	2.6	144.2	141.0	143.0	134.2	125.4	122.4	120.2
	Transportation	10.8	120.8	156.3	123.7	116.1	160.1	155.7	163.1
	Construction	20.6	281.7	254.3	288.6	281.1	236.2	216.2	218.5
	Services ^{2/}	2.2	282.6	272.7	276.5	279.5	290.2	300.8	296.9
	Trade	12.3	218.4	215.7	212.2	205.1	199.3	178.4	166.2
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	170.1	167.9	165.3	172.9	181.0	178.2	175.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	58.5	206.3	204.8	201.7	191.8	221.4	240.2	244.8
	Lumber products	3.0	158.9	148.6	153.5	164.2	143.3	135.2	128.7
	Pulp and paper products	6.9	168.5	165.3	163.2	151.6	138.5	131.7	123.7
	Textile products	14.6	209.6	211.4	200.4	191.1	184.3	183.7	187.7
	Iron and steel	12.0	214.1	218.8	218.6	214.7	316.5	370.7	374.4
	Other manufactures	22.0	221.1	219.0	217.6	201.1	240.5	267.7	280.1
	Logging	4.4	275.3	175.0	295.7	273.5	242.3	246.0	208.4
	Mining	2.6	355.4	349.1	324.1	294.1	272.1	298.9	314.0
	Communications	2.1	183.3	179.4	168.0	140.2	111.9	102.8	98.4
	Transportation	8.7	142.4	128.9	138.0	126.3	117.5	110.2	102.5
	Construction	10.2	136.6	120.2	117.6	100.8	84.8	86.0	115.2
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	227.5	226.6	209.5	201.3	188.8	187.0	179.1
	Trade	10.4	225.8	223.0	209.9	196.3	180.4	175.9	162.1
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	194.1	186.3	186.3	174.8	184.3	194.3	197.8
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	62.3	206.1	204.8	199.1	187.1	201.3	211.5	213.0
	Lumber products	3.1	121.4	116.1	121.9	112.5	110.5	104.4	106.5
	Pulp and paper products	6.2	188.6	186.8	179.1	163.0	139.3	131.2	127.3
	Textile products	7.2	150.5	152.3	143.3	139.2	131.1	131.4	135.5
	Iron and steel	20.2	238.6	238.0	227.0	215.2	270.7	306.9	320.0
	Other manufactures	25.6	230.2	228.2	226.4	211.3	218.4	221.7	214.2
	Logging	2.1	190.4	161.9	236.0	253.9	206.1	131.8	93.1
	Mining	2.9	248.1	247.5	241.3	223.9	207.9	218.3	238.5
	Communications	2.3	173.8	171.2	168.1	137.7	104.8	97.3	90.1
	Transportation	6.6	137.8	134.9	135.4	121.5	118.5	115.6	107.7
	Construction	8.3	175.4	165.6	157.1	134.5	100.2	93.4	118.1
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	271.3	264.0	256.5	244.1	219.3	226.0	219.4
	Trade	12.3	220.7	219.7	202.9	189.2	172.6	161.0	152.1
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	199.7	196.7	191.8	178.4	178.9	182.1	182.9
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	30.5	183.3	177.5	177.4	174.3	178.0	193.0	183.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	1.9	169.9	160.6	173.1	164.3	141.8	133.7	130.2
	Pulp and paper products	2.5	143.4	141.6	136.5	124.8	111.8	104.7	99.7
	Textile products	2.2	238.5	240.5	224.1	224.1	229.4	228.4	228.8
	Iron and steel	9.6	134.0	133.0	126.3	120.3	130.1	156.4	187.5
	Other manufactures	14.3	251.0	237.5	245.7	248.4	256.5	272.9	232.8
	Logging	.3	43.1	49.6	77.7	106.6	84.5	90.1	59.2
	Mining	7.3	186.7	181.0	169.3	154.4	136.9	142.8	135.9
	Communications	2.8	168.6	163.0	158.5	143.7	128.0	120.9	117.8
	Transportation	17.6	145.6	142.3	145.9	135.8	132.4	132.5	122.2
	Construction	15.3	141.7	115.1	130.3	120.2	89.7	91.8	101.3
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	237.0	226.3	232.5	222.2	182.8	183.2	162.4
	Trade	21.5	183.5	180.7	177.3	164.4	148.0	139.6	129.7
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	168.1	159.6	161.9	153.3	141.8	145.2	138.5
<u>British</u>	- Manufacturing	41.1	222.4	219.3	211.4	151.2	246.5	267.9	265.6
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.1	193.9	195.4	170.5	26.4	129.2	127.9	121.6
	Pulp and paper products	5.1	223.7	218.6	199.4	179.4	160.9	162.0	152.0
	Textile products	.9	254.4	244.2	236.6	221.3	204.9	209.6	191.0
	Iron and steel	7.5	298.2	297.6	328.0	330.5	818.1	991.8	1040.8
	Other manufactures	13.5	222.5	213.9	213.8	207.5	184.8	178.7	168.2
	Logging	8.8	217.5	206.7	207.7	16.3	147.6	155.7	145.6
	Mining	5.2	117.3	114.2	107.5	99.7	84.6	92.4	98.0
	Communications	2.9	199.8	196.0	179.8	161.4	141.1	132.4	137.5
	Transportation	10.4	151.5	149.3	160.7	134.9	126.9	124.5	110.6
	Construction	11.5	177.1	163.9	170.4	131.0	100.3	107.2	170.2
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	254.4	249.1	248.6	207.6	186.9	171.5	158.3
	Trade	15.4	251.7	249.1	229.1	207.0	181.7	170.4	159.5
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	201.1	196.1	192.4	139.3	175.5	183.6	187.6

^{1/}Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

^{2/}See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1948	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.8	189.4	191.9	191.1	186.0	208.6	233.4	233.3
Plant products - edible	3.6	170.8	167.4	161.9	149.2	145.7	140.8	136.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	185.3	185.9	179.3	162.7	150.3	143.1	131.5
Textiles	13.2	178.6	181.0	173.3	170.3	163.0	166.2	170.2
Tobacco and beverages	4.0	176.6	175.8	174.2	162.3	169.9	172.2	172.2
Iron and steel	15.5	182.4	190.6	195.4	205.8	300.0	363.3	366.3
Other manufactures	22.1	209.9	210.2	212.1	197.4	197.5	222.1	221.2
Communications	2.3	135.4	132.6	128.4	105.2	81.9	72.6	68.2
Transportation	6.5	152.2	129.9	148.2	131.7	113.0	104.4	91.7
Construction	7.1	113.2	109.3	108.6	82.2	57.5	52.8	63.1
Trade	16.5	220.2	217.6	202.9	188.6	174.0	167.8	155.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	181.7	180.6	178.9	169.0	175.6	188.9	186.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	57.1	198.5	194.3	182.5	165.0	286.5	358.7	375.4
Leather products	10.0	113.5	112.3	123.8	126.2	111.1	110.3	109.8
Other manufactures	47.1	235.9	230.3	208.5	182.2	364.4	470.4	491.7
Transportation	6.3	122.4	118.8	116.4	88.5	90.1	84.4	78.2
Construction	12.0	228.8	213.2	160.0	156.5	151.1	142.3	163.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	197.3	192.9	178.9	164.4	229.1	268.1	276.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.5	196.0	196.6	190.7	181.5	207.8	229.4	226.6
Plant products - edible	4.7	171.3	170.5	183.2	171.6	166.6	166.2	147.3
Printing and publishing	8.2	211.2	211.6	199.8	188.9	165.6	156.5	146.0
Textiles	7.9	125.9	127.3	122.9	122.6	116.5	116.1	123.9
Iron and steel	13.3	236.6	237.3	217.1	206.3	334.0	435.8	437.4
Other manufactures	29.4	211.6	212.1	209.2	197.4	216.1	230.2	225.1
Communications	2.1	135.1	133.7	133.9	113.8	85.3	77.1	72.1
Transportation	4.6	163.1	163.5	167.2	149.9	136.1	131.5	119.5
Construction	4.9	198.4	198.0	191.7	148.9	110.1	92.3	101.8
Trade	19.7	203.8	204.2	188.4	175.2	156.7	148.4	139.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	196.2	196.5	189.0	176.8	186.4	197.5	193.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	40.3	157.0	154.7	148.4	145.5	150.5	171.2	169.5
Lumber products	2.1	51.1	49.3	60.5	45.3	42.1	38.6	44.8
Pulp and paper products	13.9	148.0	147.9	139.9	137.6	124.4	127.3	129.2
Other manufactures	24.3	200.3	196.2	185.3	186.7	208.3	249.1	241.6
Construction	15.3	249.1	204.7	215.6	178.0	118.3	113.8	145.7
Trade	24.7	233.2	231.6	225.0	220.1	199.5	190.9	178.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	190.4	183.5	180.4	170.8	159.1	165.2	164.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.2	193.6	191.5	183.9	172.2	182.7	189.3	195.8
Textiles	11.5	115.9	115.7	103.6	106.2	101.7	101.6	97.8
Electrical apparatus	10.8	215.1	220.4	218.5	192.0	197.4	209.5	194.5
Iron and steel	35.7	226.0	223.1	212.8	197.5	230.8	252.4	284.8
Other manufactures	21.2	208.3	202.2	199.5	187.5	180.0	167.6	154.8
Construction	5.1	192.3	180.0	176.7	171.8	105.6	67.6	111.0
Trade	9.4	190.4	190.4	178.1	170.8	165.4	152.2	142.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	195.2	192.4	185.3	173.0	176.7	178.7	184.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.7	291.0	287.0	298.6	295.0	302.6	326.1	349.9
Iron and steel	67.1	305.8	301.6	313.9	308.2	319.6	355.5	389.3
Other manufactures	15.6	240.9	237.7	247.3	250.5	245.3	231.3	217.4
Construction	2.9	110.3	97.7	123.6	97.9	77.0	76.6	81.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	287.9	283.1	272.5	266.7	270.0	288.0	304.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.7	168.7	164.6	165.9	159.4	169.5	185.9	176.4
Animal products - edible	6.1	221.4	204.9	230.3	246.4	255.3	316.3	233.6
Printing and publishing	5.0	144.6	142.1	142.5	125.7	113.0	106.8	98.6
Textiles	6.1	242.2	242.0	221.1	226.1	238.1	237.0	243.4
Iron and steel	17.0	132.6	131.4	127.7	118.6	124.8	152.5	156.9
Other manufactures	15.5	195.5	189.1	196.2	187.0	213.9	211.5	199.0
Transportation	6.8	112.6	112.8	104.8	102.9	94.0	88.6	78.2
Construction	5.6	125.2	111.0	104.3	96.8	46.1	45.0	66.1
Trade	29.9	156.4	154.4	152.5	141.2	124.9	118.3	110.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	158.0	154.4	153.2	145.7	139.4	144.3	136.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.9	267.5	264.3	254.5	198.8	371.1	431.0	434.1
Lumber products	11.0	202.8	205.4	175.2	39.7	131.8	128.7	111.9
Other manufactures	29.9	303.1	296.7	296.5	282.3	498.5	587.8	603.8
Communications	4.8	195.4	191.7	172.8	153.8	131.7	120.1	116.5
Transportation	11.1	144.3	142.5	166.6	128.6	121.0	112.1	93.3
Construction	10.9	222.8	209.1	211.9	142.9	91.8	79.8	104.9
Services ^{2/}	7.3	253.1	249.6	244.8	207.7	185.2	170.5	157.5
Trade	24.9	250.9	248.1	226.3	207.3	183.7	172.5	160.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	231.6	227.5	222.4	179.8	228.1	243.5	240.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at June 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at May 1, 1948 and June 1, 1947.

Industries	June 1, 1948					May 1, 1948		June 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,065,167	831,614	233,553	78.1	21.9	77.8	22.2	77.4	22.6
Animal products - edible	46,804	37,879	8,925	80.9	19.1	82.3	17.7	80.8	19.2
Fur and products	4,260	2,687	1,573	63.1	36.9	63.9	36.1	65.1	34.9
Leather and products	30,111	18,555	11,556	61.6	38.4	61.4	38.6	61.8	38.2
Boots and shoes	19,011	11,059	7,952	58.2	41.8	57.3	42.7	58.4	41.6
Lumber and products	80,540	74,374	6,166	92.3	7.7	92.0	8.0	91.8	8.2
Rough and dressed lumber	49,135	46,635	2,500	94.9	5.1	94.6	5.4	94.7	5.3
Furniture	15,059	13,618	1,441	90.4	9.6	90.3	9.7	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	16,346	14,121	2,225	86.4	13.6	86.2	13.8	85.7	14.3
Plant products - edible	54,765	37,557	17,208	68.6	31.4	68.4	31.6	69.0	31.0
Pulp and paper products	114,487	92,685	21,802	81.0	19.0	80.6	19.4	80.1	19.9
Pulp and paper products	51,083	48,718	2,365	95.4	4.6	95.3	4.7	94.3	5.7
Paper products	21,427	13,961	7,466	65.2	34.8	64.6	35.4	63.7	36.3
Printing and publishing	41,977	30,006	11,971	71.5	28.5	71.3	28.7	71.5	28.5
Rubber products	22,743	16,844	5,899	74.1	25.9	73.3	26.7	73.9	26.1
Textile products	158,166	71,797	86,369	45.4	54.6	45.2	54.8	45.1	54.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,738	36,579	23,159	61.2	38.8	61.3	38.7	61.5	38.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,709	13,598	9,111	59.9	40.1	60.1	39.9	60.5	39.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,519	8,792	6,727	56.7	43.3	56.9	43.1	58.4	41.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,190	10,623	5,567	65.6	34.4	65.1	34.9	64.5	35.5
Hosiery and knit goods	26,324	9,146	17,178	34.7	65.3	34.7	65.3	36.8	63.2
Garments and personal furnishings	55,668	17,050	38,618	30.6	69.4	30.3	69.7	29.2	70.8
Other textile products	16,436	9,022	7,414	54.9	45.1	54.7	45.3	54.2	45.8
Tobacco	9,679	4,274	5,405	44.2	55.8	44.5	55.5	43.2	56.8
Beverages	18,929	16,709	2,220	88.3	11.7	87.3	12.7	87.8	12.2
Chemicals and allied products	42,561	32,723	9,838	76.9	23.1	76.6	23.4	74.0	26.0
Clay, glass and stone products	22,163	19,456	2,707	87.8	12.2	87.6	12.4	87.4	12.6
Electric light and power	29,961	26,336	3,625	87.9	12.1	87.8	12.2	88.9	11.1
Electrical apparatus	51,826	37,222	14,604	71.8	28.2	71.2	28.8	68.1	31.9
Iron and steel products	294,599	273,244	21,355	92.8	7.2	92.8	7.2	92.5	7.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	40,465	38,569	1,896	95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7	95.1	4.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,387	26,114	3,273	88.9	11.1	88.8	11.2	89.5	10.5
Agricultural implements	18,890	17,897	993	94.7	5.3	95.8	4.2	95.2	4.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	109,660	103,664	5,996	94.5	5.5	94.6	5.4	94.2	5.8
Automobiles and parts	43,586	39,031	4,555	89.5	10.5	89.7	10.3	89.7	10.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,623	21,959	664	97.1	2.9	97.3	2.7	97.0	3.0
Heating appliances	7,578	7,075	503	93.4	6.6	93.4	6.6	95.0	5.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,919	11,014	905	92.4	7.6	92.4	7.6	91.4	8.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,594	8,178	416	95.2	4.8	95.3	4.7	94.5	5.5
Other iron and steel products	45,483	38,774	6,709	85.2	14.8	85.2	14.8	84.8	15.2
Non-ferrous metal products	49,892	42,946	6,946	86.1	13.9	86.0	14.0	84.8	15.2
Non-metallic mineral products	15,801	14,483	1,318	91.7	8.3	91.2	8.8	91.3	8.7
Miscellaneous	17,880	11,843	6,037	66.2	33.8	66.7	33.3	66.9	33.1
LOGGING	65,712	64,502	1,210	98.2	1.8	97.7	2.3	98.3	1.7
MINING	82,260	80,587	1,673	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Coal	24,404	24,169	235	99.0	1.0	99.1	0.9	98.8	1.2
Metallic ores	41,842	41,017	825	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,014	15,401	613	96.2	3.8	95.9	4.1	96.4	3.6
COMMUNICATIONS	47,551	22,475	25,076	47.3	52.7	47.2	52.8	45.9	54.1
Telegraphs	8,087	6,493	1,594	80.3	19.7	80.8	19.2	79.4	20.6
Telephones	38,871	15,546	23,325	40.0	60.0	39.6	60.4	38.2	61.8
TRANSPORTATION	181,823	170,824	10,999	94.0	6.0	94.0	6.0	93.6	6.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	58,603	54,564	4,039	93.1	6.9	93.0	7.0	92.6	7.4
Steam railway operation	91,311	85,733	5,578	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.7	6.3
Shipping and stevedoring	31,909	30,527	1,382	95.7	4.3	96.3	3.7	95.4	4.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	214,132	209,816	4,316	98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2	98.1	1.9
Building	96,780	94,052	2,728	97.2	2.8	97.2	2.8	97.5	2.5
Highway	77,867	76,402	1,465	98.1	1.9	97.7	2.3	98.0	2.0
Railway	39,485	39,362	123	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4	99.6	0.4
SERVICES	68,110	32,819	35,291	48.2	51.8	48.0	52.0	46.3	53.7
Hotels and restaurants	44,992	22,068	22,124	50.8	49.2	50.4	49.6	49.3	50.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,118	9,951	13,167	43.0	57.0	43.4	56.6	40.6	59.4
TRADE	260,219	157,997	102,222	60.7	39.3	60.7	39.3	59.9	40.1
Retail	184,631	99,506	85,125	53.9	46.1	54.0	46.0	53.2	46.8
Wholesale	75,588	58,491	17,097	77.4	22.6	77.1	22.9	76.7	23.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,984,974	1,570,634	414,340	79.1	20.9	78.6	21.4	78.8	21.2
FINANCE	84,924	45,440	39,484	53.5	46.5	52.8	47.2	54.3	45.7
Banks and trust companies	47,995	24,012	23,983	50.0	50.0	48.6	51.4	50.7	49.3
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,691	2,445	1,246	66.2	33.8	65.8	34.2	66.3	33.7
Insurance	33,238	18,983	14,255	57.1	42.9	57.2	42.8	58.3	41.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,069,898	1,616,074	453,824	78.1	21.9	77.5	22.5	77.8	22.2

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72-002

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JULY, 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

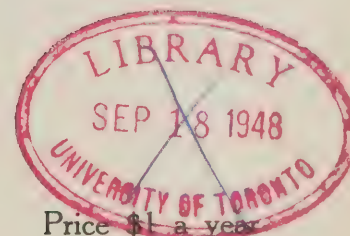
For the Last Week in June

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
September 15, 1948



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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

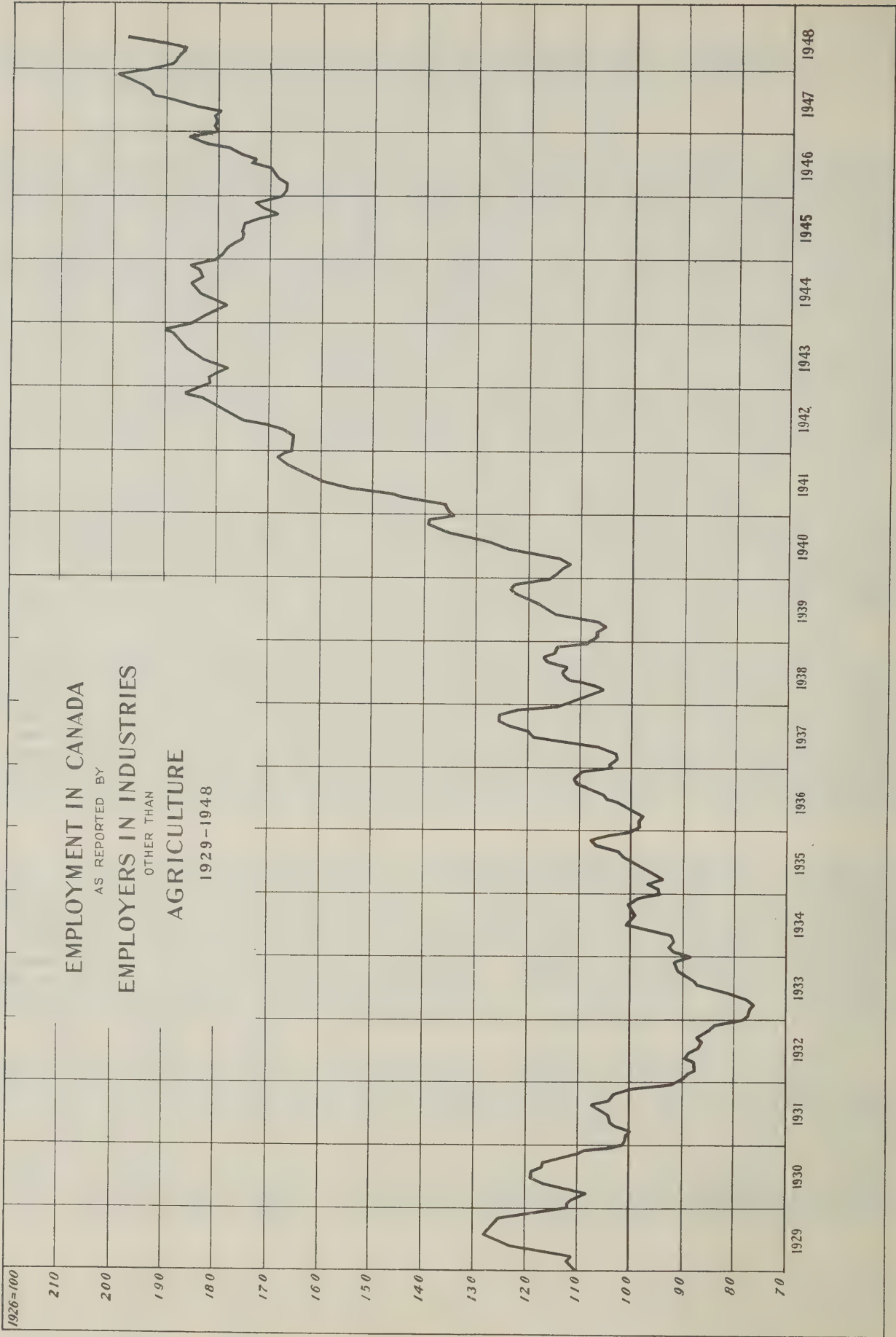
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JUNE, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

The trend of industrial employment at the beginning of July was decidedly upward, general improvement in the situation being indicated in all provinces and in most of the manufacturing and non-manufacturing groups. While the expansion was seasonal in character, the percentage gain in Canada as a whole was slightly above the average for the time of year.

The 19,043 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly survey of employment and payrolls had increased their staffs at July 1 by 2.4 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. This advance was accompanied by that of 3.7 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment stood at 197.0, as compared with 192.3 in the preceding monthly survey. The figures at July 1 in immediately preceding years were as follows: 1947, 189.5; 1946, 173.6; 1945, 175.5; 1944, 183.6; 1943, 183.7 and 1942, 175.7. The 1939 figure was 115.8. The latest index is the highest in the record for July. The indicated increase in employment as compared with the period of intensified activity during the war is due to improvement in the non-manufacturing classes, while that shown in comparison with other years results from general expansion in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries. (Index numbers of employment in the main industrial divisions at July 1 in the period since 1931 are given in Table 8).

There were pronounced increases at July 1 as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, notably in food-processing, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the movement was favourable in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, and in retail and wholesale trade. The most noteworthy gain was that of 7.9 p.c. in construction; this was nevertheless below-normal for July 1 in the experience of earlier years for which data are available. Except in logging, the

Table A. - Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at June 1, 1948, July 1, 1947 and July 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at					Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	\$	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	Payrolls			
(a) Provinces															
Maritime Provinces															
Prince Edward Island	139,529	5,104,968	36.59	35.78	33.20	30.39	\$	117.1	113.2	117.7	115.5	186.0	185.3	178.4	160.2
Nova Scotia	3,403	118,476	34.82	34.12	29.27	27.63	\$	150.4	143.5	140.9	127.0	240.2	224.6	188.6	160.2
New Brunswick	76,276	2,826,820	37.06	36.20	33.37	30.76	\$	106.1	104.0	111.0	109.6	174.3	166.9	164.2	149.1
Quebec	59,850	2,159,672	36.08	35.32	33.19	30.00	\$	133.5	126.8	127.7	124.7	231.6	215.2	202.9	179.4
Ontario	600,704	23,161,529	38.56	38.39	34.29	30.91	\$	126.2	123.6	121.6	111.5	203.1	198.1	173.7	143.7
Prairie Provinces	858,925	35,861,423	41.75	40.97	37.19	32.71	\$	126.6	124.0	121.3	111.3	195.0	187.4	166.4	134.1
Manitoba	242,960	10,005,487	41.18	41.11	36.48	32.84	\$	136.6	131.6	130.4	123.3	212.3	204.5	179.7	153.0
Saskatchewan	107,863	4,398,660	40.78	40.35	36.42	32.83	\$	130.2	126.5	124.9	119.0	200.1	192.6	171.6	147.1
Alberta	47,255	1,881,861	39.82	40.03	35.26	31.73	\$	129.9	126.4	127.6	120.3	199.7	195.3	173.6	147.0
British Columbia	87,842	3,724,966	42.41	42.66	37.25	33.49	\$	141.9	139.6	139.6	131.1	236.9	226.2	194.6	164.7
CANADA	198,165	8,503,737	42.91	42.48	39.06	35.46	\$	153.3	149.7	146.0	120.2	231.1	223.4	200.1	150.1
	2,040,283	82,637,144	40.50	40.02	36.15	32.25	\$	129.0	125.9	124.1	113.7	202.6	195.4	173.8	141.9
(b) Cities															
Montreal															
Quebec City	290,718	11,188,677	38.49	38.32	34.73	31.22	\$	129.6	128.9	127.4	120.4	194.7	192.7	172.1	146.6
Toronto	30,912	1,030,114	33.32	34.65	30.42	27.05	\$	122.9	120.7	114.0	102.3	194.1	198.3	164.8	131.7
Ottawa	267,543	11,019,310	41.19	40.43	37.05	32.93	\$	129.4	128.2	125.6	115.4	198.8	193.4	173.5	141.3
Hamilton	26,350	921,411	34.97	34.45	31.81	28.63	\$	130.1	127.0	122.1	114.9	197.1	189.6	168.1	142.4
Windsor	66,661	2,905,040	43.58	42.18	36.89	32.35	\$	123.2	120.6	116.4	108.6	195.2	185.1	156.4	128.1
Winnipeg	39,848	1,906,345	47.84	46.83	43.13	37.16	\$	122.2	116.5	113.1	104.9	157.0	146.5	137.0	103.3
Vancouver	68,571	2,546,363	37.13	36.56	33.60	30.52	\$	132.5	129.5	127.6	122.7	192.8	185.6	168.2	147.1
Halifax	89,324	3,581,415	40.09	39.54	36.23	33.16	\$	167.2	163.5	158.5	135.2	252.3	243.3	216.1	169.6
Saint John	744,047	33,833	32.68	33.00	29.66	27.19	\$	121.9	118.2	114.0	102.6	182.0	170.4	166.0	164.3
Sherbrooke	13,372	444,203	33.22	32.06	31.56	29.31	\$	122.4	123.2	127.5	118.7	190.0	184.5	165.8	160.9
Three Rivers	10,414	324,248	31.14	32.97	28.62	24.46	\$	115.4	115.0	111.4	108.0	172.6	182.3	153.3	127.0
Kitchener - Waterloo	12,118	497,404	35.15	30.57	30.50	30.50	\$	146.1	138.8	137.5	114.9	231.1	214.1	186.5	135.9
London	20,573	807,989	39.27	38.05	35.23	30.50	\$	134.8	132.3	132.9	123.3	233.9	222.5	206.2	165.2
Port William - Port Arthur	26,401	1,034,182	39.17	37.72	34.55	30.63	\$	147.0	143.7	143.2	130.4	226.3	213.0	195.1	157.9
Regina	12,697	553,498	43.59	42.98	39.84	35.07	\$	87.5	84.5	84.0	72.7	143.8	136.8	125.4	95.3
Saskatoon	11,010	394,604	35.84	35.30	32.08	29.29	\$	130.3	131.3	126.8	113.4	197.1	196.7	176.1	144.8
Calgary	8,152	284,276	34.87	34.70	32.16	28.22	\$	156.1	152.6	152.8	149.5	247.8	241.1	221.3	191.4
Edmonton	22,537	877,959	38.96	38.46	34.54	31.99	\$	139.1	134.6	131.2	123.0	213.4	203.8	179.5	150.4
Victoria	21,998	850,904	38.68	38.25	33.40	30.52	\$	168.7	161.5	147.8	140.4	262.3	248.2	202.8	175.7
Winnipeg	12,813	487,887	38.08	38.06	36.03	32.45	\$	146.8	148.4	155.8	147.5	223.2	225.5	224.0	190.9
(c) Industries															
Manufacturing															
Durable Goods ^{1/}	1,084,119	44,687,781	41.22	40.63	36.47	32.37	\$	123.3	121.2	119.4	111.4	195.7	189.6	167.7	138.5
Non-Durable Goods	505,772	22,267,785	44.03	43.03	36.71	34.39	\$	119.7	118.4	116.0	107.3	186.9	180.6	159.5	131.2
Electric Light and Power	547,078	20,991,020	38.37	38.12	34.18	30.23	\$	125.3	122.7	122.1	114.9	204.3	198.6	177.0	146.5
Lumber	31,269	1,428,896	45.70	45.43	41.29	38.75	\$	153.4	147.5	131.4	122.8	221.6	211.7	171.4	146.6
Mining	68,125	2,635,046	38.68	37.19	35.16	29.51	\$	141.7	138.0	152.6	124.4	274.8	257.3	269.0	184.7
Communications	83,595	4,132,726	49.44	48.53	43.27	39.41	\$	100.4	98.6	94.5	90.0	155.3	149.8	128.1	112.3
Transportation	184,652	9,183,272	38.58	38.43	34.41	32.40	\$	196.5	180.7	174.8	150.6	261.5	252.3	220.4	179.2
Construction and Maintenance	194,652	9,183,272	49.73	49.63	43.99	39.04	\$	144.5	143.3	142.9	129.9	219.6	217.3	191.9	154.9
Services ^{2/}	235,185	9,105,248	38.72	38.14	34.76	31.22	\$	129.4	119.9	118.7	101.9	217.6	198.7	179.1	138.7
Trade	71,941	1,855,880	25.80	25.96	23.51	20.95	\$	152.9	145.3	145.5	135.5	243.2	228.9	209.5	176.6
Finance	263,547	9,142,270	34.69	34.39	31.74	28.72	\$	139.5	138.1	131.3	121.9	204.4	195.4	176.6	148.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,040,283	82,637,144	40.50	40.02	36.15	32.25	\$	129.0	125.9	124.1	113.7	202.6	195.4	173.8	141.9
FINANCE	85,343	3,385,152	39.67	39.64	37.50	34.66	\$	139.7	139.1	132.3	124.2	190.9	189.9	171.8	149.3
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,125,626	86,022,296	40.47	40.01	36.20	32.35	\$	129.4	126.4	124.4	114.1	202.1	195.2	173.7	142.2

1/ This classification comprises the following:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

expansion was generally seasonal in character. In that industry, an increase at the beginning of July is rather unusual, although it is not without precedent. The improvement in transportation was rather less-than-average, while the gains in the remaining major industrial groups approximated the average for the time of year.

Payrolls.- As already stated, the pronounced advance in industrial employment at the first of July as compared with June 1 was accompanied by a relatively greater rise in the weekly salaries and wages^{1/} distributed by representative employers in the eight leading industries, their payrolls mounting by 3.7 p.c. in the month. This considerable gain partly resulted from the fact that the June 1 earnings had been affected by the observance of the May 24th holiday, but was also due to the payment of higher wage-rates in certain industries, notably in the steam railway group. The weekly average^{2/} per employee was \$40.50, as compared with \$40.02 at the first of June; the per capita figures at July 1 in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1947, \$36.15; 1946, \$32.25; 1945, \$32.32; 1944, \$31.72; 1943, \$30.97; 1942, \$28.49, and 1941, \$25.49. Since the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, there has been an advance of 60.4 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of the workers employed by the reporting firms in the eight leading industries as a whole.

When the figures of employment and payrolls in financial institutions are included, the survey shows that the total persons on the staffs of the reporting establishments in the nine leading industries at July 1 increased by 2.3 p.c. as compared with the first of June. The indicated weekly salaries and wages rose by 3.5 p.c. The per capita earnings in the nine industries stood at \$40.47, as compared with \$40.01 at June 1, 1948, and \$36.20 at July 1, 1947.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the major industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at June 1, 1948, and July 1 in 1947 and 1946. In Table B on page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944, while the distribution of the persons for whom statistics were available at the latest date are shown in Tables 1 to 5, as well as in Table A. The index numbers of payrolls in these tables are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

In the period for which information on payrolls is available, the number of persons on the staffs of establishments in the eight leading industrial groups has risen by 29 p.c., and the aggregate weekly earnings by 102.6 p.c. Including finance, the increase in employment as compared with June 1, 1941, amounted to 29.4 p.c., while the gain in the salaries and wages was 102.1 p.c. In previous monthly bulletins, the following factors have been cited as largely responsible for the much greater advance in the payrolls than in employment (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The rise in the index number of employment in manufacturing in the last seven years amounts to 23.3 p.c., that in the reported salaries and wages to 95.7 p.c., and

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income".

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Year and Month		Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
		Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
<u>1941</u>					\$				\$				\$
June	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57
<u>1945</u>													
Jan.	1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb.	1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar.	1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr.	1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May	1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June	1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July	1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug.	1	114.5	142.4	125.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept.	1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct.	1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov.	1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec.	1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
<u>1946</u>													
Jan.	1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb.	1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar.	1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr.	1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May	1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June	1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July	1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug.	1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept.	1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.31	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct.	1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov.	1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	1						

in the weekly average earnings, to 61.2 p.c. The increase in recorded employment in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole since the payroll record was commenced at June 1, 1941, approximates 36.6 p.c., while the weekly payrolls have mounted in this period by 111.3 p.c.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes (shown in Tables 1 to 5, and in Table A on page 2) it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerable influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of paramount importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The employees of the establishments co-operating at July 1 in the eight leading industries were in the proportion of 793 men and 207 women per 1,000 workers in recorded employment. The number of men showed an advance of 2.7 p.c. as compared with June 1, while the gain among women was 1.5 p.c. The ratios at June 1 were 791 men and 209 women per 1,000 employees, and those at July 1, 1947, 789 men and 211 women per 1,000 persons on the staffs of the reporting employers.

Firms in the nine major industrial groups showed a gain of 2.3 p.c. in the month. The percentage advance among men amounted to 2.6 p.c., and that among women, to 1.4 p.c. The ratio of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in this group of industries was 217, the smallest in the record; at June 1, 1948, the proportion was 219, while that at July 1, 1947, was 221 per 1,000 workers of both sexes. The proportion of women in recorded employment had reached its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, when such workers constituted 261 per 1,000 persons reported in the eight leading industries, and 271 per 1,000 in the nine main industrial divisions.

There were increases at July 1 as compared with June 1 in the number of men reported in all the major industrial groups, there being especially large gains in construction and manufacturing. Improvement in the situation for women was indicated in manufacturing and in communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, trade and finance.

As compared with July 1, 1947, there was an advance of over four p.c. in the number of males on the staffs of the reporting establishments, accompanied by that of two p.c. in their women employees.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at June 1 and July 1, 1948, and July 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the figures of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest monthly statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at July 1, with comparisons from

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at July 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at June 1, 1948 and July 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	July 1, 1948 ^{3/}						June 1, 1948		July 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.		P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	144,006	122,548	21,458	85.1	14.9		85.0	15.0	85.6	14.4
Prince Edward Island	3,718	2,836	882	76.3	23.7		75.5	24.5	75.9	24.1
Nova Scotia	78,704	67,852	10,852	86.2	13.8		86.2	13.8	87.2	12.8
New Brunswick	61,584	51,860	9,724	84.2	15.8		83.8	16.2	84.0	16.0
Quebec	624,279	482,127	142,152	77.2	22.8		76.6	23.4	76.6	23.4
Ontario	897,591	687,035	210,556	76.5	23.5		76.6	23.4	76.2	23.8
Prairie Provinces	255,246	203,449	51,797	79.7	20.3		79.5	20.5	79.4	20.6
Manitoba	113,360	87,859	25,501	77.5	22.5		77.3	22.7	77.3	22.7
Saskatchewan	50,354	40,622	9,732	80.7	19.3		80.0	20.0	80.5	19.5
Alberta	91,532	74,968	16,564	81.9	18.1		81.9	18.1	81.5	18.5
British Columbia	204,504	168,692	35,812	82.5	17.5		82.7	17.3	82.3	17.7
CANADA	2,125,626	1,663,851	461,775	78.3	21.7		78.1	21.9	78.5	21.5
(b) Cities										
Montreal	313,772	223,409	90,363	71.2	28.8		70.3	29.7	70.2	29.8
Quebec	32,264	23,834	8,430	73.9	26.1		74.0	26.0	72.0	28.0
Toronto	286,900	195,265	91,635	68.1	31.9		68.2	31.8	67.5	32.5
Ottawa	30,165	20,393	9,772	67.6	32.4		67.0	33.0	66.4	33.6
Hamilton	67,975	51,067	16,908	75.1	24.9		74.7	25.3	73.5	26.5
Windsor	40,580	34,057	6,523	83.9	16.1		83.9	16.1	84.8	15.2
Winnipeg	72,945	51,126	21,819	70.1	29.9		70.0	30.0	69.3	30.7
Vancouver	93,413	69,425	23,988	74.3	25.7		74.1	25.9	74.2	25.8
Halifax	21,993	16,092	5,901	73.2	26.8		72.6	27.4	72.5	27.5
Saint John	13,372	9,601	3,771	71.8	28.2		72.3	27.7	72.0	28.0
Sherbrooke	10,414	7,020	3,394	67.4	32.6		67.0	33.0	65.6	34.4
Three Rivers	12,118	9,674	2,444	79.8	20.2		77.9	22.1	76.8	23.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,573	14,123	6,450	68.6	31.4		69.5	30.5	69.5	30.5
London	26,401	18,355	8,046	69.5	30.5		69.4	30.6	68.8	31.2
Fort William - Port Arthur	12,697	10,908	1,789	85.9	14.1		85.9	14.1	86.2	13.8
Regina	11,010	7,425	3,585	67.4	32.6		66.1	33.9	64.4	35.6
Saskatoon	8,152	5,909	2,243	72.5	27.5		71.7	28.3	74.4	25.6
Calgary	22,537	17,152	5,385	76.1	23.9		76.3	23.7	76.2	23.8
Edmonton	21,998	16,141	5,857	73.4	26.6		71.4	28.6	70.1	29.9
Victoria	12,813	9,478	3,335	74.0	26.0		74.1	25.9	75.8	24.2
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,084,119	847,296	236,823	78.2	21.8		78.1	21.9	77.5	22.5
Durable Goods ^{1/}	505,772	453,861	51,911	89.7	10.3		89.6	10.4	88.9	11.1
Non-Durable Goods	547,078	365,844	181,234	66.9	33.1		66.7	33.3	66.4	33.6
Electric Light and Power	31,269	27,591	3,678	88.2	11.8		87.9	12.1	89.3	10.7
Logging	68,125	66,898	1,227	98.2	1.8		98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Mining	83,595	81,891	1,704	98.0	2.0		98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2
Communications	49,119	23,180	25,939	47.2	52.8		47.3	52.7	46.5	53.5
Transportation	184,652	173,384	11,268	93.9	6.1		94.0	6.0	93.6	6.4
Construction and Maintenance	235,185	230,715	4,470	98.1	1.9		98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9
Services ^{2/}	71,941	34,689	37,252	48.2	51.8		48.2	51.8	46.5	53.5
Trade	263,547	160,211	103,336	60.8	39.2		60.7	39.3	59.9	40.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,040,283	1,618,264	422,019	79.3	20.7		79.1	20.9	78.9	21.1
Finance	85,343	45,587	39,756	53.4	46.6		53.5	46.5	54.3	45.7
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,125,626	1,663,851	461,775	78.3	21.7		78.1	21.9	77.9	22.1

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

3/ The July data are subject to revision.

earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in Table A on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution reported in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at June 1, 1948, and July 1, 1947.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.-- There was a considerable increase in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July, when the seasonal expansion was rather above the average for July 1 in the experience of earlier years. Statistics were tabulated from 9,539 of the larger manufacturing establishments, in which the number of employees advanced by 1.7 p.c. as compared with June 1. This gain raised the index from 203.6 at that date, to 207.1 at the date under review. It was then 3.2 p.c. above the July 1, 1947, figure of 200.6, and also exceeded that of 187.2 at July 1, 1946. The latest index, which was practically the same as at July 1, 1945, was lower than at that date in the period, 1942-44. With the exception of those three years, the index number at the date under review was the highest for July 1 in the period since 1920. Prior to the war, the maximum figure for the early summer was that of 120.3 at July 1, 1929.

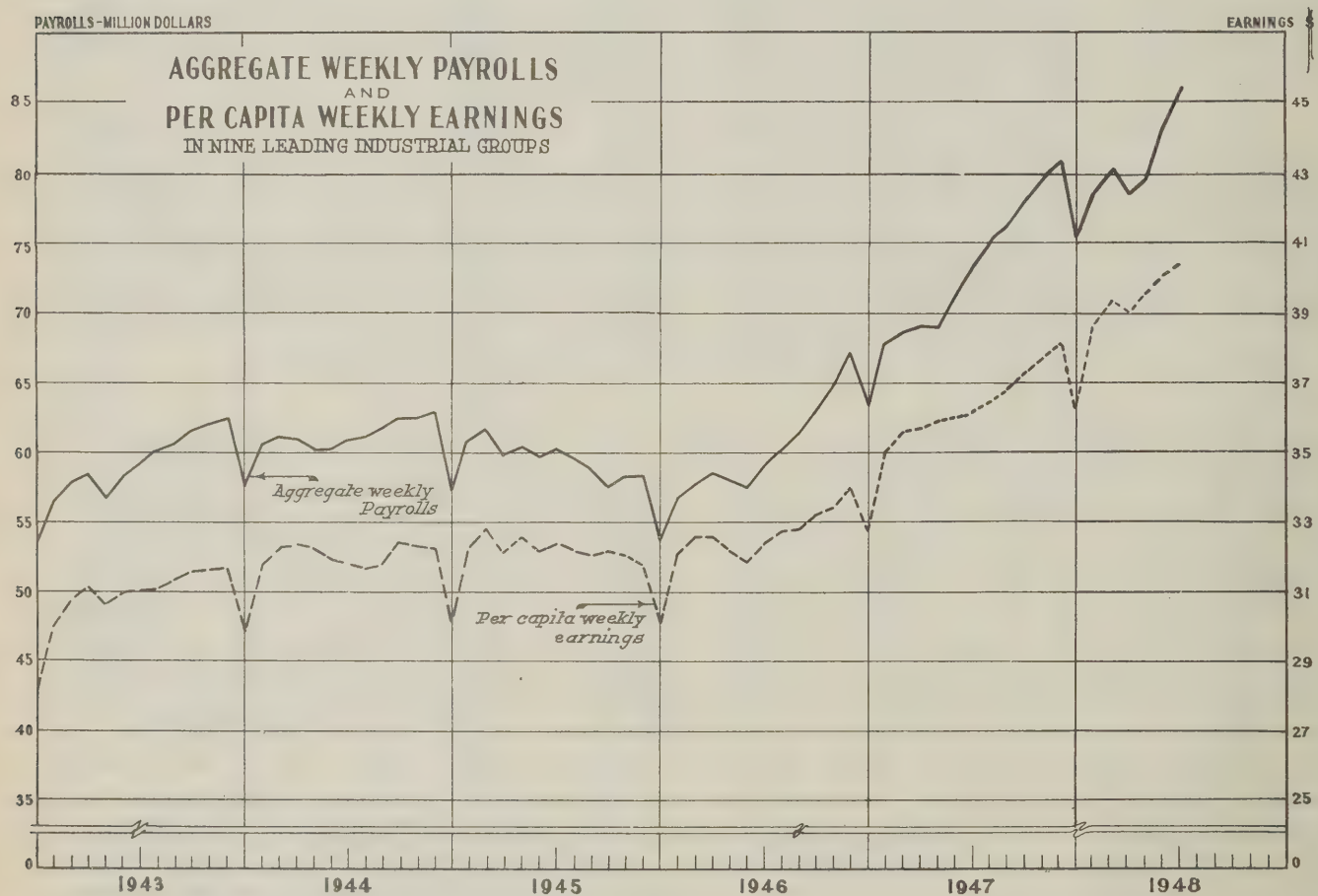
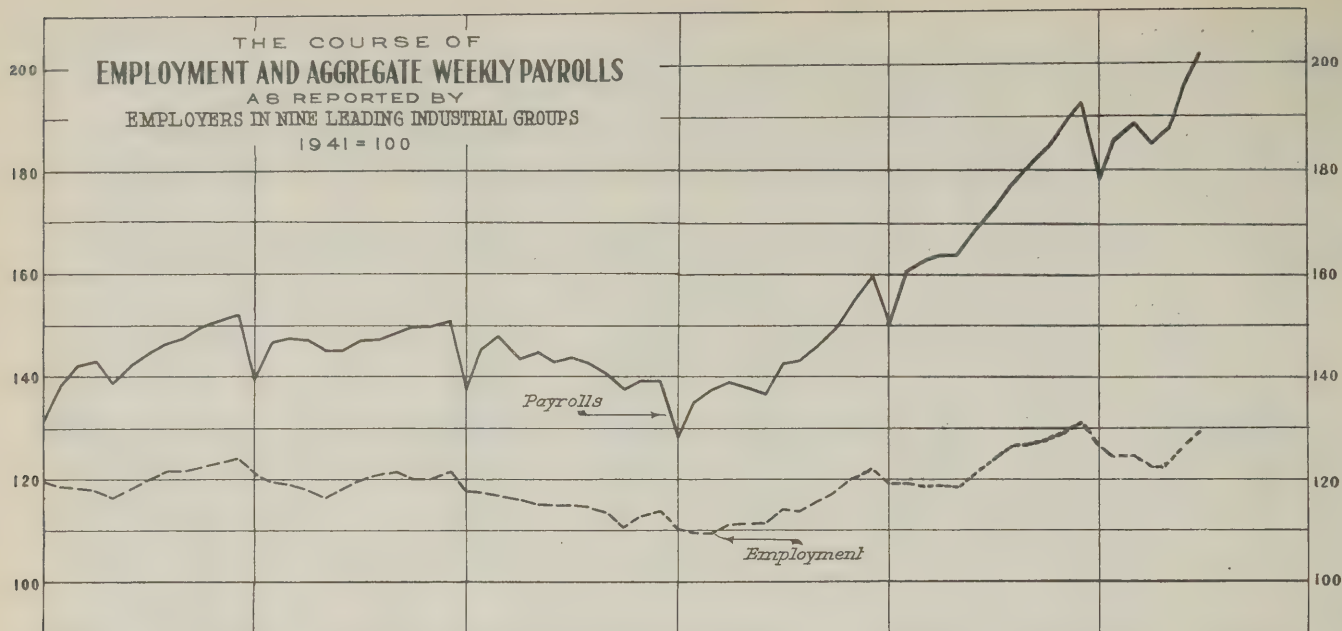
Substantial increases in employment at July 1, 1948, as compared with a month earlier were indicated in lumber and pulp and paper mills, in animal and vegetable food factories, and in iron and steel plants. Important additions to the working forces were also reported in paper product, printing and publishing, beverage, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral plants, mainly in the petroleum division. Small gains were noted in several other groups. On the other hand, the trend was downward in leather, textile and electrical apparatus. The losses in the two industries first-named were seasonal in character.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.-- The pronounced improvement in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of July was accompanied by a relatively greater increase in the sums paid in weekly salaries and wages, which advanced by 3.2 p.c.; as already stated, the rise in the number of persons in recorded employment as compared with June 1 was 1.7 p.c. The observance of the Victoria Day holiday had reduced the earnings reported in the preceding survey, while expanding employment and upward revisions in the wage rates were important factors in the higher payrolls reported in the latest survey. The average earnings per employee in manufacturing rose from \$40.63 at the beginning of June, to \$41.22 at July 1, when the figure exceeded any previously reported in the record of seven years. At July 1 in earlier years for which data are available, the per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$36.47; 1946, \$32.37; 1945, \$32.94; 1944, \$32.44; 1943, \$31.62; 1942, \$29.16, and 1941, \$25.82. In 1939, the average reported for the employees of leading establishments was \$23.11. Based on the payrolls disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 195.7, as compared with 189.6 at the first of June, 1948. At July 1 in earlier years of the comparatively brief record, the indexes were as follows: 1947, 167.7; 1946, 138.5; 1945, 156.3; 1944, 167.7; 1943, 164.7, and 1942, 141.7. From the institution of the series, the average weekly earnings at July 1 had mounted by 61.2 p.c.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturers furnishing monthly data at July 1 reported increases of 1.8 p.c. in the number of their male employees, and of 1.3 p.c. in the women on their staffs. The general increase in recorded employment at the date under review as

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



compared with June 1 was 1.7 p.c.

The men reported by leading factories at July 1 constituted 782 per 1,000 workers. This was a higher ratio than in any of the earlier surveys which have been made periodically since 1942 in connection with the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls; that at July 1, 1947, was 775 per 1,000. The proportion of 218 women per 1,000 employees was slightly below the June 1 ratio of 219 per 1,000, previously the minimum in the record. The month-to-month declines recently recorded in the proportions of female workers are partly due to seasonal causes. At July 1, 1947, the indicated female employees had constituted 225 per 1,000 persons of both sexes on the paylists of the co-operating manufacturers.

The trend of employment for women was upward at July 1 in the animal and vegetable food, printing and publishing, beverage, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal divisions. On the other hand, there were declines as compared with June 1 in leather, textile and electrical apparatus plants.

The largest increases indicated in the month in the reported numbers of men were in the lumber, food, pulp and paper, iron and steel, beverage, clay, glass and stone, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product industries. There were reductions at July 1 as compared with June 1 among such workers in textile and rubber factories.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

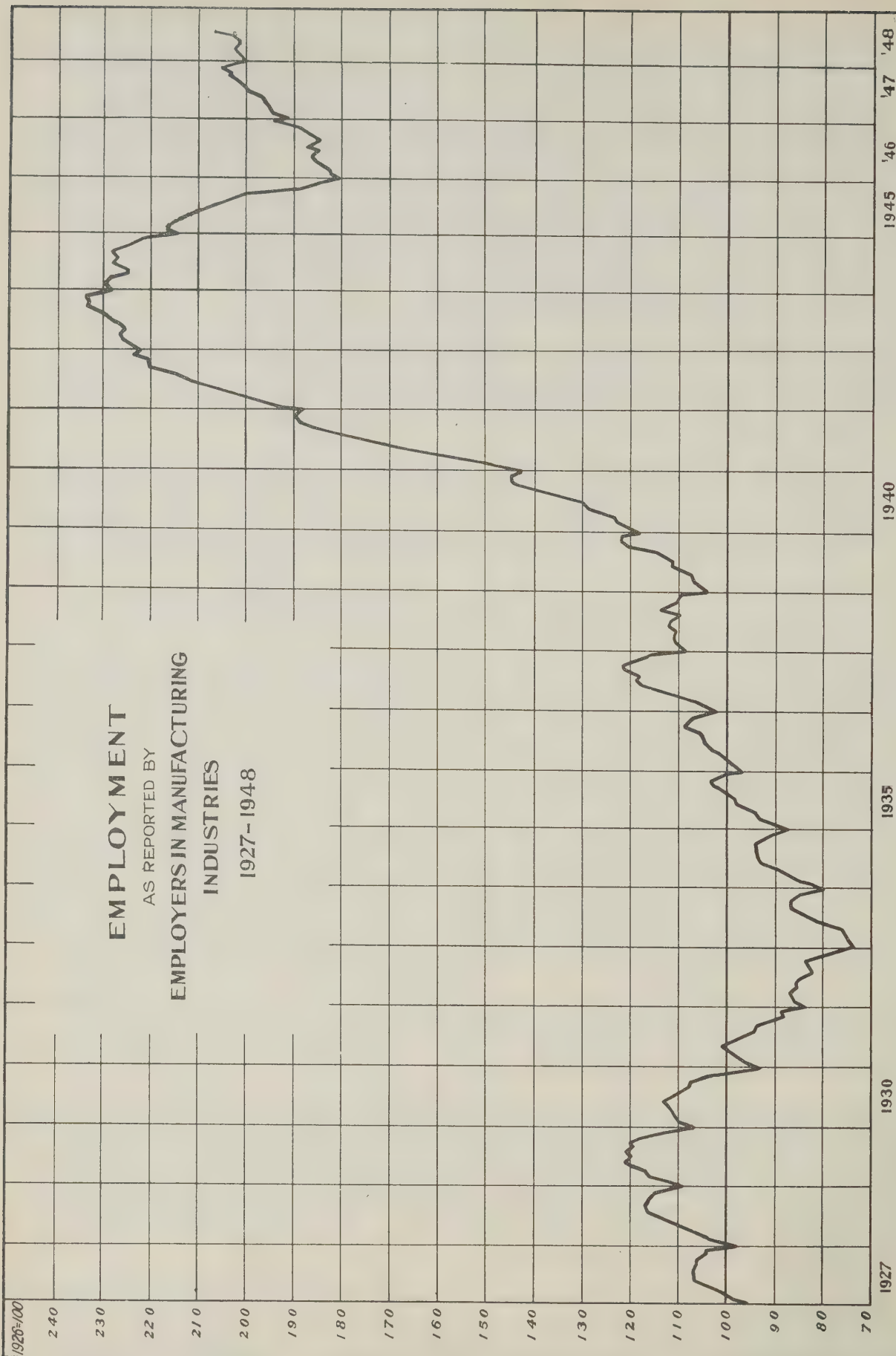
Logging.- A contra-seasonal expansion was reported in employment in logging at July 1, according to returns received from 665 leading operations, whose workers increased by 2.7 p.c. and their weekly earnings by 6.8 p.c., as compared with June 1. In part, the higher total of salaries and wages indicated at the date under review is due to the inclusion of amounts paid bushmen for services rendered during the winter. The preliminary per capita earnings at the date under review were \$38.68, as compared with \$37.19 at June 1, and \$35.16 at July 1, 1947. As stated in previous press letters, the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 2, towards the end of this report.

The latest index of employment in logging stood at 224.3; as compared with 241.5 at July 1, 1947, there was a decrease of 7.1 p.c. The index of payrolls, however, showed an increase of 2.2 p.c. in the 12 months.

Mining.- Considerable improvement was indicated in mining at July 1, when 661 leading producers of metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded more employment, increasing their staffs by 1.8 p.c. The weekly payrolls which they disbursed exceeded by 3.7 p.c. their June 1 total. The average per employee at the beginning of July was \$49.44, as compared with \$48.53 in the preceding period of observation, and \$43.27 at July 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 6.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 21.2 p.c.

Communications.- Further improvement was noted in the telegraph and telephone division at July 1, when there was also a rise in the payrolls distributed; 97 of the larger companies and branches reported gains of 3.2 p.c. in their personnel and 3.6 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages, as compared with June 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were also higher, rising from \$38.43 at that date, to \$38.58 at the first of July. A year ago, the mean was \$34.41. The latest index of

EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES**
1927-1948



employment, at 181.3, was 6.7 p.c. above that of 169.9 recorded 12 months earlier. In the year, the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 18.6 p.c.

Transportation.- Moderate expansion in employment was indicated at July 1 in steam railway and local transportation, but shipping and stevedoring were rather quieter. The advance in the transportation group as a whole as compared with June 1, amounting to 0.8 p.c., was below normal for the time of year. At 142.8, the latest index number of employment was slightly above that of 141.2 at July 1, 1947; in the latter **comparison**, there was an increase of 14.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls at the beginning of July. The salaries and wages reported at the date under review rose by one p.c. as compared with June 1, when the average per employee was \$49.63, as compared with \$49.73 at July 1, and \$43.99 at the first of July of last summer. The latest figures of earnings reflect the effect of the upward adjustment in the wage rates recently arranged.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in construction and maintenance was decidedly brisker, although the additions to the working forces were smaller than usual for the time of year. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed improvement, that in road work being especially large. Information was furnished by 2,316 leading employers, who increased their working forces by 7.9 p.c. as compared with June 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these contractors advanced by 9.5 p.c. The per capita earnings were higher, at \$38.72, as compared with \$38.14 at the beginning of June, 1948, and \$34.76 at July 1, 1947. The index of employment, at 179.8, was nine p.c. above that of 165.0 at the same date of last year, while the index of payrolls has risen by 21.5 p.c. in the 12 months.

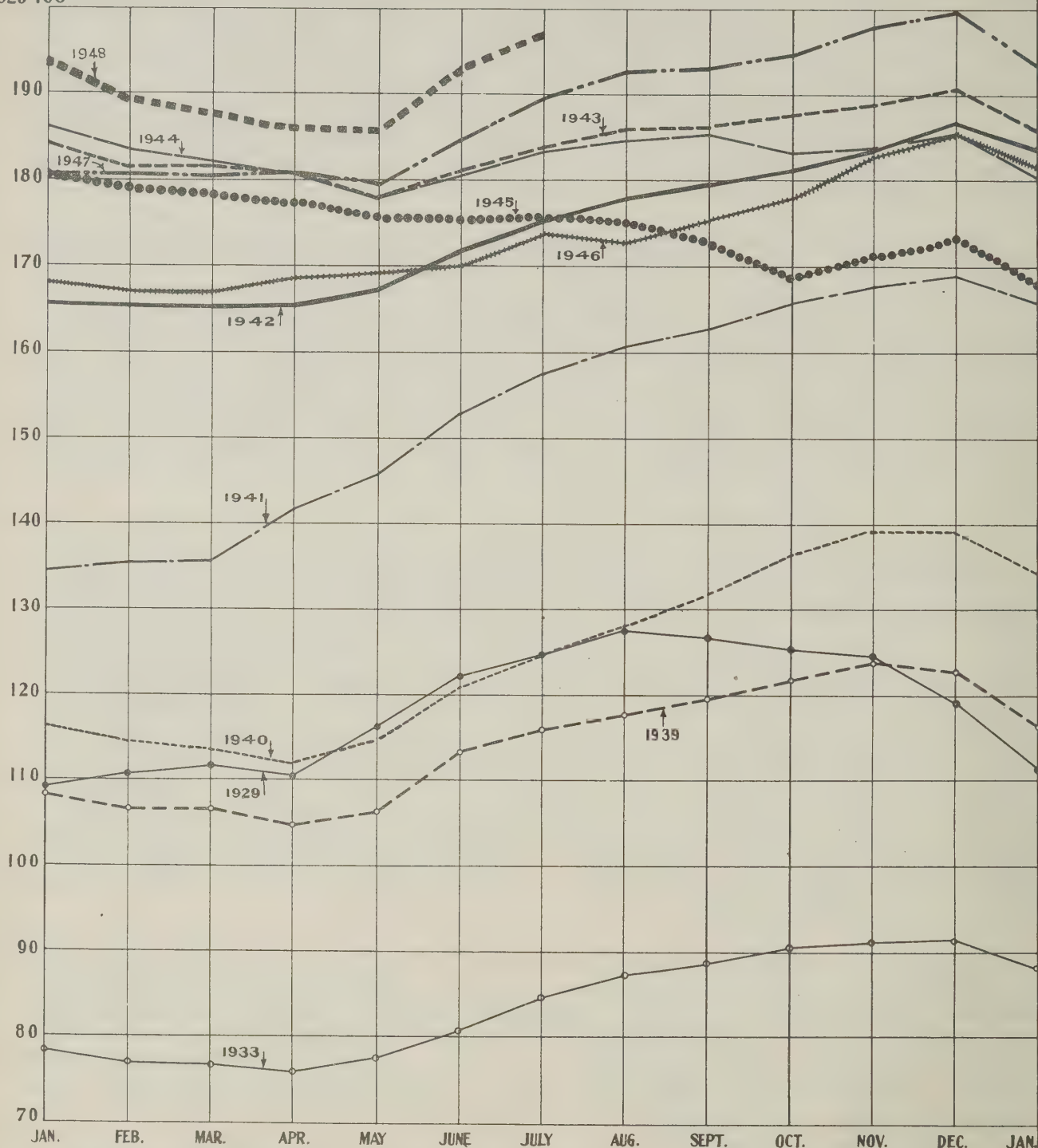
Services.- The trend of employment in those branches of the service division for which data are available continued seasonally upward at July 1, when the 1,178 co-operating establishments indicated an increase of 5.2 p.c. in their employees. There were large additions to the personnel in hotels and restaurants, with relatively smaller gains in laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the firms furnishing data at the beginning of July rose by 4.6 p.c. from June 1. The index of employment, at 263.3, was 5.1 p.c. higher than that of 250.5 at the first of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 16.1 p.c. The per capita earnings fell from \$25.96 in the preceding report, to \$25.80 at the date under review, as compared with \$23.51 at July 1, 1947. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; workers in such establishments constitute a considerable proportion of the total employees covered in the monthly surveys for the service division. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group.

Trade.- There was a seasonal increase of rather greater-than-normal proportions in trade at the beginning of July, when the 3,731 larger establishments making returns increased their staffs by 1.1 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers, which rose by 1.9 p.c. as compared with June 1, represented an average of \$34.69 per employee; a month earlier, the per capita figure was \$34.39. The July 1, 1947, mean had been \$31.74. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 6.3 p.c., while the index of payrolls has mounted by 15.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The 1,005 financial institutions co-operating in the latest survey reported an advance of 2.3 p.c. in their personnel as compared with June 1, while their weekly payrolls rose by 3.5 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings stood at \$40.47 at July 1, exceeding the figure of **\$40.01** at June 1, and that of \$37.50 at the beginning of July in 1947. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 162.2, was 5.6 p.c. higher than that of 153.6 at the same date of last year, since when the index number of payrolls has increased by 11.1 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920; and for the years since 1938

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity at July 1 showed seasonal expansion in all provinces. The reported gains in employment ranged from two p.c. in Nova Scotia and 2.1 p.c. in Quebec and Ontario, to 4.8 p.c. in Prince Edward Island and 5.3 p.c. in New Brunswick and Alberta. There were also general advances in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading firms at the date under review, as compared with their payments at June 1. Except in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the provincial averages of weekly earnings in the eight major industries showed increases over those indicated a month earlier.

The provincial distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available at July 1 is shown in Table A on page 2, and in Tables 2 and 3 towards the end of this report. Index numbers of employment for the **provinces** and economic areas are given in Tables 6 and 10.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces was **favourable** at July 1, according to statistics from 1,392 representative firms, whose staffs showed an increase of 3.5 p.c. This was seasonal in character, but was below-average according to the experience of the years since 1920. All three provinces in the area shared in the considerable advance at the beginning of July, that in New Brunswick being particularly marked.

Manufacturing, logging, communications, hotels and restaurants, trade and construction in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed improvement at July 1 as compared with a month earlier. In construction, there was a gain of 7.9 p.c., the largest percentage gain in the month. Little change on the whole was noted in transportation, while mining was quieter. There were seasonal increases within the manufacturing division in animal food, lumber and pulp and paper plants.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the employers furnishing information at July 1 exceeded by 5.8 p.c. their payroll disbursements at June 1. The average earnings per employee rose from \$35.78 at that date, to \$36.59 at the first of July, as compared with \$33.20 at July 1 of last summer. The latest index of employment in the Maritime Area, at 178.5, was 0.5 p.c. below that of 179.4 at the same date in 1947, but the index of payrolls has risen by 9.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Quebec.- There was a large seasonal increase in employment in Quebec at July 1, when data were received from 5,063 leading establishments, in which the number of employees rose by 2.1 p.c. from June 1. This gain raised the index to 198.2, as compared with 194.4 a month earlier, and 191.2 at July 1 of last summer.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers **mounted** by 2.5 p.c. in the month, in spite of losses in some establishments due to the local observance of a holiday on St. Jean Baptiste Day. The per capita weekly earnings of their workers, at \$38.56, were higher than the average of \$38.39 in the preceding report, and considerably exceeded the mean of \$34.29 at July 1, 1947. In the period since then, there has been a gain of 3.8 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 16.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

The movement at the date under review was decidedly favourable in manufacturing, logging, construction and hotels and restaurants, while moderate increases were noted in mining, communications and trade. Transportation was quieter. Within the manufacturing division, the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product divisions afforded more employment; the expansion in lumber and pulp and paper mills was especially noteworthy. On the other hand, there were reductions in leather, rubber, textile, and electrical apparatus plants. The losses

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

in textiles were substantial. The changes were partly seasonal in character.

Ontario.- Considerably greater industrial activity was noted in Ontario at the beginning of July. Information was furnished by 7,672 employers, whose working forces increased by 2.1 p.c. as compared with June 1. The advance rather exceeded the average at July 1 in the last 28 years. The index of employment, at 204.2, was higher by 4.3 p.c. than the July 1, 1947, figure of 195.7, while the latest index of payrolls was 17.2 p.c. above that indicated a year ago. In the month, the reported salaries and wages rose by four p.c.

The weekly earnings of the employees for whom data were available at July 1, averaged \$41.75; this was 78 cents above the per capita figure in the preceding period of observation. The July 1, 1947, mean had been \$37.19, and that at July 1, 1946, \$32.71.

General expansion in employment was indicated at the date under review in manufacturing, the co-operating firms showing an advance of two p.c. There was marked improvement in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, with smaller increases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone and other classes. On the other hand, electrical apparatus and textile factories released employees. Among the non-manufacturing groups, firms in mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trading establishments also reported considerable additions to their working forces. There were moderate declines of a seasonal character in logging.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment continued to expand in the Prairie Area, where the percentage gain reported by 2,580 representative establishments was about normal for the beginning of July in the experience of earlier years of the record. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed important improvement from June 1. The most pronounced percentage gain was in Alberta. The general increase in employment in the Prairie Area amounted to 3.7 p.c., and was accompanied by a rise of 3.9 p.c. in the salaries and wages paid by the co-operating firms. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$41.18, slightly exceeding the June 1 figure of \$41.11. The mean at July 1, 1947, was \$36.48. During the 12 months, the index of employment in the Prairie Provinces has risen by 4.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 18.1 p.c.

Activity increased in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trade at the date under review as compared with June 1, 1948. The improvement in construction, which was seasonal in character, exceeded nine p.c. Within the manufacturing division, food, lumber, beverage, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants reported considerable additions to their personnel.

British Columbia.- Employment as reported by 2,336 leading firms in the major industrial groups in British Columbia at July 1 showed an increase of 2.4 p.c. over June 1, bringing the index to a new maximum for the time of year. Standing at 206.8, the latest figure was five p.c. higher than that of 196.9 at July 1, 1947, previously the all-time peak for that date. The advance in employment in the month was accompanied by a rise of 3.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$42.48 at that date, to \$42.91 at July 1, as compared with \$39.06 at the beginning of July of last year, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 15.5 p.c.

Considerable improvement was indicated at July 1 as compared with June 1, in manufacturing as a whole, mainly in vegetable and animal food-processing, lumber and non-ferrous metal plants. Heightened activity was also noted in construction, hotels and restaurants, communications, and trade. The trend in mining was downward, while there was little general change in logging and transportation.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at June 1 by industrial employers of 15 persons and over, in cities having populations exceeding 35,000; the numbers of employees for whom statistics were available at July 1 is shown in Tables 4 and 5, while Tables 7 and 11 contain index numbers of employment for the eight largest centres at the latest date, with comparisons from earlier years.

Halifax.- In this city, data were received from 266 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the number of employees rose by 3.2 p.c. as compared with the beginning of June. There was a relatively large seasonal increase in construction, together with smaller advances in transportation, communications and trade. Manufacturing on the whole reported little change. Animal food plants were quieter, but there were small additions to the working forces in other branches. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating employers at the first of July were 6.8 p.c. higher than at the first of June, when the earnings had been affected by the observance of the Victoria Day holiday. The average per employee rose from \$32.68 a month earlier, to \$33.83 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$33.00 at July 1, 1947. Since then, the index number of employment has advanced by seven p.c., and that of payrolls, by 9.6 p.c.

Saint John.- Industrial activity in Saint John was slightly reduced at the beginning of July, according to information received from 188 representative firms, whose staffs were less by 0.6 p.c. than at June 1. There was a falling-off in manufacturing, in which iron and steel plants released employees. Transportation was also slacker. On the other hand, construction showed considerable improvement, and there were small gains in trade and communications. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls at July 1 exceeded by three p.c. the salaries and wages paid by the same firms in the week of June 1, which had included the Victoria Day holiday. The reported employees had then received an average of \$32.06, rising to \$33.22 at the date under review, as compared with \$31.56 a year ago. In the 12 months, the index number of employment in Saint John has fallen by four p.c., but there has been a gain of 2.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in Montreal showed continued expansion at July 1, when statistics were furnished by 2,878 leading employers in the major industrial groups. Their working forces rose by 0.6 p.c. as compared with June 1, accompanied by a gain of one p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The average weekly earnings of their employees advanced from \$38.32 paid on or about June 1, to \$38.49 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.73 at the first of July in 1947. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 13.1 p.c., and that of employment, by 1.8 p.c.

Slight improvement on the whole was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review. Textile, leather and electrical apparatus plants released employees, the losses being partly seasonal in character. The trend was upward in numerous other groups, however, notably in food, printing and publishing, tobacco and beverage factories. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction, communications, hotels and restaurants showed greater activity, while there was little general change in the remaining divisions. In construction, the advance amounted to 6.4 p.c. The additions to the working forces in the other industries mentioned were not large.

Quebec City.- An advance in industrial employment was reported in Quebec at the first of July. Information was supplied by 346 of the larger establishments in the principal industrial divisions, whose working forces were higher by 1.8 p.c. than at June 1. The increase in their personnel was accompanied by a loss of 2.1

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages, due in the main to the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The average earnings fell from \$34.65 at that date, to \$33.32 paid on or about the first of July, as compared with \$30.42 at July 1, 1947. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 17.8 p.c., and that of employment, by 7.8 p.c.

Manufacturing operations generally were slightly more active at the date under review than at the beginning of June. Iron and steel plants released employees, but pulp and paper, tobacco, lumber and food factories were moderately busier. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, communications, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade afforded rather more employment.

Sherbrooke.- Data were tabulated at July 1 from 118 of the larger industrial establishments in Sherbrooke, in which the employees showed an increase of 0.3 p.c. at July 1 as compared with June 1. Largely as a result of the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday, however, there was a decline of 5.3 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The earnings of the persons on the staffs of the co-operating firms at July 1 averaged \$31.14, as compared with \$32.97 at the beginning of June; at July 1, 1947, the per capita figure had been \$28.62. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by 3.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 12.6 p.c.

Manufacturing was somewhat quieter at the beginning of July, but there were small gains in employment as compared with June 1 in several of the non-manufacturing classes, notably in construction and hotels and restaurants.

Three Rivers.- In this city, the working forces of 106 leading employers in the major industrial divisions rose by 5.3 p.c. at July 1 as compared with a month earlier. Their weekly payrolls advanced in the same comparison by 7.9 p.c. There was a considerable increase in employment in manufacturing, notably in pulp and paper mills. Transportation and trade were also more active. The per capita earnings reported in Three Rivers rose from \$40.04 at June 1, to \$41.05 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$35.15 at the same date a year earlier. Since then, the number in recorded employment has risen by 6.2 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 23.9 p.c.

Toronto.- The trend of employment in Toronto was favourable at July 1, when there was considerable improvement in manufacturing, together with expansion in communications, construction and trade. The changes from June 1 in the remaining industries were not large. Within the manufacturing division, the food, chemical, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous manufactured products groups reported heightened activity, but curtailment was shown in electrical apparatus plants. On the whole, the staffs of the 2,691 leading firms in the major industrial groups co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls were increased by 0.9 p.c., while their salaries and wages advanced by 2.8 p.c. as compared with the week of June 1. The situation had then been affected by the observance of the May 24th holiday. The latest per capita earnings were \$41.19, as compared with \$40.43 at June 1, 1948. The figure at July 1, 1947, was \$37.05. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by three p.c., to 198.3, and that of weekly payrolls, by 14.6 p.c.

Ottawa.- Seasonal improvement was indicated in Ottawa at July 1, according to statistics from 321 of the larger industrial employers, whose working forces were higher by 2.4 p.c. Their weekly payrolls rose by four p.c. as compared with the week of June 1, when the observance of the Victoria Day holiday had affected the earnings. Manufacturing generally was more active, as were construction and trade.

The latest figure of average weekly earnings of persons employed by leading firms in the major industrial groups, at \$34.97, were higher by 52 cents than in the

preceding return, also exceeding the July 1, 1947, average of \$31.81. In the 12 months, there has been a gain of 6.5 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 17.3 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Hamilton.- There was an upward movement in industrial employment in Hamilton at the beginning of July, the fourth in as many months. The advance raised the index from 195.3 at June 1, to 199.4 at the date under review, or by 2.1 p.c. The accompanying increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 451 larger establishments furnishing data amounted to 5.4 p.c. As compared with July 1, 1947, the latest index numbers of employment and payrolls showed gains of 5.8 p.c. and 24.8 p.c., respectively. The weekly earnings of the persons employed by the reporting firms averaged \$43.58 at the date under review, as compared with \$42.18 in the week of June 1, when the earnings had been lowered by loss of working time at the Victoria Day holiday. The per capita figure at July 1, 1947, was \$36.89. Employment in manufacturing showed improvement in Hamilton at the beginning of July as compared with a month earlier. Food and iron and steel plants reported larger working forces at the date under review, when construction and trade were also busier.

Windsor.- Industrial employment in Windsor showed a large increase at July 1, when the 280 leading employers furnishing information in the monthly survey reported a rise of 4.9 p.c. in their staffs. Their weekly salaries and wages also advanced, showing a gain of 7.2 p.c. The average earnings of the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were \$47.84 per week, as compared with \$46.83 at June 1, 1948. The per capita figure at July 1 of last year was \$43.13. In the months since then, the index of employment has risen by 2.7 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 14.6 p.c.

Manufacturers reported considerable expansion at the date under review as compared with the beginning of June, there being marked improvement in iron and steel plants, with smaller gains in food, beverage and other factories. Trade was decidedly busier, and there were minor increases in other non-manufacturing classes.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- In these two cities taken as a unit, the 140 larger industrial firms co-operating in the current surveys reported greater activity at July 1 than at June 1, their working forces rising by 3.6 p.c., and their weekly salaries and wages by 5.1 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees advanced from \$42.98 in the preceding return, to \$43.59 at the date under review, the highest figure in the record. The July 1, 1947, mean had been \$39.84. In the year, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has increased by 4.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.7 p.c. Moderate advances in employment were indicated at the first of July as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, in which increases were noted in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions. Transportation, construction and trade also showed improvement.

London.- The 295 leading industrial establishments in London from which returns on employment and payrolls were received at the beginning of July had then increased their personnel by 2.3 p.c. since June 1, while their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 6.3 p.c. The average earnings of their employees advanced in the month, rising from \$37.72 at June 1, to \$39.17 at July 1, as compared with \$34.55 12 months earlier. The expansion in employment at the date under review as compared with the first of June took place largely in manufacturing, in which there were general gains, that in food-processing being most noteworthy. Construction also showed somewhat greater activity. Since the first of July of last summer, there has been a rise of two p.c. in the index number of employment in London, accompanied by that of 16 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Industrial employment in Kitchener showed an upward movement at the first of July, the working forces of the 191 co-operating employers having been enlarged by 1.8 p.c. since June 1. Their weekly payrolls were higher by

5.1 p.c. The average earnings per employee stood at \$39.27, as compared with \$38.05 at the beginning of June, and \$35.23 at July 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in this city has advanced by 1.4 p.c., and the index of payrolls, by 13.4 p.c.

The animal food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal manufacturing industries were rather more active at the beginning of July than had been the case a month previously. The non-manufacturing classes showed little general change.

Winnipeg.- Further and more marked improvement in the employment situation was indicated in Winnipeg at the beginning of July, when 739 leading industrialists reported an increase of 2.3 p.c. in their staffs as compared with June 1. Their payrolls were also higher, rising by 3.9 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$36.56 at June 1 and \$37.13 at July 1 of the present year, as compared with \$33.60 at the beginning of July in 1947. In the 12 months, the index of employment has advanced by 3.9 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 14.6 p.c.

There were considerable gains in employment at the first of July as compared with the preceding month in manufacturing, notably in animal and vegetable food processing and in iron and steel plants. Construction, trade, transportation and other non-manufacturing industries were also busier. The increases were not especially large.

Regina.- The trend of industrial employment in Regina was slightly downward at July 1, according to information received from 180 leading establishments, whose working forces were lower by 0.8 p.c. than in the preceding month. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by these firms were rather higher, exceeding their June 1 payrolls by 0.8 p.c. The average earnings per employee were \$35.84 per week, as compared with \$35.30 at June 1, and \$32.08 at July 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by 2.8 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 11.9 p.c. Manufacturing was rather brisker at the date under review than at June 1, particularly in the food and beverage group. Transportation also afforded slightly more employment, but trade released some workers. The changes in the other non-manufacturing industries included in the survey were small.

Saskatoon.- The tendency in employment in this city continued upward at July 1, when advances were indicated in manufacturing, (notably in food and printing and publishing establishments) and in construction and hotels and restaurants. Trade was quieter. Statements were compiled from 150 representative employers at July 1, when their staffs were larger by 2.3 p.c. than at June 1, while the amounts which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages increased by 2.8 p.c. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$34.87 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.70 in the preceding survey. The July 1, 1947, mean was \$32.16. In the latter comparison, the index number of employment showed an increase of 2.2 p.c., accompanied by that of 12 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Calgary.- The employees of the 316 larger industrial establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls in Calgary at the beginning of July exceeded their personnel at June 1 by 3.4 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed rose by 4.7 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of persons employed by the firms furnishing data were \$38.96, as compared with \$38.46 in their last report, and \$34.54 at July 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 6.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 18.9 p.c. Improvement as compared with June 1, 1948, took place in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade, while there were minor increases in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and other divisions. Within the group of factory employment, the trend was favourable in food, beverage and petroleum plants.

Edmonton.- Information tabulated from 263 representative firms in Edmonton at July 1 showed an increase of 4.5 p.c. in their staffs as compared with a month earlier. There was an advance of 5.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were then \$38.68, rising from \$38.25 at the beginning of June. The July 1, 1947, per capita figure was \$33.40. There was improvement as compared with June 1 in manufacturing, in which moderate gains were indicated in the food, lumber, beverage and iron and steel divisions. Construction, mining and trade were also brisker. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in this city has increased by 14.2 p.c., while the index of payrolls has advanced by 29.3 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was considerable expansion in industrial activity in Vancouver at July 1, when greater activity was shown in manufacturing and in the non-manufacturing divisions. Within the former group, there were substantial gains in food processing. In the latter category, construction operations largely increased, and there were moderate additions to the working forces in communications and trade. Returns were received from 1,021 leading establishments, in which the staffs rose by 2.3 p.c. as compared with June 1. The salaries and wages paid by these firms were higher by 3.7 p.c. The average weekly earnings of their employees, which had been \$39.54 at June 1, rose to \$40.09 at the date under review; the July 1, 1947, figure was \$36.23. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 5.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.8 p.c.

Victoria.- The 216 larger employers in Victoria from whom statistics of employment and payrolls were received at the beginning of July reported a reduction of 1.1 p.c. in their personnel as compared with June 1, with a similar loss in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed. The earnings of their employees averaged \$38.08 per person. Their disbursements at June 1 had represented \$38.06 per employee, while the mean at July 1, 1947, was \$36.03. The trend in manufacturing was downward at the date under review, when relatively large declines took place in iron and steel plants. Transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants, on the other hand, showed moderate improvement. A comparison of the latest figures with those for a year earlier indicated a decrease of 5.7 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 0.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this bulletin contain the latest monthly data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at June 1 and July 1, 1948, and July 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the statistics of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll figures, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at July 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions excluded in most cases from the data given in Table A on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at a month and a year earlier.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries in Canada, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at June 1, 1948 and July 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948 \$	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947
MANUFACTURING	1,084,119	44,687,781	41.22	40.63	36.47	123.3	121.2	119.4	195.7	189.6	167.7
Animal products - edible	49,700	1,945,180	39.14	39.33	34.91	144.1	136.4	136.9	226.1	215.1	188.1
Fur and products	4,316	160,210	37.12	36.92	33.65	138.9	137.1	126.0	192.8	189.2	161.3
Leather and products	29,951	873,027	29.15	29.19	27.24	105.2	105.8	113.1	160.8	161.9	163.7
Boots and shoes	18,936	521,204	27.52	27.91	25.95	104.0	104.4	108.5	161.2	164.1	158.9
Lumber and its products	84,042	2,970,544	35.34	34.87	32.24	129.0	124.5	124.2	216.6	206.3	188.8
Rough and dressed lumber	52,476	1,909,599	36.39	35.98	33.37	125.3	118.5	115.9	215.2	201.2	181.1
Furniture	15,037	517,115	34.39	33.82	31.46	147.4	147.6	141.2	209.4	206.2	185.3
Other lumber products	16,529	543,630	32.89	32.46	29.90	129.9	129.2	139.9	229.3	225.3	220.8
Plant products - edible	60,348	2,085,673	34.56	34.52	30.86	138.4	125.6	138.3	212.2	192.1	189.5
Pulp and paper products	117,248	5,634,809	46.06	46.79	43.24	145.7	142.5	139.2	235.2	223.9	202.9
Pulp and paper	52,872	2,974,878	56.27	54.63	51.50	144.9	140.0	138.1	255.8	240.0	225.5
Paper products	21,790	826,439	37.93	36.69	33.14	156.0	153.7	157.7	247.9	236.4	210.0
Printing and publishing	42,586	1,833,492	43.05	42.42	38.21	141.1	139.5	131.9	203.8	198.6	170.9
Rubber products	22,811	984,632	43.16	42.81	37.93	134.2	133.9	145.7	247.2	244.5	235.7
Textile products	156,648	4,777,535	30.50	30.94	27.08	111.8	112.8	107.4	178.2	182.4	151.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,569	1,921,020	32.25	33.13	27.73	112.4	112.7	104.0	191.8	197.7	152.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,643	731,730	32.32	32.02	26.01	92.1	92.4	86.3	154.9	154.0	116.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,223	486,384	51.95	52.10	28.37	110.8	112.9	107.6	198.3	203.1	171.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,214	522,281	32.21	35.53	28.99	146.7	146.5	131.2	255.0	280.8	205.2
Hosiery and knit goods	25,911	709,233	27.37	27.83	24.64	119.3	121.1	114.4	180.2	186.0	155.4
Garments and personal furnishings	55,065	1,598,630	29.03	29.48	26.73	113.6	114.8	110.9	171.8	176.4	154.7
Other textile products	16,103	548,652	34.07	32.90	29.67	93.6	94.9	97.0	154.5	151.4	139.3
Tobacco	9,909	353,863	35.71	35.60	27.01	111.4	108.8	113.0	221.6	215.7	169.9
Beverages	19,896	882,146	44.34	44.23	39.76	172.7	164.4	157.1	258.1	245.2	210.5
Chemicals and allied products	42,731	1,892,657	44.29	43.94	39.03	97.6	97.1	95.3	159.9	157.8	137.4
Clay, glass and stone products	22,840	945,855	41.41	41.18	36.24	148.7	144.3	142.4	245.9	237.5	207.1
Electric light and power	31,269	1,428,896	45.70	45.43	41.29	153.4	147.5	131.4	221.6	211.7	171.4
Electrical apparatus	51,386	2,222,047	43.24	42.94	37.41	164.6	166.0	163.5	264.4	264.8	224.8
Iron and steel products	295,932	13,763,497	46.51	45.37	40.73	110.5	109.3	107.9	168.7	163.7	144.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	59,161	1,893,206	48.34	49.15	42.07	146.4	146.3	128.6	191.3	194.3	152.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,579	1,282,896	43.37	42.61	39.49	114.7	113.9	114.1	173.8	169.6	160.3
Agricultural implements	18,736	865,828	46.21	46.87	40.84	206.4	208.2	179.4	360.9	369.0	284.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	110,798	5,457,296	49.25	47.37	42.26	97.5	96.5	96.4	147.8	140.7	125.4
Automobiles and parts	44,450	2,188,199	49.23	46.72	43.27	113.6	111.4	115.6	145.5	135.4	130.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,154	952,520	43.00	44.25	41.07	113.2	115.1	122.3	162.7	170.3	167.9
Heating appliances	7,660	313,283	40.90	39.83	36.02	142.9	141.4	121.7	223.8	215.6	165.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,183	559,717	45.94	43.77	41.70	103.9	99.0	92.8	196.1	183.4	158.4
Foundry and machine shop products	8,625	379,924	44.05	41.90	38.58	98.0	97.2	94.3	189.4	178.6	157.1
Other iron and steel products	47,036	2,058,827	43.77	41.14	37.62	99.0	98.1	103.8	160.0	148.9	141.1
Non-ferrous metal products	50,647	2,333,015	46.06	43.50	40.26	121.7	120.0	112.4	203.4	189.2	165.0
Non-metallic mineral products	16,348	795,554	48.66	48.97	42.90	127.8	123.5	123.7	213.6	207.7	176.6
Miscellaneous	19,097	638,841	35.30	34.36	32.47	136.3	135.2	131.4	223.1	214.9	194.7
LOGGING	68,125	2,635,046	38.66	37.19	35.16	141.7	138.0	152.6	274.8	257.3	269.0
MINING	83,595	4,132,726	49.44	48.53	43.27	100.4	98.6	94.5	155.3	149.8	128.1
Coal	24,495	1,184,607	48.36	48.04	42.00	97.2	96.6	94.6	184.5	182.4	156.2
Metallic ores	42,664	2,210,634	51.81	50.69	46.92	89.4	87.6	81.9	127.7	122.5	106.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,436	737,485	44.87	43.62	36.26	154.6	150.6	147.2	256.5	242.9	196.5
COMMUNICATIONS	49,119	1,894,921	38.58	38.43	34.41	186.5	180.7	174.8	261.5	252.3	220.4
Telegraphs	8,512	393,436	46.22	47.61	37.76	125.0	118.8	121.8	226.8	221.9	180.6
Telephones	39,921	1,476,188	36.98	36.52	33.61	205.0	199.7	191.4	271.5	261.1	232.3
TRANSPORTATION	184,652	9,183,272	49.73	49.63	43.99	144.5	143.3	142.9	219.6	217.3	191.9
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,857	2,588,156	43.24	42.56	39.04	154.0	152.0	155.4	228.2	221.7	208.1
Steam railway operation	92,227	5,192,144	36.30	36.90	49.07	134.7	133.4	132.7	209.3	209.5	179.7
Shipping and stevedoring	32,568	1,402,972	43.08	42.11	38.65	148.9	149.3	144.2	247.4	242.5	213.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	235,185	9,105,248	38.72	38.14	34.76	129.4	119.9	118.7	217.6	198.7	179.1
Building	104,584	4,263,956	40.77	40.03	36.98	157.0	147.4	140.5	222.6	205.3	179.3
Highway	87,648	2,947,830	33.63	32.92	31.99	120.1	109.3	116.0	209.1	186.4	191.9
Railway	42,953	1,893,462	44.08	43.94	35.59	99.2	92.2	88.0	220.4	204.0	157.9
SERVICES (as indicated below)	71,941	1,855,880	25.80	25.96	23.51	152.9	145.3	145.5	243.2	228.9	209.5
Hotels and restaurants	48,283	1,180,856	24.46	24.68	22.32	163.5	152.8	154.9	264.6	249.7	229.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,658	675,024	28.53	28.44	25.96	135.7	135.2	130.1	205.1	200.6	182.1
TRADE	263,547	9,142,270	34.69	34.39	31.74	139.5	138.1	131.3	204.4	200.6	176.6
Retail	186,363	6,022,751	32.32	31.96	29.50	137.4	136.5	128.6	204.6	201.0	175.5
Wholesale	77,184	3,119,519	40.42	40.32	37.30	149.0	146.1	141.6	204.2	199.8	177.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,040,283	82,637,144	40.50	40.02	36.15	129.0	125.9	124.1	202.6	195.4	173.8
FINANCE	85,343	3,385,152	39.67	39.64	37.50	139.7	139.1	132.3	190.9	189.9	171.8
Banks and trust companies	48,114	1,677,139	34.86	34.83	32.88	148.2	147.8	138.7	197.8	197.1	174.5
Brokerage and stock market operation	3,650	176,463	48.35	47.84	44.54	158.8	159.9	169.2	222.5	221.7	242.6
Insurance	33,579	1,531,550	45.61	45.66	43.24	127.2	126.2	121.3	161.0	179.7	163.7
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,125,626	86,022,296	40.47	40.01	36.20	129.4	126.4	124.4	202.1	195.2	173.7

* See paragraph 1 of explanatory statement on inside of cover.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at June 1, 1948 and July 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at June 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	49,233	1,899,594	38.58	37.44	34.69	115.0	113.7	113.7	191.3	183.5	169.9
Lumber products	5,681	163,853	28.84	26.81	27.26	109.5	104.2	110.3	176.1	155.9	168.8
Pulp and paper products	6,854	334,893	48.86	45.96	42.54	130.4	125.9	124.5	242.0	219.7	200.1
Iron and steel	17,228	785,043	45.57	44.29	40.67	104.6	105.7	106.2	174.4	171.2	158.1
Logging	5,975	195,050	32.64	32.12	32.71	99.8	78.5	98.7	214.1	165.7	212.2
Mining	15,506	717,913	46.30	43.81	38.90	85.7	86.4	82.3	173.2	165.2	139.8
Transportation	14,396	673,746	46.80	46.16	40.49	142.1	141.8	130.4	229.2	225.5	180.3
Construction	30,855	935,987	30.34	29.55	30.05	126.3	117.0	142.8	200.0	180.5	222.8
Trade	16,711	491,486	29.41	29.18	27.60	130.6	129.6	127.0	189.2	186.4	172.5
- Eight Leading Industries	139,529	5,104,968	36.59	35.78	33.20	117.1	113.2	117.7	196.0	185.3	178.4
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	346,453	13,376,327	38.61	38.70	34.08	119.1	118.0	116.8	192.1	190.7	166.1
Lumber products	18,432	583,803	31.67	32.38	27.94	116.7	110.5	119.2	238.6	230.8	212.1
Pulp and paper products	41,723	2,058,736	49.34	47.91	44.88	139.7	135.6	134.4	236.5	222.8	206.6
Textile products	84,914	2,510,263	29.56	31.05	25.75	115.4	116.8	110.0	181.9	193.2	151.0
Chemicals	16,816	727,408	43.26	43.10	38.97	81.2	81.0	82.9	129.6	128.9	117.8
Iron and steel	70,597	3,164,692	44.83	44.28	39.29	111.2	110.9	113.9	165.3	162.8	148.2
Logging	27,099	951,719	35.12	29.61	29.62	126.3	120.7	138.6	324.6	261.6	299.4
Mining	15,435	709,755	45.98	45.56	39.82	123.3	120.1	109.6	173.1	167.2	136.8
Communications	13,171	523,584	39.75	39.34	36.48	207.4	200.3	187.5	260.0	248.5	215.7
Transportation	51,505	2,566,054	49.82	49.67	44.84	149.2	149.5	146.8	232.8	232.6	204.9
Construction	66,312	2,428,645	36.62	36.61	32.57	124.9	114.0	108.4	208.9	190.4	161.1
Services ^{1/}	19,299	483,058	25.03	25.58	23.65	163.3	153.3	145.4	235.8	226.1	204.7
Trade	61,430	2,122,387	34.55	34.45	31.55	137.6	136.9	129.0	199.6	198.2	170.1
- Eight Leading Industries	600,704	23,161,529	38.56	38.39	34.29	126.2	123.6	121.6	203.1	198.1	173.7
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	533,714	22,899,314	42.91	41.94	37.80	122.6	120.2	118.1	192.7	184.6	163.8
Lumber products	27,499	947,610	34.46	33.68	30.76	127.0	121.8	125.8	206.4	193.4	181.4
Plant products - edible	32,418	1,118,822	34.51	34.17	30.76	157.5	127.3	145.4	210.3	186.2	191.8
Pulp and paper products	52,767	2,482,721	47.05	46.05	41.98	152.4	150.0	147.3	236.5	227.8	204.8
Textile products	60,701	1,960,604	32.30	31.54	29.31	106.5	106.7	102.5	172.5	168.8	150.7
Chemicals	21,258	958,607	45.09	44.88	38.79	108.8	107.0	102.9	179.3	175.4	147.4
Electrical apparatus	36,027	1,571,365	43.62	43.03	37.61	165.0	166.4	161.1	260.3	259.0	218.0
Iron and steel	171,710	8,125,070	47.32	45.94	41.38	108.4	107.1	102.7	165.0	158.2	136.9
Non-ferrous metal products	29,218	1,350,606	46.23	43.38	40.07	120.6	119.8	115.3	211.3	197.0	176.4
Logging	17,384	633,873	36.46	37.36	34.25	171.4	178.4	204.3	347.0	370.3	387.5
Mining	25,284	1,274,363	50.40	49.73	44.77	81.6	79.0	77.5	116.5	111.4	98.5
Communications	19,781	770,584	38.95	38.34	34.48	197.3	197.3	191.5	277.5	267.7	239.4
Transportation	56,555	2,803,187	49.57	49.71	44.01	149.0	147.0	145.3	213.9	211.6	185.6
Construction	73,571	3,066,601	41.68	40.47	37.96	126.6	119.8	112.9	207.2	190.4	168.0
Services ^{1/}	27,720	710,120	25.62	25.50	23.23	137.6	134.7	133.6	226.6	220.9	197.5
Trade	104,916	3,703,581	35.30	34.83	32.30	135.9	133.7	125.9	200.4	194.5	171.5
- Eight Leading Industries	858,925	35,861,423	41.75	40.97	37.19	126.6	124.0	121.3	195.0	187.4	166.4
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	73,062	2,977,105	40.75	39.97	35.71	135.5	131.9	130.0	212.7	203.1	178.6
Animal products - edible	12,408	494,559	39.86	40.55	35.45	142.7	134.6	138.7	216.9	208.2	188.1
Lumber products	4,738	163,437	34.49	33.40	30.47	127.4	120.5	125.6	212.2	194.3	174.5
Plant products - edible	6,435	238,487	37.06	37.20	32.55	141.6	135.5	152.0	212.8	204.3	200.8
Textile products	4,895	134,374	27.45	26.68	25.07	116.2	121.1	114.4	182.9	185.2	164.4
Iron and steel	22,506	1,048,640	46.59	44.93	39.58	122.0	121.0	114.9	206.3	197.4	165.2
Mining	17,466	926,154	53.03	52.89	46.40	157.6	153.0	143.9	237.3	229.9	188.9
Communications	6,852	260,370	38.00	38.83	33.73	161.5	152.6	148.5	237.9	229.6	194.2
Transportation	41,866	2,122,648	50.70	51.14	44.74	134.3	131.8	135.0	199.8	197.7	177.7
Construction	40,273	1,611,594	40.02	40.15	34.98	122.0	111.7	107.2	218.1	200.4	167.9
Services ^{1/}	12,225	322,907	26.41	26.84	23.19	161.8	146.2	157.9	251.6	231.0	219.6
Trade	50,531	1,761,341	34.86	34.76	32.04	141.0	139.8	136.8	203.2	200.7	181.7
- Eight Leading Industries	242,960	10,005,487	41.18	41.11	36.48	136.6	131.6	130.4	212.3	204.3	179.7
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	81,657	3,535,441	43.30	42.86	39.86	144.7	140.8	136.5	222.2	214.0	192.7
Animal products - edible	7,130	289,043	40.54	40.49	35.35	149.5	133.1	139.0	235.4	209.1	190.9
Lumber products	27,692	1,111,641	40.14	39.42	38.85	147.3	145.8	130.5	223.5	217.3	190.6
Plant products - edible	5,242	175,723	33.52	36.41	28.90	156.0	111.2	168.0	266.1	206.0	222.3
Pulp and paper products	9,992	512,894	51.33	50.45	46.93	153.2	150.5	136.6	239.2	231.1	201.2
Iron and steel	13,891	640,052	46.08	46.03	42.26	116.1	121.4	128.2	179.3	186.3	183.2
Non-ferrous metal products	4,385	224,079	51.10	46.78	48.22	133.4	128.4	117.4	193.2	170.3	160.5
Logging	16,982	831,036	48.94	50.14	48.34	179.7	179.3	166.3	221.9	227.0	203.6
Mining	9,904	504,541	50.94	50.01	46.16	98.4	99.7	98.5	143.3	142.4	129.5
Transportation	20,330	1,017,637	50.06	48.75	42.62	152.0	151.6	160.7	246.0	239.2	222.2
Construction	24,174	1,062,421	43.95	42.76	37.92	184.7	170.6	172.1	317.2	285.2	254.5
Services ^{1/}	9,396	269,792	28.71	28.47	26.14	182.3	177.9	179.1	280.8	271.7	253.9
Trade	29,959	1,063,475	35.50	35.00	32.03	159.6	158.4	148.6	245.5	240.3	206.8
- Eight Leading Industries	198,165	8,503,737	42.91	42.48	39.06	153.3	149.7	146.0	231.1	223.4	200.1

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons¹ Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948, Together with Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at June 1, 1948 and July 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	930	31,061	33.40	32.81	28.18	166.9	171.9	121.5	276.7	280.0	175.3
Trade	659	14,129	21.44	21.89	21.91	114.9	114.9	144.0	140.5	143.5	173.7
- Eight Leading Industries	3,403	118,476	34.82	34.12	29.27	150.4	143.5	140.9	240.2	224.6	188.6
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	26,245	1,017,596	38.77	38.09	35.18	109.1	107.8	107.5	175.3	170.1	156.8
Animal products - edible	2,679	91,171	34.03	34.57	31.06	119.7	120.7	130.3	215.3	220.5	200.2
Iron and steel	11,965	546,248	45.65	44.95	40.83	97.7	97.2	96.7	167.2	164.0	147.9
Mining	14,395	676,017	46.96	44.55	39.14	86.0	86.7	83.0	175.1	167.4	141.0
Coal	13,407	635,029	47.37	45.49	39.54	84.5	83.9	80.4	173.2	165.2	137.5
Transportation	7,345	322,228	43.87	42.92	37.61	133.6	131.0	114.3	214.0	205.3	167.0
Steam railway operation	3,634	190,586	52.45	52.86	43.06	108.2	106.9	101.2	193.9	193.1	148.9
Shipping and stevedoring	2,706	91,189	33.70	30.60	28.57	181.8	176.9	120.7	258.7	228.5	145.7
Construction	15,019	427,037	28.43	27.54	29.54	88.8	85.0	125.3	141.3	131.0	207.3
Building	4,025	120,499	29.94	28.92	32.59	80.0	72.2	69.1	110.0	95.9	103.0
Highway	9,556	247,762	25.93	24.98	28.54	93.4	91.7	156.3	154.1	145.9	284.1
Retail trade	6,163	165,684	26.88	26.95	25.51	127.9	126.8	122.2	187.7	186.6	168.7
Wholesale trade	2,765	100,826	36.47	35.66	34.72	143.1	144.0	138.3	189.0	186.0	172.7
- Eight Leading Industries	76,276	2,826,820	37.06	36.20	33.37	106.1	104.0	111.0	174.3	166.9	164.2
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	22,058	850,937	38.58	36.87	34.31	119.7	118.2	119.9	212.2	200.1	189.8
Lumber products	3,406	103,244	30.31	27.77	27.90	97.1	92.9	106.6	178.4	156.5	179.4
Pulp and paper products	4,415	236,603	53.59	49.73	45.54	130.4	126.3	123.8	251.7	226.4	203.1
Iron and steel	5,019	229,029	45.63	43.03	40.55	113.8	119.0	123.6	190.3	187.8	183.8
Logging	5,314	178,950	33.68	33.36	33.52	106.7	84.1	106.2	220.2	171.9	218.2
Transportation	6,432	319,454	49.67	49.08	42.96	143.5	147.9	142.6	243.6	248.2	206.2
Steam railway operation	4,185	238,111	56.90	57.22	47.05	140.9	139.4	141.8	230.1	229.1	191.6
Construction	15,028	477,175	31.75	31.26	30.89	184.1	165.2	155.6	310.8	274.5	256.0
Highway	8,748	242,637	27.74	27.03	30.27	207.6	191.3	175.8	397.7	357.2	367.6
Railway	2,819	115,367	40.92	41.54	33.76	106.3	94.8	88.6	242.5	219.6	166.7
Retail trade	4,819	132,302	27.45	27.05	24.88	130.2	128.9	125.8	202.5	197.5	177.1
- Eight Leading Industries	59,850	2,159,672	36.08	35.32	33.19	133.5	126.8	127.7	231.6	215.2	202.9
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	40,902	1,661,136	40.61	39.29	35.70	129.6	126.7	124.7	204.0	193.0	172.3
Animal products - edible	4,674	194,199	41.55	41.97	37.53	132.5	115.8	124.4	201.2	187.6	179.0
Plant products - edible	3,031	108,283	35.73	35.94	31.78	143.6	134.4	147.3	204.2	192.3	187.0
Pulp and paper products	3,936	165,192	41.97	40.76	37.60	139.0	135.3	129.6	203.2	196.8	169.1
Textiles	4,044	108,957	26.94	25.66	24.58	116.4	122.5	114.0	177.7	178.1	158.7
Iron and steel	15,175	706,175	46.54	44.58	39.54	122.4	121.2	116.7	207.6	197.0	168.4
Transportation	19,412	994,962	51.25	50.54	45.25	135.6	133.1	134.6	205.7	199.1	181.2
Street railways	7,869	342,223	43.49	41.98	38.06	153.7	152.5	151.6	231.2	221.4	203.0
Steam railway operation	11,406	647,289	56.75	56.72	50.18	122.9	120.2	123.2	193.5	189.1	171.5
Construction	13,415	619,036	38.69	38.96	34.58	109.0	101.1	93.3	177.4	165.7	136.5
Building	4,326	167,088	38.62	38.71	36.01	90.2	86.5	78.3	114.2	109.7	92.2
Railway	5,274	231,177	43.83	43.77	35.94	94.7	87.2	84.9	210.2	193.2	154.4
Services	4,581	113,497	24.78	24.88	23.02	159.6	157.8	151.0	229.7	228.0	208.0
Retail trade	15,722	621,001	33.14	34.01	30.80	145.5	143.3	141.6	206.0	208.1	187.3
Wholesale trade	7,103	276,383	38.91	38.69	35.89	130.1	127.6	132.2	181.8	177.2	167.4
- Eight Leading Industries	107,863	4,398,660	40.78	40.35	36.42	130.2	126.5	124.9	200.1	192.6	171.6
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	10,642	429,293	40.34	40.94	35.11	137.6	132.6	137.6	204.5	200.0	175.6
Animal products - edible	3,391	123,114	36.31	37.67	32.20	166.0	154.7	168.4	238.7	230.4	214.4
Street railways	4,420	158,209	35.79	35.62	33.28	104.4	102.0	117.0	147.1	143.1	153.4
Steam railway operation	4,851	299,447	61.73	64.01	53.64	127.0	128.0	128.2	179.9	188.0	157.6
Construction	11,734	460,553	39.25	39.01	34.00	125.3	115.3	115.2	236.4	216.2	188.2
Highway	4,292	161,727	37.68	37.08	34.17	135.5	123.5	124.8	252.1	226.1	210.7
Railway	4,243	187,121	44.10	45.75	34.90	94.3	87.2	86.8	191.3	183.4	159.3
Retail trade	6,706	221,663	33.06	32.31	29.71	128.2	132.9	124.4	203.3	206.0	179.4
Wholesale trade	4,392	166,129	37.83	37.36	34.79	127.3	126.3	124.9	192.3	188.5	174.8
- Eight Leading Industries	47,255	1,881,861	39.82	40.03	35.26	129.9	126.4	127.6	199.7	195.3	173.6
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	21,518	886,676	41.21	40.81	36.05	146.9	142.4	137.3	236.1	226.6	193.7
Animal products - edible	4,343	177,246	40.81	41.25	35.74	152.1	148.1	141.4	222.2	218.7	182.4
Plant products - edible	2,320	87,051	37.52	37.79	32.31	135.7	133.2	153.6	212.3	209.8	206.5
Iron and steel	5,143	239,554	46.58	44.89	40.15	142.4	141.8	126.1	233.1	223.7	177.9
Mining	13,311	701,889	52.73	52.57	46.16	179.3	172.9	161.1	255.2	245.3	201.1
Coal	7,803	408,350	52.33	52.86	46.09	146.3	143.4	146.9	230.5	228.4	203.9
Transportation	13,183	670,030	50.83	52.35	45.02	147.6	143.3	145.3	220.0	220.1	191.8
Street railway	4,491	187,561	41.76	42.28	38.97	131.8	127.5	135.3	181.8	178.0	173.3
Steam railway operation	7,997	453,130	56.66	59.02	49.17	145.7	143.9	137.7	231.6	238.1	189.9
Construction	15,124	632,005	41.79	42.12	36.15	131.9	119.0	114.3	251.4	228.7	188.4
Highway	6,138	226,809	36.95	36.46	36.60	124.1	105.1	122.1	202.2	169.0	197.2
Railway	3,776	170,574	45.17	46.90	35.91	86.8	85.7	77.0	203.7	208.7	143.5
Services	6,435	153,329	28.21	29.20	23.13	175.8	141.7	176.6	268.2	223.8	224.5
Retail trade	11,105	368,611	33.19	32.50	30.04	146.3	143.1	136.1	227.0	217.5	193.6
Wholesale trade	5,603	207,554	37.72	37.47	35.23	142.5	140.5	139.3	199.5	195.4	178.1
- Eight Leading Industries	87,842	3,724,966	42.41	42.66	37.25	149.5	141.9	139.6	236.9	226.2	194.6

x See paragraph 1 of explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons^x Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at June 1, 1948 and July 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	181,287	7,182,047	39.62	39.33	34.96	118.8	118.6	119.1	182.9	181.3	161.5
Plant products - edible	10,749	383,559	35.68	35.55	32.44	121.7	118.6	112.4	205.0	199.0	171.9
Pulp and paper products	12,869	546,468	42.46	42.64	37.98	153.1	150.1	144.5	225.0	221.5	190.1
Textiles	37,644	1,164,532	30.94	31.70	27.43	111.1	112.4	106.5	172.1	178.5	146.5
Tobacco	5,908	221,368	37.47	37.56	27.96	100.6	98.5	104.6	218.4	214.7	169.5
Iron and steel	44,521	2,072,921	46.56	44.51	40.57	98.9	98.6	105.8	145.9	139.2	136.1
Communications	6,734	303,244	45.03	43.78	41.08	211.5	208.3	198.8	256.6	245.7	220.0
Transportation	19,005	831,383	43.75	43.65	43.47	149.2	150.5	150.4	236.3	238.1	233.5
Construction	22,218	822,907	37.04	37.77	33.18	183.0	172.0	169.5	248.7	238.4	208.2
Services ^{1/}	13,801	359,926	26.08	26.21	24.65	158.9	156.1	147.8	226.2	223.3	206.5
Trade	47,397	1,673,469	35.31	35.16	32.44	140.6	140.9	131.3	196.1	195.4	168.7
- Eight Leading Industries	290,718	11,186,677	38.49	38.32	34.73	129.6	128.9	127.4	194.7	192.7	172.1
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	17,491	606,989	34.70	36.67	32.30	107.1	105.4	100.5	172.4	179.2	150.4
Iron and steel	4,225	174,213	41.23	46.36	39.21	164.6	169.2	150.3	234.8	271.4	202.0
Transportation	1,819	65,730	36.14	36.33	33.55	171.0	177.4	181.6	210.6	219.6	213.8
Construction	3,917	135,683	34.64	36.51	30.04	153.1	147.3	113.7	271.1	275.0	184.0
Services ^{1/}	1,845	47,402	25.69	26.18	21.75	164.6	154.6	165.2	307.7	294.5	262.4
Trade	5,143	149,157	29.00	28.59	25.96	143.7	142.5	137.3	204.1	199.5	175.3
- Eight Leading Industries	30,912	1,030,114	33.32	34.65	30.42	122.9	120.7	114.0	194.1	198.3	164.8
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	169,047	7,183,634	42.49	41.58	37.83	121.4	120.5	118.9	191.7	186.3	166.6
Plant products - edible	12,880	453,090	35.18	34.73	30.98	120.9	116.0	127.7	177.8	168.3	165.1
Pulp and paper products	21,865	986,546	45.12	43.86	39.06	142.2	141.3	138.3	214.2	206.9	181.0
Textiles	20,739	717,343	34.59	33.63	32.02	104.8	104.7	102.5	171.3	166.5	155.0
Chemicals	10,734	466,964	43.50	43.47	37.40	139.9	135.9	138.8	234.8	227.8	201.5
Electrical apparatus	15,532	678,473	43.68	42.60	37.97	165.6	170.0	169.8	267.2	267.3	235.5
Iron and steel	35,226	1,600,310	45.43	44.37	41.33	101.5	101.7	95.4	158.7	155.4	136.2
Communications	5,833	260,286	44.62	43.54	40.20	196.5	190.6	190.8	254.6	240.9	222.7
Transportation	12,646	548,951	45.41	43.02	39.44	164.4	163.3	163.5	236.3	232.6	214.1
Construction	13,071	609,105	46.60	45.37	44.00	147.8	146.7	151.2	214.7	207.4	206.3
Services ^{1/}	13,994	387,403	27.68	27.54	25.18	126.4	125.3	122.5	217.5	214.6	190.1
Trade	52,918	2,028,113	38.33	37.97	34.61	140.4	138.5	130.7	203.0	198.5	173.3
- Eight Leading Industries	267,543	11,019,310	41.19	40.43	37.05	129.4	128.2	125.6	198.8	193.4	173.5
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	10,546	413,163	39.18	38.48	35.32	106.9	104.7	100.9	167.8	161.4	143.1
Pulp and paper products	3,588	152,460	42.49	41.10	38.94	128.0	127.1	119.3	190.2	182.6	162.4
Iron and steel	1,980	81,024	40.92	40.91	37.77	60.4	60.4	56.4	111.1	111.1	95.6
Construction	4,266	150,629	35.31	35.02	32.52	168.5	159.1	140.5	252.2	236.3	184.3
Services ^{1/}	2,707	67,437	24.91	24.63	21.63	143.7	143.2	141.4	258.1	254.3	224.3
Trade	6,477	193,410	29.86	29.55	27.88	138.5	135.3	136.7	203.2	196.4	183.2
- Eight Leading Industries	26,350	921,411	34.97	34.45	31.81	130.1	127.0	122.1	197.1	189.6	168.1
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,549	2,394,687	45.57	44.08	37.86	118.9	116.9	112.8	192.1	182.6	152.1
Textiles	7,476	225,772	30.20	30.06	28.54	107.7	107.8	96.7	162.7	162.0	137.9
Electrical apparatus	7,053	327,972	46.50	46.57	38.43	133.2	132.9	133.1	236.0	235.8	194.9
Iron and steel	23,913	1,244,620	52.05	49.35	42.06	108.8	106.0	100.2	178.6	164.9	133.1
Construction	3,780	151,915	40.19	39.81	39.53	142.6	127.4	122.1	212.9	188.4	176.3
Trade	6,315	218,337	34.57	33.99	31.54	129.4	125.4	120.3	193.6	184.6	162.6
- Eight Leading Industries	66,661	2,905,040	43.58	42.18	36.89	123.2	120.6	116.4	195.2	185.1	156.4
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	32,834	1,640,189	49.95	48.81	44.67	118.1	113.0	115.4	149.3	139.5	131.0
Iron and steel	26,637	1,369,524	51.41	49.82	45.61	113.2	108.3	110.9	141.7	131.4	123.8
Construction	1,156	56,083	48.51	46.44	41.42	170.1	161.5	181.4	279.3	253.7	256.2
Trade	3,139	101,897	32.46	32.35	31.53	153.0	143.3	129.2	187.7	169.3	154.7
- Eight Leading Industries	39,848	1,906,345	47.84	46.83	43.13	122.2	116.5	119.1	157.0	146.5	137.0
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	34,047	1,344,298	39.48	38.08	34.91	128.6	125.9	124.4	200.8	189.5	171.5
Animal products - edible	4,404	184,569	41.91	42.31	37.73	123.4	114.4	123.0	198.2	185.6	176.8
Plant products - edible	2,868	103,674	36.15	36.42	31.91	138.2	129.7	144.5	202.2	191.2	185.4
Textiles	3,903	105,799	27.11	25.86	24.73	114.4	120.5	111.8	175.3	176.2	166.2
Iron and steel	11,536	524,405	45.46	43.30	39.06	121.4	119.2	115.6	203.6	190.6	166.8
Communications	1,157	42,685	36.89	37.46	30.82	160.9	153.3	155.5	188.2	182.0	174.5
Transportation	4,607	188,513	40.92	38.90	36.83	158.1	155.3	146.9	214.5	200.5	183.0
Construction	4,025	145,772	36.22	38.16	37.57	86.5	80.3	71.1	105.2	102.8	89.5
Services ^{1/}	4,302	106,156	24.68	24.57	22.89	162.4	159.7	153.5	230.9	229.0	209.0
Trade	20,331	714,520	35.14	35.73	32.56	142.6	140.1	139.7	201.6	201.4	183.4
- Eight Leading Industries	68,571	2,546,363	37.13	36.56	33.60	132.5	129.5	127.6	192.8	185.6	168.2
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	36,214	1,540,147	42.53	41.90	39.05	146.8	144.2	135.2	222.8	215.5	187.6
Lumber products	9,530	393,254	41.26	40.88	39.50	154.0	154.6	135.4	223.8	225.2	187.2
Iron and steel	9,720	446,065	45.89	44.75	42.19	117.0	118.8	115.6	179.0	177.3	167.2
Communications	4,358	157,305	36.10	38.06	31.98	185.9	179.8	161.8	247.2	251.9	206.0
Transportation	9,570	424,502	44.36	42.63	37.98	171.1	173.6	200.8	243.2	237.1	245.7
Construction	10,700	474,828	44.38	43.89	39.61	317.2	284.2	278.2	485.4	430.2	378.3
Services ^{1/}	6,483	186,229	28.73	28.75	26.64	188.7	184.7	184.5	278.1	272.6	257.7
Trade	21,927	796,376	36.32	35.85	32.78	157.3	156.7	147.0	245.3	241.3	206.4
- Eight Leading Industries	89,324	3,581,415	40.09	39.54	36.23	167.2	163.5	158.5	252.3	243.3	216.1

^x See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

¹ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons^x Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at June 1, 1948 and July 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at July 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at July 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
						Employment			Payrolls			
			July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	
		\$	\$	\$	\$							
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,201	274,304	38.09	36.85	36.63	99.6	99.6	105.4	166.8	161.4	169.9
	Plant products - edible	1,128	30,122	26.70	24.12	25.74	84.6	84.2	75.8	135.4	121.6	116.8
	Iron and steel	2,959	125,885	42.54	41.49	41.54	94.7	94.7	112.4	160.7	156.7	186.2
	Transportation	2,530	82,430	32.58	29.91	29.84	209.1	198.0	134.3	272.0	236.5	160.0
	Construction	3,363	115,174	34.25	31.87	34.73	136.7	118.7	117.5	166.4	134.4	145.3
	Services	1,080	24,857	23.02	21.95	20.56	97.6	96.6	94.3	148.6	140.2	128.2
	Trade	5,430	164,662	30.32	30.29	29.40	133.8	133.0	126.2	187.3	186.0	170.6
- Nine Leading Industries	21,993	744,047	33.83	32.68	33.00	121.9	118.2	114.0	182.0	170.4	166.0	
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,902	178,461	36.41	34.42	34.81	98.1	101.9	114.9	163.1	160.2	182.5
	Iron and steel	697	28,573	40.99	36.09	44.34	52.4	69.9	91.4	78.5	92.2	148.1
	Trade	3,096	91,127	29.43	29.11	27.61	109.8	108.0	111.6	164.7	160.4	157.3
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,372	444,203	33.22	32.06	31.56	122.4	123.2	127.5	190.0	184.5	185.8
SHERBROOKE	Manufacturing	7,600	237,109	31.20	33.40	28.66	105.7	107.4	106.4	158.0	171.9	146.1
	Textiles	4,077	112,787	27.66	31.68	25.21	95.9	97.2	94.2	144.2	167.5	129.1
	Iron and steel	1,972	72,946	36.99	37.43	35.24	98.9	104.6	107.2	140.0	149.9	144.6
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,414	324,248	31.14	32.97	28.62	115.4	115.0	111.4	172.6	182.3	153.3
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,770	390,406	44.52	43.36	38.07	138.0	132.5	131.4	222.7	208.3	181.2
	Pulp and paper products	4,092	238,499	58.28	54.74	51.58	142.8	133.6	135.2	257.0	225.8	215.3
	Textiles	2,223	57,368	25.81	28.76	19.59	95.5	93.8	98.2	142.1	155.6	111.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,118	497,404	41.05	40.04	35.15	146.1	138.8	137.5	231.1	214.1	186.5
KITCHENER WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,641	655,077	39.37	38.15	35.27	134.9	132.0	136.1	233.2	221.1	210.5
	Animal products - edible	1,446	59,535	41.17	42.26	37.83	134.1	128.7	126.8	225.4	221.9	195.8
	Leather products	1,694	60,323	35.61	35.84	35.58	101.9	102.3	105.4	161.4	163.0	166.8
	Lumber products	1,850	70,572	38.15	37.04	35.84	146.7	146.8	142.0	241.8	234.9	219.9
	Rubber products	5,497	235,261	42.80	41.59	37.27	165.5	159.1	171.1	296.2	276.6	266.7
	Textiles	1,682	51,061	30.36	29.03	27.40	97.3	96.9	100.4	170.5	162.4	157.5
	Iron and steel	1,217	49,802	40.92	37.51	37.65	117.8	119.8	127.2	195.3	182.1	194.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	20,573	807,989	39.27	38.05	35.23	134.8	132.3	132.9	233.9	222.5	206.2
	Manufacturing	16,224	644,078	39.70	38.00	34.80	141.7	137.0	139.5	226.5	209.5	193.8
LONDON	Plant products - edible	2,491	86,902	34.89	30.57	34.66	160.8	150.1	155.3	252.0	206.1	244.9
	Pulp and paper products	2,288	92,284	40.33	39.37	33.65	145.8	140.3	156.8	218.6	205.3	196.2
	Textiles	1,347	39,042	28.98	29.02	24.89	82.8	81.9	83.8	139.9	138.6	113.1
	Iron and steel	4,064	182,741	44.97	42.90	38.79	141.7	140.8	141.6	230.6	218.4	198.0
	Trade	3,903	137,671	35.27	34.32	32.77	150.8	149.9	140.1	201.0	194.4	176.4
	- Nine Leading Industries	26,401	1,034,182	39.17	37.72	34.55	147.0	143.7	144.2	226.3	213.0	195.1
	Manufacturing	6,322	311,927	49.34	48.17	44.40	69.4	67.3	69.5	128.5	121.8	115.2
FT. WILLIAM FT. ARTHUR	Pulp and paper products	2,425	138,790	57.23	56.95	51.72	154.4	148.6	151.2	240.1	229.9	212.3
	Iron and steel	2,165	100,477	46.41	44.64	42.60	32.0	31.2	31.1	60.6	56.7	54.0
	Transportation	2,080	92,314	44.38	45.28	40.21	141.0	134.2	136.0	148.3	143.9	130.4
	Trade	1,920	64,560	33.63	33.00	29.86	128.9	124.9	122.2	207.5	197.4	171.3
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,697	553,498	43.59	42.98	39.84	87.5	84.5	84.0	143.8	136.8	125.4
	Manufacturing	2,465	96,890	39.31	39.62	35.79	108.6	104.8	108.4	149.6	145.4	133.1
REGINA	Animal products - edible	590	21,997	37.28	39.84	33.54	150.2	141.3	148.2	197.7	198.8	175.5
	Trade	4,800	169,857	35.39	34.29	30.83	137.2	142.6	133.4	214.6	216.0	181.8
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,010	394,604	35.84	35.30	32.08	130.3	131.3	126.8	197.1	195.7	176.1
	Manufacturing	2,350	88,589	37.70	38.48	34.79	196.8	188.0	183.1	284.0	276.9	230.7
SASKATON	Animal products - edible	920	33,269	36.16	37.02	33.74	253.4	238.0	213.8	347.4	334.0	273.4
	Trade	2,828	93,980	33.23	32.86	31.60	128.9	130.9	124.3	193.8	194.7	182.0
	- Nine Leading Industries	8,152	284,276	34.87	34.70	32.16	156.1	152.6	152.8	247.8	241.1	221.3
	Manufacturing	8,008	343,603	42.91	42.16	36.92	141.6	139.2	132.0	222.7	215.2	182.1
CALGARY	Animal products - edible	1,255	51,799	41.27	41.85	34.86	140.5	136.2	125.4	203.4	200.0	155.7
	Plant products - edible	954	37,667	39.48	39.38	32.83	131.5	131.5	150.1	220.7	220.2	206.1
	Iron and steel	2,569	118,910	46.29	44.28	39.41	137.0	139.2	121.0	215.1	209.1	162.0
	Construction	1,848	74,000	40.04	37.26	33.41	100.7	95.0	98.7	195.2	171.4	159.6
	Trade	7,354	258,934	35.21	34.78	32.58	135.8	132.3	130.8	196.2	188.8	174.9
	- Nine Leading Industries	22,537	877,959	38.96	38.46	34.54	139.1	134.6	131.2	213.4	203.8	179.5
	Manufacturing	7,626	308,042	40.39	40.01	35.97	143.6	138.2	132.5	231.8	220.9	192.2
EDMONTON	Animal products - edible	2,744	113,420	41.33	41.84	36.97	142.3	138.7	135.6	224.7	221.7	191.5
	Iron and steel	1,731	77,992	45.06	43.27	41.40	141.6	136.9	121.1	247.3	229.6	194.4
	Construction	3,521	168,845	47.95	48.86	35.93	300.1	259.7	204.5	511.0	450.6	261.4
	Trade	6,623	223,561	33.76	33.15	30.76	172.9	170.6	163.5	250.6	242.7	213.5
	- Nine Leading Industries	21,998	850,904	38.68	38.25	33.40	168.7	161.5	147.8	262.3	248.2	202.8
	Manufacturing	5,365	227,992	42.50	43.48	40.52	140.2	147.7	167.3	205.8	222.1	234.9
VICTORIA	Lumber products	1,294	55,434	42.84	41.71	40.78	122.2	121.1	114.3	196.2	189.2	174.6
	Iron and steel	1,823	79,549	43.64	48.19	43.28	137.2	168.9	228.7	194.6	248.9	321.7
	Transportation	1,196	52,549	43.94	42.33	39.60	192.5	187.6	196.1	263.4	247.5	242.0
	Trade	3,248	103,065	31.73	30.81	28.78	149.9	150.5	139.3	224.0	218.4	189.1
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,813	487,887	38.08	38.06	36.03	146.8	148.4	155.8	223.2	225.5	224.0

^x See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
July 1, 1932	88.7	96.4	-	-	-	86.6	89.2	90.5	-	-	-	83.7
July 1, 1933	84.5	89.9	-	-	-	83.0	85.0	85.0	-	-	-	81.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	100.4	-	-	-	94.1	109.9	94.1	-	-	-	94.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	106.7	-	-	-	94.8	102.7	96.3	-	-	-	99.5
July 1, 1936	104.6	111.7	-	-	-	101.6	106.2	101.9	-	-	-	104.8
July 1, 1937	119.1	135.8	79.7	138.3	136.1	118.0	122.2	104.0	100.3	110.2	105.7	117.1
July 1, 1938	113.5	116.7	104.6	126.6	105.4	119.9	114.0	99.8	96.5	102.9	102.9	108.0
July 1, 1939	115.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
July 1, 1940	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	163.9	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
July 1, 1942	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
July 1, 1943	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
July 1, 1944	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	166.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	197.0	178.5	161.1	178.1	180.1	198.5	204.2	175.2	162.3	165.5	201.1	206.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at July 1, 1948.

100.0 6.8 .2 3.7 2.9 29.5 42.1 11.9 5.3 2.3 4.3 9.7

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1932	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
July 1, 1933	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
July 1, 1934	86.7	96.1	94.1	102.4	87.5	100.6	82.7	89.8
July 1, 1935	86.8	99.0	97.7	106.2	93.9	113.4	89.1	99.9
July 1, 1936	93.5	94.5	101.4	110.0	99.4	113.0	92.7	106.0
July 1, 1937	105.5	106.4	109.5	114.9	116.3	149.8	99.2	114.8
July 1, 1938	106.4	109.1	107.4	106.8	109.9	128.8	95.2	111.0
July 1, 1939	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
July 1, 1940	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
July 1, 1941	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
July 1, 1942	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
July 1, 1943	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
July 1, 1944	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	182.9	201.4	198.3	195.9	199.4	281.0	161.9	237.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1948.

14.2 1.5 13.1 1.3 3.3 2.0 3.4 4.4

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services ^x	Trade
July 1, 1932	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
July 1, 1933	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
July 1, 1934	101.0	93.8	86.3	107.0	80.1	82.6	140.6	119.7	119.1
July 1, 1935	99.5	98.5	82.2	121.5	80.8	82.7	101.1	123.6	122.1
July 1, 1936	104.6	104.7	93.4	134.1	82.4	87.1	97.4	131.7	127.3
July 1, 1937	119.1	119.0	125.0	153.6	88.0	89.4	128.5	137.5	133.4
July 1, 1938	113.5	111.8	86.1	154.5	87.2	86.3	124.9	146.1	133.3
July 1, 1939	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
July 1, 1940	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
July 1, 1941	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
July 1, 1942	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	162.8
July 1, 1943	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
July 1, 1944	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
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Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
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Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
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Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
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Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
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Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
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Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
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Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	197.0	207.1	224.3	177.9	181.3	142.8	179.8	263.3	218.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1948.

100.0	53.2	3.3	4.1	2.4	9.1	11.5	3.5	12.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

x Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	53.2	207.1	203.6	200.6	187.2	207.2	225.8	226.5
Animal products - edible	2.4	249.2	235.8	236.7	240.9	224.5	235.3	194.4
Fur and products	.2	171.7	169.5	155.7	154.2	143.1	126.8	127.3
Leather and products	1.5	144.1	144.9	154.9	154.7	139.6	137.5	140.5
Boots and shoes	.9	136.3	136.8	142.1	142.6	129.2	126.3	126.6
Lumber and products	4.1	156.0	150.5	150.1	131.2	129.8	128.0	122.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	145.0	137.1	134.1	109.8	110.6	107.4	103.9
Furniture	.7	164.9	165.2	158.0	149.2	128.8	129.8	106.2
Other lumber products	.8	192.9	191.9	207.7	194.9	203.5	203.4	208.2
Musical instruments	.1	39.3	39.9	39.2	37.9	28.0	30.1	52.1
Plant products - edible	3.0	185.2	167.9	185.1	166.2	159.8	163.1	147.3
Pulp and paper products	5.8	186.9	182.8	178.6	163.6	145.2	137.2	132.2
Pulp and paper	2.6	174.6	168.7	166.4	149.7	132.8	125.2	122.3
Paper products	1.1	261.0	257.2	263.9	242.0	218.9	208.6	196.7
Printing and publishing	2.1	176.7	174.7	165.2	155.4	137.0	128.9	123.0
Rubber products	1.1	180.7	180.2	196.1	162.4	181.0	164.2	126.3
Textile products	7.7	178.2	179.8	171.2	158.2	157.4	156.5	158.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	191.0	191.5	176.7	152.8	157.8	156.6	159.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	115.9	116.2	108.6	82.0	107.4	110.7	117.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	206.4	210.4	200.4	187.3	170.6	167.5	173.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	859.2	858.0	768.5	711.0	615.3	591.1	554.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	170.6	173.2	163.6	154.3	146.6	146.6	143.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	176.7	178.6	172.6	161.1	159.6	157.8	162.2
Other textile products	.8	155.3	157.6	161.1	172.6	166.3	167.4	167.9
Tobacco	.5	119.2	116.4	120.9	117.9	122.0	123.6	126.7
Beverages	1.0	355.0	338.0	323.0	299.9	265.7	246.7	218.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	343.9	342.3	336.1	324.4	472.5	604.8	654.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	198.2	192.3	189.8	172.9	141.7	139.0	132.6
Electric light and power	1.5	230.0	221.1	196.9	184.1	154.2	145.7	143.9
Electrical apparatus	2.5	350.7	353.7	348.4	295.7	291.3	332.1	302.7
Iron and steel products	14.5	219.8	218.5	214.7	205.6	282.1	331.6	342.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	309.3	308.9	271.7	255.9	243.4	262.7	265.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	258.2	256.4	256.9	233.7	216.4	223.0	244.3
Agricultural implements	.9	222.7	224.6	193.6	165.3	144.7	126.9	135.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.4	176.5	174.7	174.5	167.3	244.1	303.0	285.7
Automobiles and parts	2.2	291.3	285.7	297.0	241.1	277.4	292.9	306.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.1	453.0	460.6	489.7	509.7	1262.8	1508.7	1570.6
Heating appliances	.4	226.3	223.9	192.8	194.1	189.2	167.2	170.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	235.1	230.8	210.0	182.1	259.6	291.1	316.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	227.6	225.7	219.1	211.0	228.8	232.9	259.6
Other iron and steel products	2.3	212.7	210.7	222.9	222.7	307.2	377.9	439.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.5	353.8	348.7	326.6	293.2	346.8	445.9	502.6
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	229.7	222.0	222.2	226.6	223.5	220.6	212.2
Miscellaneous	.6	287.3	283.9	280.7	293.4	339.2	376.3	376.1
LOGGING	3.3	224.3	218.4	241.5	197.0	184.6	175.4	148.2
MINING	4.1	177.9	174.8	167.5	159.5	146.5	153.1	156.5
Coal	1.2	88.9	88.4	86.6	93.9	91.6	95.9	88.8
Metallic ores	2.1	332.6	325.8	304.8	278.3	246.9	269.9	302.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	248.9	242.5	237.0	201.0	179.8	165.4	162.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	181.3	175.6	169.9	146.4	118.7	110.0	104.8
Telegraphs	.4	144.4	137.2	140.7	139.5	130.8	131.3	133.2
Telephones	2.0	189.0	184.1	176.5	147.6	115.1	104.2	97.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	142.8	141.6	141.2	128.3	126.3	124.4	117.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	2.9	225.6	222.7	227.6	209.9	192.7	186.8	168.2
Steam railways	4.6	115.7	114.6	114.0	107.2	107.7	106.7	103.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	141.3	141.7	136.8	108.0	117.8	119.2	111.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	179.8	166.6	165.0	141.7	112.6	110.8	133.6
Building	5.1	221.5	208.0	198.3	154.5	98.5	90.7	159.5
Highway	4.3	216.5	197.1	209.1	180.6	146.6	151.3	149.9
Railway	2.1	99.6	92.6	88.4	92.3	96.0	93.9	92.3
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	263.3	250.2	250.5	233.3	208.9	207.7	193.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	270.9	253.2	256.6	234.5	210.3	206.6	187.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	249.1	244.5	238.8	231.0	206.3	209.6	202.7
TRADE	12.9	218.8	216.6	205.9	191.1	172.0	161.2	151.4
Retail	9.1	226.2	224.7	211.6	197.5	177.8	167.5	168.3
Wholesale	3.8	202.9	199.0	192.9	175.9	157.8	145.3	133.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	197.0	192.3	189.5	173.6	175.5	183.5	183.7
FINANCE	-	162.2	161.5	153.6	144.2	129.6	125.7	122.6
Banks and trust companies	-	164.9	164.5	154.4	144.3	133.2	130.0	126.8
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	195.8	197.2	208.6	253.8	190.9	139.8	115.0
Insurance	-	155.6	154.3	148.3	137.6	121.3	119.1	117.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	195.3	190.8	187.7	172.2	173.3	180.7	180.7

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943
<u>Maritime</u> - <u>Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	35.3	175.1	173.1	173.0	179.3	198.7	217.7	212.6
	Lumber products	4.1	122.6	116.7	123.5	118.8	115.7	142.9	126.0
	Pulp and paper products	4.9	243.9	235.5	233.0	223.8	201.6	188.5	199.0
	Textile products	3.3	123.2	123.7	126.7	109.8	112.3	110.0	115.8
	Iron and steel	12.3	191.5	193.5	194.5	228.6	307.9	361.7	352.9
	Other manufactures	10.7	186.9	183.6	178.3	176.1	162.9	157.4	150.1
	Logging	4.3	259.3	203.9	256.5	255.6	196.7	293.0	271.5
	Mining	11.1	101.9	102.7	97.9	108.5	103.7	107.6	94.6
	Communications	2.5	149.7	144.2	148.2	139.4	128.9	126.5	121.4
	Transportation	10.3	121.1	120.8	111.1	110.4	144.1	144.5	163.1
	Construction	22.1	319.5	296.0	361.2	307.9	254.3	264.6	265.9
	Services ^{2/}	2.4	322.7	282.6	312.4	302.0	292.8	301.5	294.2
	Trade	12.0	220.3	218.7	214.2	208.4	198.6	179.7	167.3
	- All Industries	100.0	178.5	172.5	179.4	176.0	177.7	187.8	184.7
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	57.7	207.1	205.3	203.1	191.0	215.7	240.4	245.2
	Lumber products	3.1	168.0	159.0	171.5	169.9	157.1	148.7	139.5
	Pulp and paper products	6.9	173.8	168.7	167.2	155.8	141.9	135.6	126.4
	Textile products	14.1	207.3	209.7	197.6	177.9	181.6	180.8	181.8
	Iron and steel	11.8	213.9	213.3	219.1	216.7	310.3	366.9	376.5
	Other manufactures	21.8	224.2	221.3	218.8	203.9	225.6	268.2	281.0
	Logging	4.5	288.0	275.3	316.1	250.3	211.6	221.7	197.4
	Mining	2.6	363.3	354.0	323.1	295.8	273.9	297.5	312.8
	Communications	2.2	189.8	183.3	171.6	144.8	113.6	103.1	99.2
	Transportation	8.6	143.2	143.5	140.9	128.4	118.3	116.3	106.4
	Construction	11.0	151.3	138.0	131.3	108.5	94.1	93.5	118.1
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	242.5	227.6	215.9	207.4	196.7	195.8	179.1
	Trade	10.2	227.1	226.1	212.9	199.8	181.3	171.4	163.3
	- All Industries	100.0	198.5	194.4	191.2	175.4	181.9	195.3	198.6
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	62.1	210.3	206.2	202.7	187.2	200.6	215.1	215.3
	Lumber products	3.2	127.0	121.8	125.8	118.5	114.7	111.1	112.2
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	191.6	188.6	185.2	168.1	144.2	134.1	131.2
	Textile products	7.1	150.1	150.4	144.4	138.7	133.7	131.9	135.4
	Iron and steel	20.0	241.4	238.4	228.7	210.9	265.8	309.0	317.5
	Other manufactures	25.7	237.6	230.6	231.5	212.0	217.0	227.5	219.9
	Logging	2.0	189.9	197.7	226.4	224.1	207.6	133.9	89.9
	Mining	3.0	256.1	248.1	243.3	226.3	208.4	216.5	237.3
	Communications	2.3	177.4	173.8	172.2	143.8	108.8	99.5	91.4
	Transportation	6.6	141.1	139.2	137.6	124.3	120.2	116.9	110.3
	Construction	8.6	185.8	175.8	165.8	143.7	106.2	97.4	121.9
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	274.6	268.8	266.5	249.0	227.3	231.8	200.6
	Trade	12.2	224.3	220.7	207.9	192.6	173.3	161.2	152.1
	- All Industries	100.0	204.2	200.0	195.7	179.6	179.8	185.1	184.9
<u>Prairie</u> - <u>Provinces</u>	Manufacturing	30.1	188.6	183.6	181.0	177.0	177.7	194.4	186.1
	Lumber products	2.0	179.7	169.9	177.1	163.7	147.1	139.4	129.0
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	147.7	145.8	136.3	122.4	110.5	102.4	101.3
	Textile products	2.0	228.8	238.5	226.3	222.4	228.8	225.8	225.5
	Iron and steel	9.3	135.0	134.0	127.2	118.9	129.6	155.2	169.3
	Other manufactures	14.4	263.5	251.0	253.9	259.6	255.7	278.4	239.4
	Logging	.3	39.8	40.0	71.7	85.8	64.8	79.2	41.5
	Mining	7.2	191.6	186.1	175.0	154.9	137.7	144.4	144.3
	Communications	2.8	178.5	168.6	164.1	146.1	131.3	123.8	118.5
	Transportation	17.2	148.4	145.6	149.2	137.5	135.3	135.2	124.1
	Construction	16.6	159.6	146.1	140.2	134.5	101.5	101.9	107.5
	Services ^{2/}	5.0	263.3	237.9	256.9	243.9	186.0	183.9	166.2
	Trade	20.8	185.9	184.2	180.3	168.0	148.4	141.3	131.3
	- All Industries	100.0	175.2	168.9	167.3	158.2	144.6	148.4	141.6
<u>British Columbia</u>	Manufacturing	41.2	229.4	223.1	216.4	186.9	253.0	274.7	273.6
	Lumber products	14.0	198.0	196.0	175.4	116.5	132.2	130.1	122.5
	Pulp and paper products	5.0	227.6	223.7	203.0	176.3	165.1	164.1	154.6
	Textile products	.8	235.0	248.4	237.2	222.4	201.1	224.0	195.6
	Iron and steel	7.0	285.2	298.2	315.0	308.5	823.4	991.7	1068.0
	Other manufactures	14.4	244.0	222.5	229.2	219.8	197.3	194.9	178.9
	Logging	8.6	218.1	217.7	201.9	105.6	147.0	155.5	149.9
	Mining	5.0	115.8	117.3	115.9	104.2	91.9	92.2	98.9
	Communications	2.9	206.2	199.8	183.2	166.6	144.5	136.3	140.0
	Transportation	10.3	154.3	153.9	163.1	136.3	131.1	127.4	111.2
	Construction	12.2	193.7	179.0	180.5	136.9	103.7	109.0	173.7
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	260.7	254.4	256.1	214.1	191.5	175.6	158.5
	Trade	15.1	253.4	251.5	236.0	209.4	185.1	174.5	160.9
	- All Industries	100.0	206.8	202.0	196.9	162.2	180.4	187.5	191.9
<u>B. C.</u>									

^{1/}Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

^{2/}See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	July 1 1948	June 1 1948	July 1 1947	July 1 1946	July 1 1945	July 1 1944	July 1 1943
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	62.4	189.5	189.2	190.0	183.7	204.4	230.3	233.6
	Plant products - edible	3.7	175.2	170.8	161.8	150.3	145.1	140.8	137.9
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	189.2	185.5	178.6	166.9	152.4	146.0	133.9
	Textiles	13.0	176.5	178.6	169.3	154.2	158.2	161.3	161.0
	Tobacco and beverages	4.1	181.4	176.6	176.9	167.1	168.1	168.0	167.3
	Iron and steel	15.3	181.9	181.4	194.6	206.9	297.3	358.8	367.5
	Other manufactures	21.9	209.3	210.4	211.7	198.1	190.0	220.1	227.4
	Communications	2.3	137.5	135.4	129.2	107.4	82.6	72.7	68.4
	Transportation	6.5	150.8	152.2	152.1	142.9	120.8	119.4	102.1
	Construction	7.7	123.0	115.6	113.9	90.4	61.3	52.2	63.4
	Trade	15.3	219.8	220.2	205.3	192.4	174.1	166.7	155.9
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	182.9	181.9	179.7	169.9	174.1	188.1	187.8
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	56.6	201.5	198.3	189.1	168.8	281.2	360.7	378.1
	Leather products	9.5	110.8	113.5	121.2	124.6	113.2	108.7	108.1
	Other manufactures	47.1	241.3	235.5	219.1	188.4	355.8	473.9	496.3
	Transportation	5.9	118.0	122.4	125.3	89.1	88.9	85.8	78.1
	Construction	12.7	241.9	232.8	179.7	159.4	152.2	151.5	157.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	201.4	197.9	186.8	167.7	227.7	270.5	278.0
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	63.2	197.5	196.1	193.5	179.9	207.3	232.6	228.6
	Plant products - edible	4.8	180.2	172.8	190.3	172.4	171.0	172.0	152.6
	Printing and publishing	8.2	212.6	211.2	206.7	194.8	171.2	160.1	152.1
	Textiles	7.7	125.7	125.6	122.7	119.6	117.4	116.9	121.9
	Iron and steel	13.2	236.0	236.6	221.8	207.9	332.0	438.1	431.6
	Other manufactures	29.3	213.2	211.6	210.5	192.5	213.0	234.1	230.3
	Communications	2.2	139.3	135.1	135.3	118.5	88.0	77.4	72.8
	Transportation	4.7	170.8	169.7	169.9	154.1	138.9	132.7	120.7
	Construction	4.9	200.3	198.8	204.9	153.6	116.9	94.4	108.5
	Trade	19.8	206.8	204.0	192.5	177.8	157.6	148.7	139.0
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.3	196.6	192.6	176.9	186.8	199.8	194.8
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	40.0	160.3	157.0	151.3	146.3	149.0	173.5	176.0
	Lumber products	2.1	52.6	51.1	60.9	45.4	43.1	38.3	46.1
	Pulp and paper products	13.6	149.0	148.0	138.9	138.3	127.4	127.3	130.7
	Other manufactures	24.3	206.1	200.3	192.7	187.8	202.6	254.2	253.5
	Construction	16.2	271.9	256.8	214.9	188.2	123.8	123.5	146.9
	Trade	24.6	238.8	233.2	235.7	224.8	205.6	190.2	178.8
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	195.9	191.2	183.9	173.1	161.5	168.1	168.2
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	78.8	196.9	193.6	186.8	174.6	182.3	194.6	197.6
	Textiles	11.2	115.8	115.9	103.9	107.8	103.4	103.8	99.9
	Electrical apparatus	10.6	215.6	215.1	215.5	193.2	199.0	214.2	203.0
	Iron and steel	35.9	232.0	225.9	213.7	200.8	228.8	255.9	279.8
	Other manufactures	21.1	212.2	208.3	211.5	189.9	179.3	179.1	163.3
	Construction	5.7	218.0	194.8	186.7	180.8	118.3	73.3	112.3
	Trade	9.5	196.5	190.4	182.6	172.0	165.1	154.0	142.9
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	199.4	195.3	188.4	175.9	177.1	183.8	186.3
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	82.4	305.5	292.1	298.4	261.5	298.1	326.2	348.0
	Iron and steel	66.8	319.7	305.8	313.1	265.1	310.9	355.3	384.5
	Other manufactures	15.6	256.5	244.9	249.1	249.4	255.1	228.4	225.2
	Construction	2.9	116.2	110.3	123.9	100.1	84.8	79.0	80.7
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	281.0	267.9	273.7	241.2	266.9	288.5	303.7
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	49.6	172.9	169.2	167.2	162.2	166.9	184.2	178.7
	Animal products - edible	6.4	238.7	221.4	238.0	274.8	258.7	311.5	240.5
	Printing and publishing	4.9	146.3	148.6	138.3	122.4	110.5	102.2	100.0
	Textiles	5.7	229.9	242.2	224.8	223.8	237.5	234.8	238.8
	Iron and steel	16.3	135.0	132.6	128.5	118.8	123.5	145.2	159.0
	Other manufactures	15.8	204.3	195.5	197.2	191.2	206.8	221.4	203.3
	Transportation	6.7	114.6	112.6	106.5	104.1	95.2	91.0	80.9
	Construction	5.9	133.8	124.3	110.0	110.4	58.1	48.3	73.8
	Trade	29.6	159.1	158.4	155.9	145.9	123.9	121.0	111.6
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	161.9	158.3	155.9	149.9	139.0	144.8	139.7
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	40.5	272.2	267.3	250.7	226.1	377.1	433.5	443.8
	Lumber products	10.6	202.0	202.8	177.6	134.6	135.4	131.9	111.1
	Other manufactures	29.9	310.8	302.7	289.7	274.2	505.7	590.5	619.0
	Communications	4.9	202.1	195.4	175.9	159.3	135.1	123.3	118.5
	Transportation	10.7	143.2	145.3	168.1	127.8	122.8	114.8	91.8
	Construction	12.0	251.2	225.1	220.3	152.5	100.7	89.9	116.2
	Services ^{2/}	7.3	258.5	253.1	252.8	211.6	188.2	175.1	159.8
	Trade	24.5	252.3	251.4	235.8	210.0	187.4	175.7	161.2
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	237.3	232.0	224.9	191.8	232.8	247.0	245.2

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at July 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at June 1, 1948 and July 1, 1947.

I n d u s t r i e s	July 1, 1948					June 1, 1948		July 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,084,119	847,296	236,823	78.3	21.8	78.1	21.9	77.5	22.5
Animal products - edible	49,700	39,777	9,929	80.0	20.0	80.9	19.1	81.0	19.0
Fur and products	4,316	2,747	1,569	63.6	36.4	63.1	36.9	63.9	36.1
Leather and products	29,951	18,658	11,293	62.3	37.7	61.8	38.4	62.2	37.8
Boots and shoes	18,936	11,127	7,809	58.8	41.2	58.2	41.8	58.6	41.4
Lumber and products	84,042	77,823	6,219	92.6	7.4	92.3	7.7	92.0	8.0
Rough and dressed lumber	52,476	49,987	2,489	95.3	4.8	94.9	5.1	94.	5.2
Furniture	15,037	13,562	1,475	90.2	9.8	90.4	9.6	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	16,529	14,274	2,255	86.4	13.6	86.4	13.6	86.1	13.9
Plant products - edible	60,348	40,011	20,337	66.3	33.7	68.6	31.4	66.4	33.6
Pulp and paper products	117,248	95,200	22,048	81.2	18.8	81.0	19.0	80.1	19.9
Pulp and paper products	52,872	50,436	2,436	95.4	4.6	95.4	4.6	94.4	5.6
Paper products	21,790	14,284	7,506	65.6	34.4	65.2	34.8	63.1	36.9
Printing and publishing	42,586	30,480	12,106	71.6	28.4	71.5	28.5	71.2	28.8
Rubber products	22,811	16,847	5,964	73.9	26.1	74.1	25.9	74.6	25.4
Textile products	156,648	71,689	84,959	45.8	54.2	45.4	54.6	45.5	54.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,569	36,742	22,827	61.7	38.3	61.2	38.8	61.8	38.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,643	13,638	9,005	60.2	39.8	59.9	40.1	60.9	39.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,223	8,580	6,643	56.4	43.6	56.7	43.3	58.7	41.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,214	10,772	5,442	66.4	33.6	65.6	34.4	65.1	34.9
Hosiery and knit goods	25,911	9,107	16,804	35.1	64.9	34.7	65.3	36.6	63.4
Garments and personal furnishings	55,065	16,981	38,084	30.8	69.2	30.6	69.4	30.0	70.0
Other textile products	16,103	8,859	7,244	55.0	45.0	54.9	45.1	54.8	45.2
Tobacco	9,909	4,248	5,661	42.9	57.1	44.2	55.8	43.0	57.0
Beverages	19,896	17,651	2,245	88.7	11.3	88.3	11.7	88.0	12.0
Chemicals and allied products	42,731	32,883	9,848	77.0	23.0	76.9	23.1	74.1	25.9
Clay, glass and stone products	22,840	20,028	2,812	87.7	12.3	87.8	12.2	87.3	12.7
Electric light and power	31,269	27,591	3,678	88.2	11.8	87.9	12.1	89.3	10.7
Electric apparatus	51,386	37,053	14,333	72.1	27.9	71.8	28.2	68.4	31.6
Iron and steel products	295,932	274,507	21,425	92.8	7.2	92.8	7.2	92.4	7.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,161	37,522	1,639	95.8	4.2	95.3	4.7	95.1	4.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,579	26,282	3,297	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	89.5	10.5
Agricultural implements	18,736	17,709	1,027	94.5	5.5	94.7	5.3	95.3	4.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	110,798	104,802	5,996	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5	94.0	6.0
Automobiles and parts	44,450	39,895	4,555	89.8	10.2	89.5	10.5	89.3	10.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	22,154	21,514	640	97.1	2.9	97.1	2.9	97.1	2.9
Heating appliances	7,660	7,160	500	93.5	6.5	93.4	6.6	94.9	5.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,183	11,243	940	92.3	7.7	92.4	7.6	91.8	8.2
Foundry and machine shop products	8,625	8,222	403	95.3	4.7	95.2	4.8	94.5	5.5
Other iron and steel products	47,036	40,005	6,933	85.2	14.8	85.2	14.8	84.9	15.1
Non-ferrous metal products	50,647	43,593	7,054	86.1	13.9	86.1	13.9	85.0	15.0
Non-metallic mineral products	16,348	14,957	1,391	91.5	8.5	91.7	8.3	91.5	8.5
Miscellaneous	18,097	12,039	6,058	66.5	33.5	66.2	33.8	67.1	32.9
LOGGING	68,125	66,898	1,227	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
MINING	83,595	81,891	1,704	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.8	2.2
Coal	24,495	24,255	240	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	42,664	41,837	827	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,436	15,799	637	96.1	3.9	96.2	3.8	95.7	4.3
COMMUNICATIONS	49,119	23,180	25,939	47.2	52.8	47.3	52.7	46.5	53.5
Telegraphs	8,512	6,821	1,691	80.1	19.9	80.3	19.7	79.6	20.4
Telephones	39,921	15,857	24,064	39.7	60.3	40.0	60.0	38.9	61.1
TRANSPORTATION	184,652	173,384	11,268	93.9	6.1	94.0	6.0	93.6	6.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,857	55,738	4,119	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9	92.5	7.5
Steam railway operation	92,227	86,566	5,661	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	32,568	31,080	1,488	95.4	4.6	95.7	4.3	95.4	4.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	235,185	230,715	4,470	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9
Building	104,584	101,826	2,758	97.4	2.6	97.2	2.8	97.6	2.4
Highway	87,648	86,057	1,591	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0
Railway	42,953	42,832	121	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.6	0.4
SERVICES	71,941	34,689	37,252	48.2	51.8	48.2	51.8	46.5	53.5
Hotels and restaurants	48,283	24,450	23,833	50.6	49.4	50.8	49.2	49.5	50.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,658	10,239	13,419	43.3	56.7	43.0	57.0	40.4	59.6
TRADE	263,547	160,211	103,336	60.8	39.2	60.7	39.3	59.9	40.1
Retail	186,363	100,549	85,814	54.0	46.0	53.9	46.1	53.1	46.9
Wholesale	77,184	59,662	17,522	77.3	22.7	77.4	22.6	76.7	23.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,040,283	1,618,264	422,019	79.3	20.7	79.1	20.9	78.9	21.1
FINANCE	85,343	45,587	39,756	53.4	46.6	53.5	46.5	54.3	45.7
Banks and trust companies	48,114	24,064	24,050	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.6	49.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,660	2,399	1,261	65.7	34.3	66.2	33.8	66.2	33.8
Insurance	33,579	19,124	14,455	57.0	43.0	57.1	42.9	58.1	41.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,125,626	1,663,851	461,775	78.3	21.7	78.1	21.9	77.9	22.1

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

AUGUST, 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

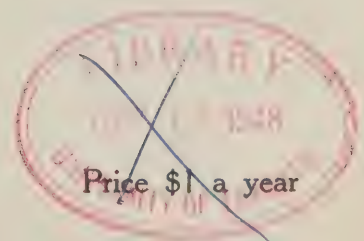
For the Last Week in July

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
October 8, 1948



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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

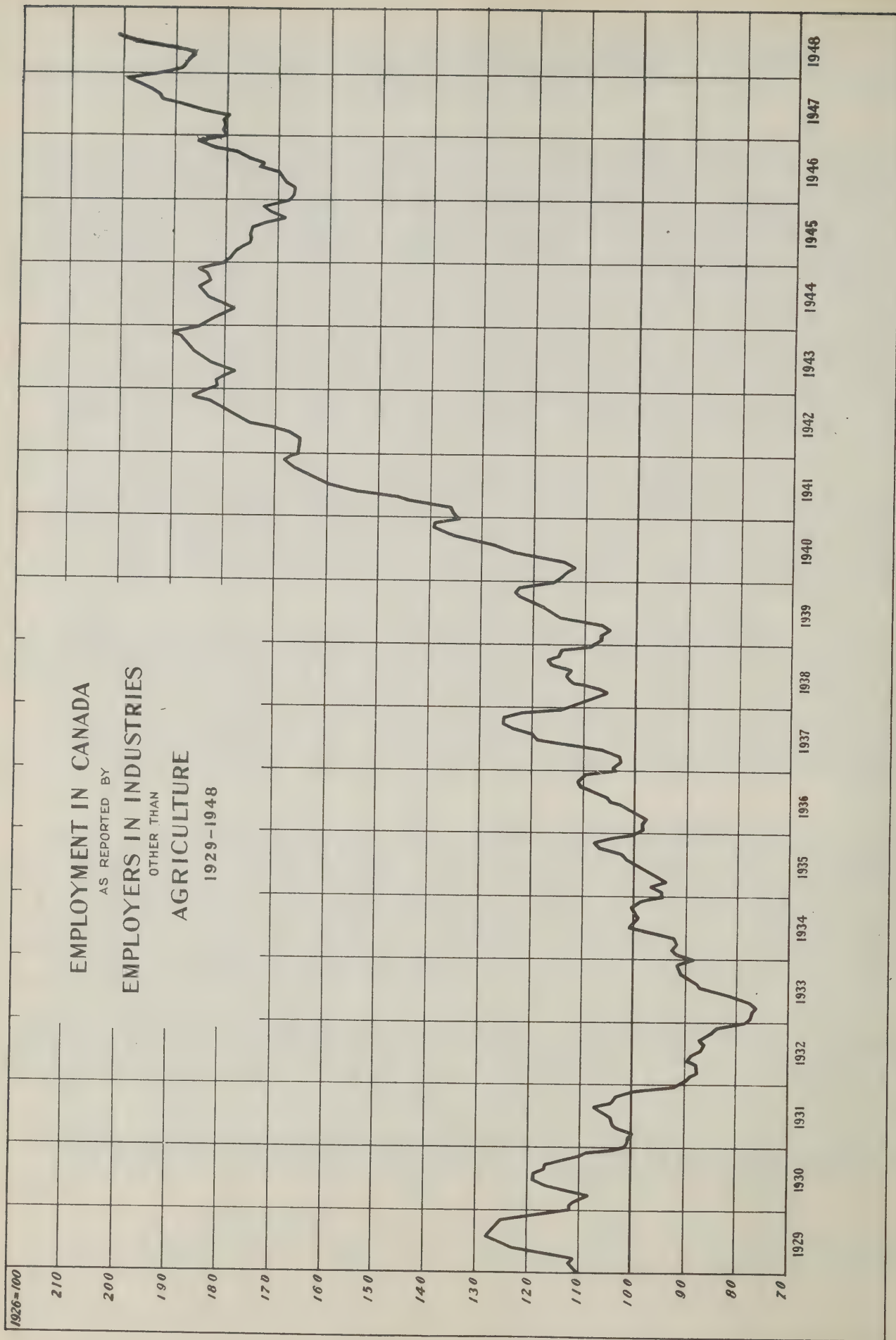
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JULY, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with the seasonal trend, there was important expansion in the employment afforded in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of August. The increase in the working forces reported by 19,126 leading establishments, amounting to 1.3 p.c., was rather smaller than the gain which had taken place at Aug. 1, 1947, although it was slightly above the average for midsummer in the experience of the years since 1920. The advance in employment indicated at the date under review was accompanied by that of 1.8 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers.

The movement was generally favourable in all provinces except Ontario, where the latest index of employment declined by 0.6 p.c. from July 1. The largest percentage gains were in Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia. Industrially, there were substantial increases in construction, with smaller advances in transportation, communications, hotels and restaurants, wholesale trade and logging. No general change was indicated in mining, while employment in manufacturing was reduced by 0.5 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. The additions to the working forces reported in construction were above-average for the time of year, amounting to 11.6 p.c. Within the manufacturing division, there were seasonal increases in the food and beverage industries, but the trend was downward in numerous groups. The losses in lumber, textile, rubber, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants were most noteworthy.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index of employment at Aug. 1 reached a new all-time maximum, standing at 200.7, as compared with 198.0 at July 1, 1948. At Aug. 1 in immediately preceding years, the indexes were as follows: 1947, 192.6; 1946, 172.8; 1945, 175.0; 1944, 184.3; 1943, 185.9, and 1942, 177.8. Improvement was indicated at the date under review in each of the major industrial divisions except logging as compared with the beginning of August in 1947. The level of employment in all the non-manufacturing classes was also considerably higher than during the war years, but the latest index number in manufacturing was lower than at Aug. 1 in the period, 1944-1942.

Table A.-Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at August 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at July 1, 1948, August 1, 1947 and August 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
			Salaries and Wages at				Employment		Payrolls					
			Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1946	Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1946	July 1 1948	July 1 1947		
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	148,851	5,468,220	36.74	36.72	33.29	29.97	124.9	122.5	120.7	110.5	210.0	205.7	183.5	151.0
Prince Edward Island	3,411	114,862	33.67	34.72	29.36	27.53	150.7	149.1	146.6	133.0	232.9	237.5	197.5	167.1
Nova Scotia	84,291	3,132,642	37.16	37.30	33.67	29.93	117.2	114.9	112.1	105.5	193.1	189.9	167.3	139.5
New Brunswick	61,149	2,220,716	36.32	36.02	32.98	30.17	136.5	133.8	133.5	117.7	238.2	231.6	210.9	170.3
Quebec	623,418	24,161,337	38.76	38.59	34.79	31.60	130.9	126.3	124.0	112.8	211.9	203.4	179.8	148.6
Ontario	855,944	35,845,926	41.88	41.66	37.65	33.02	126.2	127.0	121.9	108.4	195.0	169.3	131.7	111.7
Prairie Provinces	248,015	10,326,994	41.64	41.16	36.59	33.12	139.3	137.1	134.1	125.5	219.0	213.0	185.4	156.9
Manitoba	110,175	4,544,398	41.25	40.76	36.44	33.05	133.0	131.0	127.6	120.6	206.8	201.0	175.4	150.2
Saskatchewan	48,291	1,937,824	40.13	39.72	35.81	32.36	132.3	130.1	131.5	122.8	204.9	200.8	181.7	153.1
Alberta	89,549	3,844,772	42.93	42.45	37.20	33.62	152.4	149.6	144.8	133.8	244.5	237.2	201.5	168.7
British Columbia	203,386	8,752,081	45.03	43.01	39.36	35.86	157.2	154.0	151.4	126.3	237.3	232.6	209.1	159.5
CANADA	2,079,614	84,554,558	40.66	40.48	36.53	32.64	131.4	129.7	126.1	113.2	207.2	203.5	178.6	143.1
(b) Cities														
Montreal	289,985	11,391,129	39.28	38.52	34.95	31.96	129.3	129.8	127.1	119.1	198.2	195.1	172.9	143.7
Quebec City	30,835	1,047,065	33.96	33.32	31.68	28.29	122.4	122.2	119.3	104.6	196.9	192.9	179.6	141.0
Toronto	265,314	10,990,046	41.42	41.17	37.15	32.96	128.2	129.9	124.5	113.8	196.1	199.6	172.3	139.5
Ottawa	26,518	925,540	34.90	34.87	32.56	28.80	130.8	130.9	122.2	116.7	197.9	197.8	172.9	145.5
Hamilton	66,098	2,895,823	43.78	42.46	37.78	32.65	122.0	123.3	115.6	89.4	194.4	190.4	159.1	106.3
Windsor	40,228	1,909,577	47.47	47.72	43.58	37.03	123.1	122.3	120.3	103.1	157.2	157.0	139.7	101.2
Winnipeg	69,041	2,582,847	37.41	37.15	33.23	30.53	133.2	132.6	128.8	124.1	196.2	192.8	168.1	149.1
Vancouver	89,260	3,620,587	40.56	40.31	36.63	33.03	166.8	166.2	162.4	136.7	254.1	251.7	223.8	170.9
Halifax	22,090	758,504	34.34	33.88	32.81	29.51	122.5	121.9	118.5	125.0	185.4	182.0	171.5	161.4
Saint John	13,697	459,519	33.55	33.22	30.57	29.08	125.3	122.4	127.0	118.9	196.5	190.0	179.4	160.0
Sherbrooke	10,451	341,678	32.69	31.08	29.90	27.51	115.8	116.3	111.1	108.2	181.9	173.9	159.7	143.1
Three Rivers	12,038	495,845	41.02	41.05	36.58	32.16	145.1	146.1	139.1	122.3	229.4	231.1	197.4	152.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,135	783,049	38.89	39.27	36.09	30.54	131.9	134.8	133.6	98.6	226.7	235.9	212.3	132.3
London	26,015	1,016,982	39.09	39.17	34.40	30.93	144.9	147.0	145.0	132.1	222.5	226.3	196.3	159.9
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	13,171	580,147	44.05	43.59	40.03	35.67	90.8	87.5	87.2	74.5	150.7	143.8	130.9	99.3
Regina	10,921	391,955	35.89	35.83	32.40	29.77	129.3	131.0	125.8	112.2	195.8	196.1	176.4	145.6
Saskatoon	8,191	289,432	35.34	34.73	33.60	29.05	156.8	157.3	162.1	154.5	252.3	248.6	203.7	143.1
Calgary	22,822	897,848	39.12	39.09	35.15	32.09	140.9	139.5	136.1	124.8	217.0	214.8	189.5	153.1
Edmonton	22,223	860,018	38.70	38.68	32.97	30.62	170.5	168.7	150.6	142.6	265.1	262.3	203.9	179.0
Victoria	12,935	491,415	37.99	38.11	36.23	31.70	148.2	146.8	154.0	150.2	224.6	223.2	189.8	143.1
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,077,135	44,656,741	41.46	41.17	36.97	32.66	122.7	123.3	120.5	109.6	196.1	195.7	171.5	137.5
Durable Goods 1/	500,708	22,052,205	44.04	43.89	39.26	34.62	118.5	119.9	116.6	103.8	185.0	186.7	162.6	127.4
Non-Durable Goods	543,845	21,127,223	38.85	38.36	34.65	30.68	125.1	125.1	123.5	114.6	207.0	204.3	181.6	148.6
Electric Light and Power	32,582	1,477,313	45.34	45.82	41.48	37.84	139.9	154.3	136.9	127.7	229.1	223.4	179.4	148.9
Lumber	69,067	2,676,819	38.76	38.98	35.36	32.25	143.7	143.1	155.4	119.1	279.1	279.8	275.6	192.8
Mining	83,997	4,187,618	49.85	49.33	43.69	38.94	100.8	100.8	96.0	88.4	157.4	155.7	131.7	108.8
Communications	50,065	1,930,223	38.55	38.58	34.72	32.38	190.1	186.5	178.5	155.5	266.4	261.5	227.0	184.9
Transportation	187,140	9,478,752	50.55	49.79	43.98	39.56	146.4	144.5	144.4	131.2	226.6	219.9	193.7	158.6
Construction and Maintenance	270,923	10,325,939	38.11	38.78	35.70	31.96	149.0	143.6	126.8	106.5	246.7	224.9	196.5	148.4
Services 2/	73,611	1,908,575	25.35	25.81	23.29	20.83	155.9	153.4	151.1	139.3	244.8	239.7	214.9	180.3
Trade	267,676	9,399,691	35.12	34.76	31.79	29.10	140.2	140.3	131.4	121.2	206.8	204.8	176.8	150.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,079,614	84,554,558	40.66	40.48	36.53	32.64	131.4	129.7	126.1	113.2	207.2	203.5	178.6	143.1
Finance	85,829	3,403,022	39.65	39.67	37.52	34.65	140.5	139.7	132.6	124.5	191.9	190.9	177.3	149.7
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,165,443	87,957,580	40.62	40.45	36.57	32.72	131.8	130.1	126.4	113.7	206.5	203.0	178.3	143.4

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

Payrolls.- The amounts expended in weekly salaries and wages^{1/} by the establishments furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries at Aug. 1 exceeded by 1.8 p.c. their disbursements at July 1. The earnings of their employees had then averaged \$40.66, as compared with \$40.48 at July 1, 1948, and \$36.53 at Aug. 1, 1947. At ~~that date~~ in earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were as follows: 1946, \$32.64; 1945, \$32.09; 1944, \$31.63; 1943, \$31.06; 1942 \$28.62, and 1941, \$25.69. ~~In the last 12 months~~, there has been an advance of 16 p.c. in the general index of payrolls, and of 4.2 p.c. in the index of employment, while the average weekly earnings^{2/} of the persons in recorded employment have risen by 11.3 p.c.

The index number of employment in the nine leading industries, as enumerated in Table A on page 2, also showed an increase of 1.3 p.c. at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1. The weekly payrolls reported by representative employers in these industries advanced by 1.7 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$40.45 at July 1, to \$40.62 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.57 at Aug. 1, 1947, and \$32.72 at Aug. 1, 1946.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial cities are summarized in Table A on page 2, which gives comparisons as at July 1, 1948, and Aug. 1 in 1947 and 1946. Table B on page 4 gives a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment, salaries and wages and average weekly earnings in the period since 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 indicates that since June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was established, the number of men and women in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 31.4 p.c.; the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of such workers are higher by 107.2 p.c., while their average weekly earnings have advanced by 61 p.c. Including finance, the general gain in recorded employment from June 1, 1941 to Aug. 1, 1948, amounted to 31.8 p.c.; that in the indicated payrolls, to 106.5 p.c., and that in the per capita earnings, to 59.4 p.c. These increases are the highest in the record of over seven years. As in other monthly bulletins, the following factors may be cited as largely responsible for the much greater rise in the payrolls than in employment (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The advance in the index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which data on current earnings are available has amounted to 22.7 p.c., while the index of salaries and wages has risen by 96.1 p.c., and that of weekly average earnings, by 62.1 p.c. The increase in the index of employment in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole in the same period was 42.8 p.c., and that in the weekly payrolls, 121.2 p.c.

With regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in Table A on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" now issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Year and Month		Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
		Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
1941													
June	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57
1945													
Jan.	1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb.	1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar.	1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr.	1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May	1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June	1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July	1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug.	1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept.	1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct.	1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov.	1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec.	1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
1946													
Jan.	1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb.	1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar.	1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr.	1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May	1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June	1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July	1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug.	1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept.	1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.91	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct.	1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov.	1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec.	1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95</				

such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of paramount importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

There was an increase of 1.9 p.c. at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1 in the number of men on the staffs of leading employers in the eight leading industries, accompanied by a decline of 0.8 p.c. in their women employees. The variation in the trends for persons of the two sexes was largely due to seasonal movements. The working forces consisted of 797 men and 203 women per 1,000 employees reported at the beginning of August, as compared with 793 men and 207 women per 1,000 at July 1. At Aug. 1, 1947, the proportions were also 793 men and 207 women per 1,000 workers reported in the eight major industrial divisions, while a year earlier, the ratios were 781 men and 219 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment.

The larger firms in the nine leading industries indicated an increase of 1.3 p.c. in their working forces at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1; the number of men advanced by 1.9 p.c., while that of women was reduced by 0.7 p.c. The proportion of women in this group of industries was 213 per 1,000 workers, as compared with 217 at July 1, 1948, and also at Aug. 1, 1947, and 230 at Aug. 1, 1946. The latest ratio in the nine leading divisions, like that in the eight major industrial groups, was the smallest indicated in any of the enquiries into sex distribution made since 1942. The proportion of women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment had reached its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, when the number of women reported in the eight leading industries was 261 per 1,000, and in the nine major industrial divisions, 271 per 1,000.

Establishments in the manufacturing industries indicated the employment of fewer women at Aug. 1 than at the beginning of July, the losses being largely seasonal in character. There were increases, however, in the number of female employees reported in mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, retail trade and financial institutions. The number of male workers in manufacturing also declined moderately; in mining, there was a small reduction, while there were gains in employment for men in the remaining industrial divisions, those in construction being especially large.

As compared with Aug. 1, 1947, increases of about 4.8 p.c. and 2.4 p.c. were recorded in the number of men and women, respectively, on the staffs of the co-operating firms in the nine major industrial divisions taken as a whole. In the year, there was general improvement in the situation for workers of both sexes in each of the main groups except logging, in which the level of activity for men particularly was rather lower.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the most recent data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at July 1 and Aug. 1, 1948, and Aug. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Aug. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at July 1, 1948 and Aug. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Aug. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					July 1, 1948		Aug. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	153,359	131,880	21,479	86.0	14.0	85.1	14.9	86.0	14.0
Prince Edward Island	3,729	2,828	901	75.8	24.2	76.3	23.7	75.3	24.7
Nova Scotia	86,732	75,828	10,904	87.4	12.6	86.2	13.8	87.4	12.6
New Brunswick	62,898	53,224	9,674	84.6	15.4	84.2	15.8	84.7	15.3
Quebec	647,115	505,021	142,094	78.0	22.0	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6
Ontario	894,764	687,878	206,886	76.9	23.1	76.5	23.5	76.4	23.6
Prairie Provinces	260,456	208,064	52,392	79.9	20.1	79.7	20.3	79.6	20.4
Manitoba	115,719	90,113	25,606	77.9	22.1	77.5	22.5	77.5	22.5
Saskatchewan	51,425	41,724	9,701	81.1	18.9	80.7	19.3	81.1	18.9
Alberta	93,312	76,227	17,085	81.7	18.3	81.9	18.1	81.4	18.6
British Columbia	209,749	171,364	38,385	81.7	18.3	82.5	17.5	81.9	18.1
CANADA	2,165,443	1,704,207	461,236	78.7	21.3	78.3	21.7	78.3	21.7
(b) Cities									
Montreal	307,856	218,480	89,376	71.0	29.0	71.2	28.8	70.9	29.1
Quebec	32,216	23,364	8,852	72.5	27.5	73.9	26.1	73.2	26.8
Toronto	284,721	194,624	90,097	68.4	31.6	68.1	31.9	67.8	32.2
Ottawa	30,382	20,564	9,818	67.7	32.3	67.6	32.4	66.2	33.8
Hamilton	67,417	50,889	16,528	75.5	24.5	75.1	24.9	73.8	26.2
Windsor	40,960	34,550	6,410	84.4	15.6	83.9	16.1	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg	73,456	51,627	21,829	70.3	29.7	70.1	29.9	69.7	30.3
Vancouver	93,363	69,190	24,173	74.1	25.9	74.3	25.7	74.3	25.7
Halifax	22,090	16,223	5,867	73.4	26.6	73.2	26.8	73.5	26.5
Saint John	13,697	9,938	3,759	72.6	27.4	71.8	28.2	71.8	28.2
Sherbrooke	10,451	7,012	3,439	67.1	32.9	67.4	32.6	66.0	34.0
Three Rivers	12,038	9,574	2,464	79.5	20.5	79.8	20.2	78.4	21.6
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,135	13,959	6,176	69.3	30.7	68.6	31.4	68.7	31.3
London	26,015	18,143	7,872	69.7	30.3	69.5	30.5	68.8	31.2
Fort William - Port Arthur	13,171	11,376	1,795	86.4	13.6	85.9	14.1	86.2	13.8
Regina	10,921	7,440	3,481	68.1	31.9	67.4	32.6	64.7	35.3
Saskatoon	8,191	5,939	2,252	72.5	27.5	72.5	27.5	74.3	25.7
Calgary	22,822	17,377	5,445	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9	76.6	23.4
Edmonton	22,223	16,225	5,998	73.0	27.0	73.4	26.6	70.3	29.7
Victoria	12,935	9,592	3,343	74.2	25.8	74.0	26.0	75.8	24.2
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,077,135	843,602	233,533	78.3	21.7	78.2	21.8	77.8	22.2
Durable Goods ^{1/}	500,708	449,868	50,840	89.8	10.2	89.7	10.3	89.1	10.9
Non-Durable Goods	543,845	364,917	178,928	67.1	32.9	66.9	33.1	66.9	33.1
Electric Light and Power	32,582	28,817	3,765	88.4	11.6	88.2	11.8	89.4	10.6
Logging	69,067	67,858	1,209	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Mining	83,997	82,134	1,863	97.8	2.2	98.0	2.0	97.7	2.3
Communications	50,065	23,591	26,474	47.1	52.9	47.2	52.8	46.8	53.2
Transportation	187,140	175,707	11,433	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Construction and Maintenance	270,923	266,367	4,556	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8
Services ^{2/}	73,611	35,350	38,261	48.0	52.0	48.2	51.8	46.7	53.3
Trade	267,676	163,828	103,848	61.2	38.8	60.8	39.2	60.3	39.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,079,614	1,658,437	421,177	79.7	20.3	79.3	20.7	79.3	20.7
Finance	85,829	45,770	40,059	53.3	46.7	53.4	46.6	54.3	45.7
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,165,443	1,704,207	461,236	78.7	21.3	78.3	21.7	78.3	21.7

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The August data are subject to revision.

industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Aug. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in Table A on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at July 1, 1948 and Aug. 1, 1947.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- On the whole, there was a moderate contraction in employment in manufacturing at the beginning of August. Large increases were noted in animal and vegetable food processing; beverage and petroleum factories also showed improvement over July 1, while considerable expansion took place in the staffs of central electric power stations. The trend as compared with July 1 was downward, however, in the lumber, paper product, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. In many cases, the changes conformed to the usual seasonal pattern at the beginning of August.

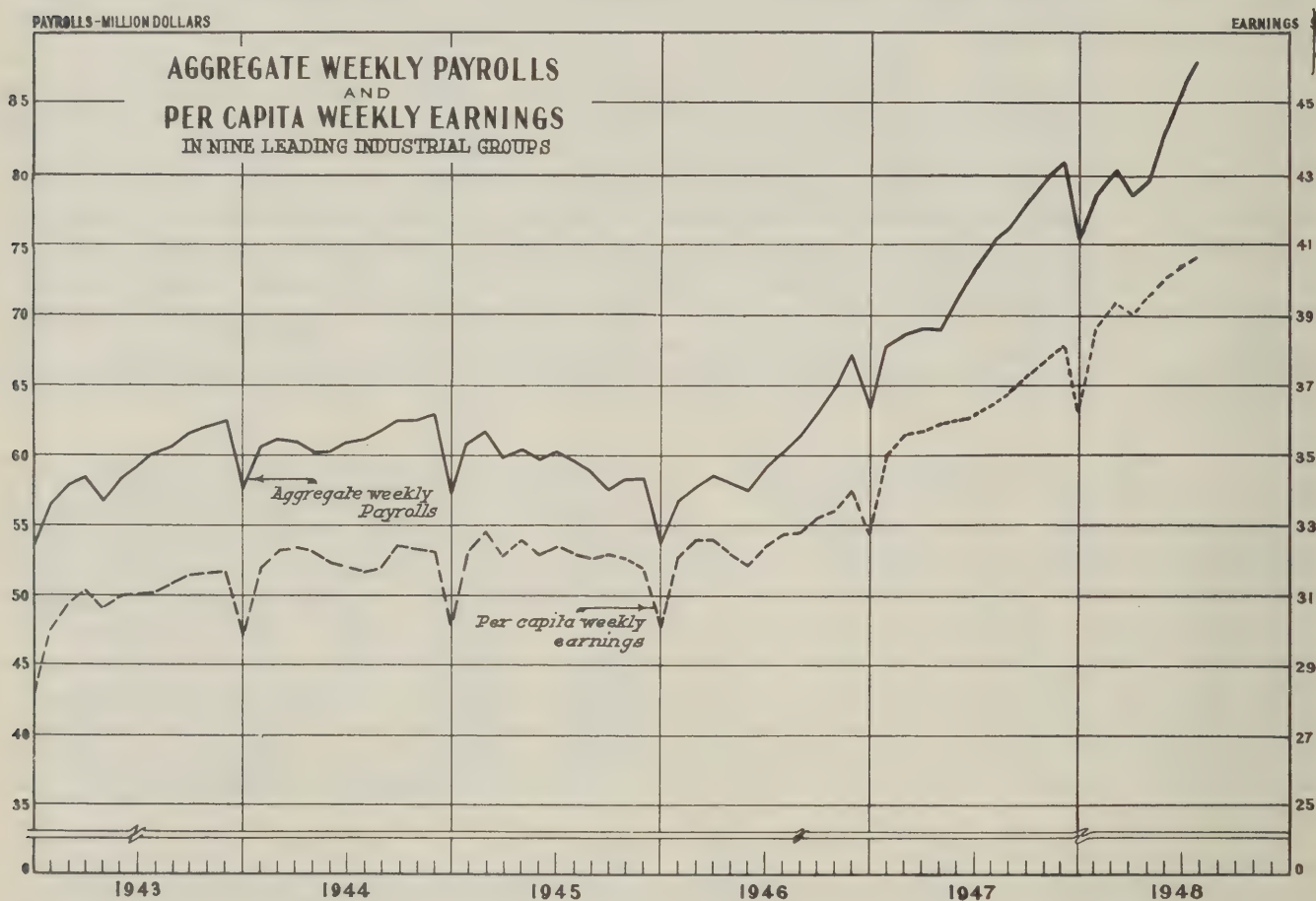
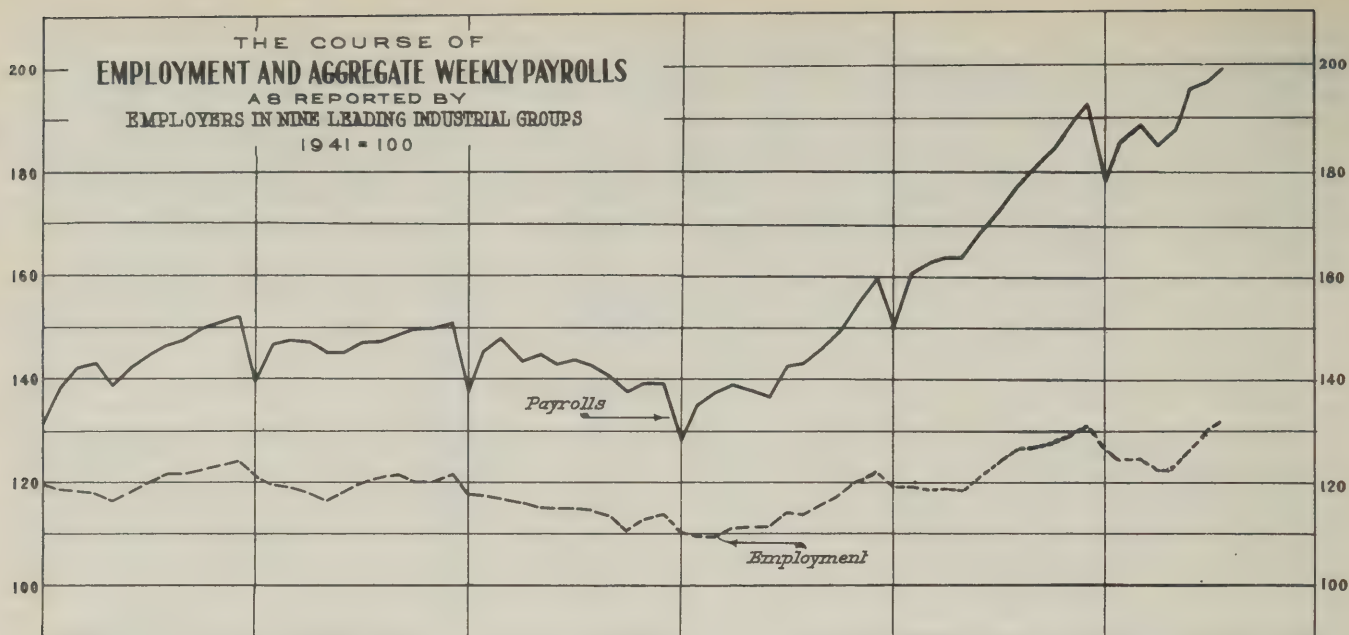
The combined working force reported by the 9,531 leading manufacturers furnishing information at the date under review was less by 0.5 p.c. than their staff at the first of July. On the average, the change in employment indicated at Aug. 1 in the last 28 years has been upward, although the trend has been retrogressive at that date in a number of years in the period for which data are on record, before the war and since. The latest decline lowered the index, on the 1926 base, from 207.2 at July 1, to 206.2 at the beginning of August; it was then slightly above that of 202.5 at Aug. 1, 1947, also exceeding the 1946 and the 1945 figures. Lower than the indexes of 225.0, 227.7 and 212.4 indicated at Aug. 1 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively, the most recent figure was otherwise the highest on record for the time of year.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- In spite of the minor recession in the number of their employees, the representative establishments furnishing data at the beginning of August reported the distribution of salaries and wages which were higher by 0.2 p.c. than their payroll expenditures in the week of July 1. The weekly earnings of their employees amounted to \$41.46; this average was the highest in the record, exceeding the July 1 figure of \$41.17, and that of \$36.97 at Aug. 1, 1947. The per capita figures at Aug. 1 in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1946, \$32.66; 1945, \$32.73; 1944, \$32.38; 1943, \$31.77; 1942, \$29.08, and 1941, \$26.06. Based on the disbursements at June 1, 1941, as 100, the latest index of payrolls was 196.1, being slightly above that of 195.7 at July 1, 1948, and 14.3 p.c. higher than the Aug. 1, 1947, index of 178.6. In the year, the index of employment has mounted by 1.8 p.c.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKERS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING.

There was a decline of about 0.3 p.c. in the number of men, and of some 1.2 p.c. in the number of women on the staffs of the manufacturers furnishing data at the beginning of August. The proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes was then 217, as compared with 218 at July 1. Twelve months earlier, 222 per 1,000 persons in recorded employment were women, while at Aug. 1, 1946, the ratio was 232 per 1,000. When the manufacturers co-operating in the monthly surveys reported their highest level of employment for women, at Oct. 1, 1944, the ratio was 283 per 1,000 workers of both sexes. The most recent proportion is the lowest indicated in any of the

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



surveys which have been made periodically since Oct. 1, 1942.

Employment for women was more active at Aug. 1 than at July 1 in the leather, vegetable food processing, printing and publishing, beverage and a few other divisions, but in numerous other industries the trend was downward. There were considerable losses in animal foods, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories. In many cases, the changes were seasonal in character.

Among men, there were large increases in vegetable food, beverage and petroleum product plants. On the other hand, marked declines as compared with July 1 were reported in lumber, textile, rubber, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and other factories.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

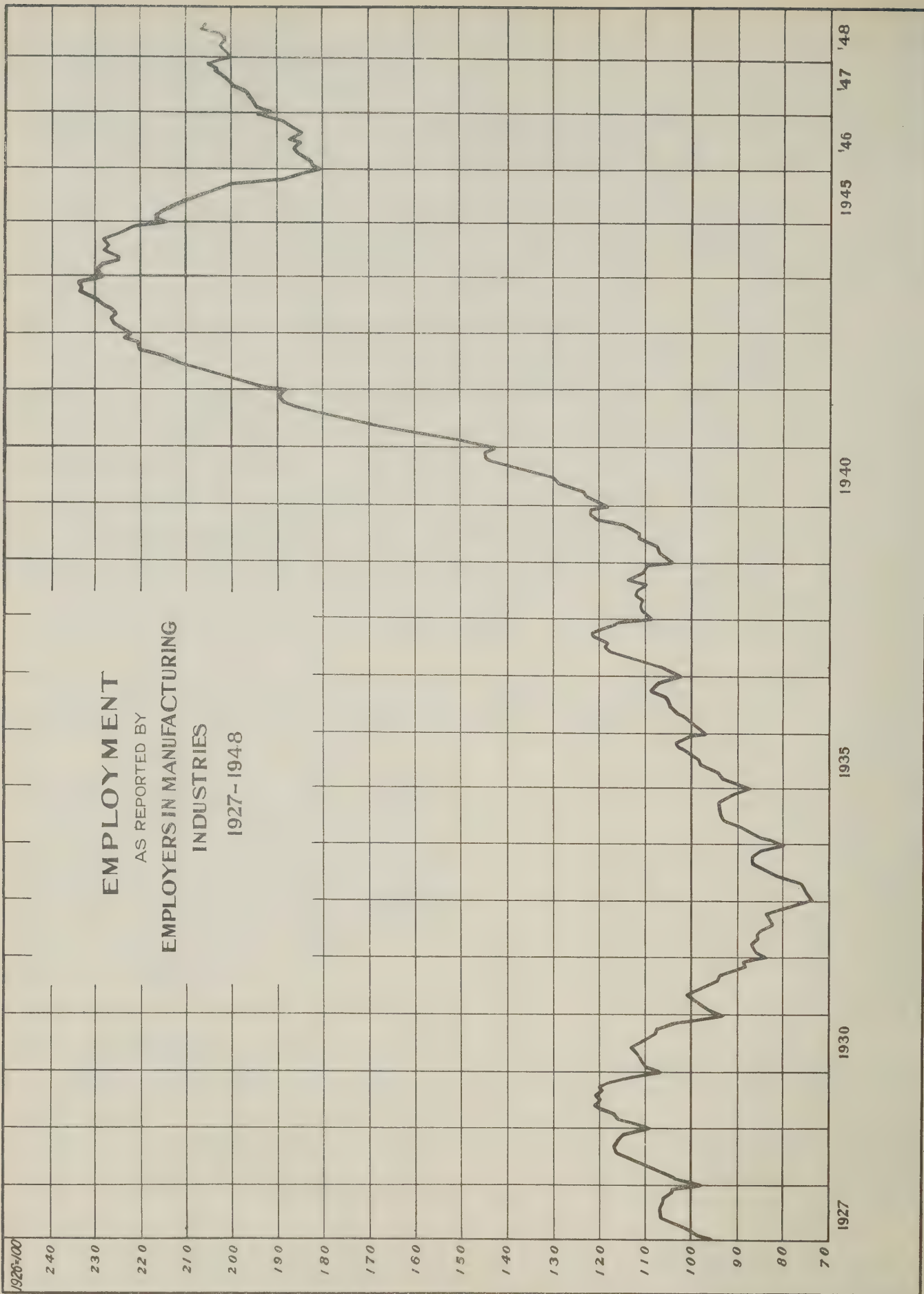
Logging.- Moderately heightened activity was noted in logging at Aug. 1; the gain was at variance with the usual movement at the time of year in the experience of the period since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 667 employers whose working forces rose by 0.3 p.c. as compared with the beginning of July. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by these operators, however, fell by 0.2 p.c. in the month. The average per employee at the date under review was \$38.76, as compared with \$38.98 at July 1. At Aug. 1, 1947, the mean was \$35.36. As has previously been stated, the reported aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush work. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the indicated earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 2 at the back of this report.

The Aug. 1 index of employment for logging stood at 227.4; this was fractionally higher than the July 1 index, but was 7.6 p.c. below that of 246.0 at Aug. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of weekly payrolls has advanced by 1.3 p.c., and the average earnings, by 9.6 p.c.

Mining.- The general level of employment in the mining group showed no general change at Aug. 1 as compared with the beginning of July. The trend was decidedly favourable in the extraction of metallic ores, and slightly so in the miscellaneous non-metallic minerals group, but curtailment was indicated in coal mining. These statements are based on information furnished by 665 leading operators in the mining industries, whose weekly salaries and wages at Aug. 1 were higher by 1.1 p.c. than at July 1. The earnings of their employees averaged \$49.85 at the date under review, as compared with \$49.33 at July 1, 1948, and \$43.69 at Aug. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 5.5 p.c. to 178.7, while there has been a gain of 19.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

Communications.- The movement continued upward in communications, there being considerably heightened activity at the date under review in the telephone and telegraph divisions. The employees of the reporting companies rose by 1.9 p.c. as compared with July 1. Their weekly payrolls were also greater by 1.8 p.c. The per capita earnings of members of their staffs stood at \$38.58 at July 1, and \$38.55 at the first of August, as compared with \$34.72 at the same date of last year. The latest index of employment, at 184.8, was 6.5 p.c. above that of 173.5 indicated 12 months ago, while the index of aggregate payrolls was higher by 17.4 p.c.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation showed further seasonal advances at the beginning of August, when the expansion was rather below-normal in extent. The trend was upward in steam railway operation, in local transportation and in shipping and stevedoring. Returns were furnished by 857 leading establishments in these industries, in which the reported number of employees was higher by 1.3 p.c.



than at July 1. The index rose from 142.8 at that date, to 144.6 at the beginning of August; it was then higher than in any other month in the record, slightly exceeding the Aug. 1, 1947, index of 142.7.

The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at the date under review for services rendered in the week preceding were higher by three p.c. than the total which they had reported at July 1. The per capita earnings stood at \$50.65, as compared with \$49.79 at July 1 and \$43.98 at Aug. 1, 1947.

Construction and Maintenance.- Heightened activity was again indicated in construction and maintenance. The expansion was greater than in the preceding report, and also exceeded that noted at Aug. 1 of last year. There were moderate advances in the building and railway divisions, together with a substantial gain in highway construction and maintenance. Data were received from 2,336 of the larger contractors whose employees had risen by 11.6 p.c. since the beginning of July. This increase was accompanied by that of 9.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers. The average earnings of members of their staffs fell from \$38.78 at July 1, to \$38.11 at the beginning of August, when the figure was considerably higher than that of \$35.70 at Aug. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment, at 207.1, was 17.5 p.c. above that of 176.2 at the same date last year, since when the index of payrolls has advanced by 25.5 p.c. It may be noted that the Aug. 1 index numbers of employment and payrolls were the highest on record.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed further pronounced improvement, but there was a decline as compared with July 1 in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. On the whole, the 1,197 leading firms making return in these industries increased their personnel by 1.7 p.c. in the month. The sums which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages were higher by 2.1 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees amounted to \$25.93, as compared with \$25.81 at July 1, 1948, and \$23.29 at Aug. 1, 1947. In the 12 months, the index of employment has mounted by 3.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.9 p.c.

In connection with the average weekly earnings in the above-named branches of the service division, attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. Part-time work is also an important factor in the service group.

Trade.- A small reduction in employment generally was reported in trade from July 1 to Aug. 1, according to information from 3,775 of the larger employers, whose working forces were lowered by 0.1 p.c. in the month. Retail stores showed a seasonal decline, but improvement was noted in wholesale houses. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms, however, showed an increase of 0.9 p.c. The average per employee at Aug. 1 was \$35.12, exceeding the July 1 figure of \$34.76, and that of \$31.79 at Aug. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 6.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 17 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were furnished by 1,017 leading financial institutions in which the staffs at Aug. 1 were 0.6 p.c. higher than in their preceding return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these establishments rose by 0.5 p.c. in the month. The average per employee stood at \$39.67 at July 1, and at \$39.65 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$37.52 a year previously. The most recent index of employment in financial institutions, at 163.1, was six p.c. higher than that of 153.9 at the beginning of August in 1947, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 11.4 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

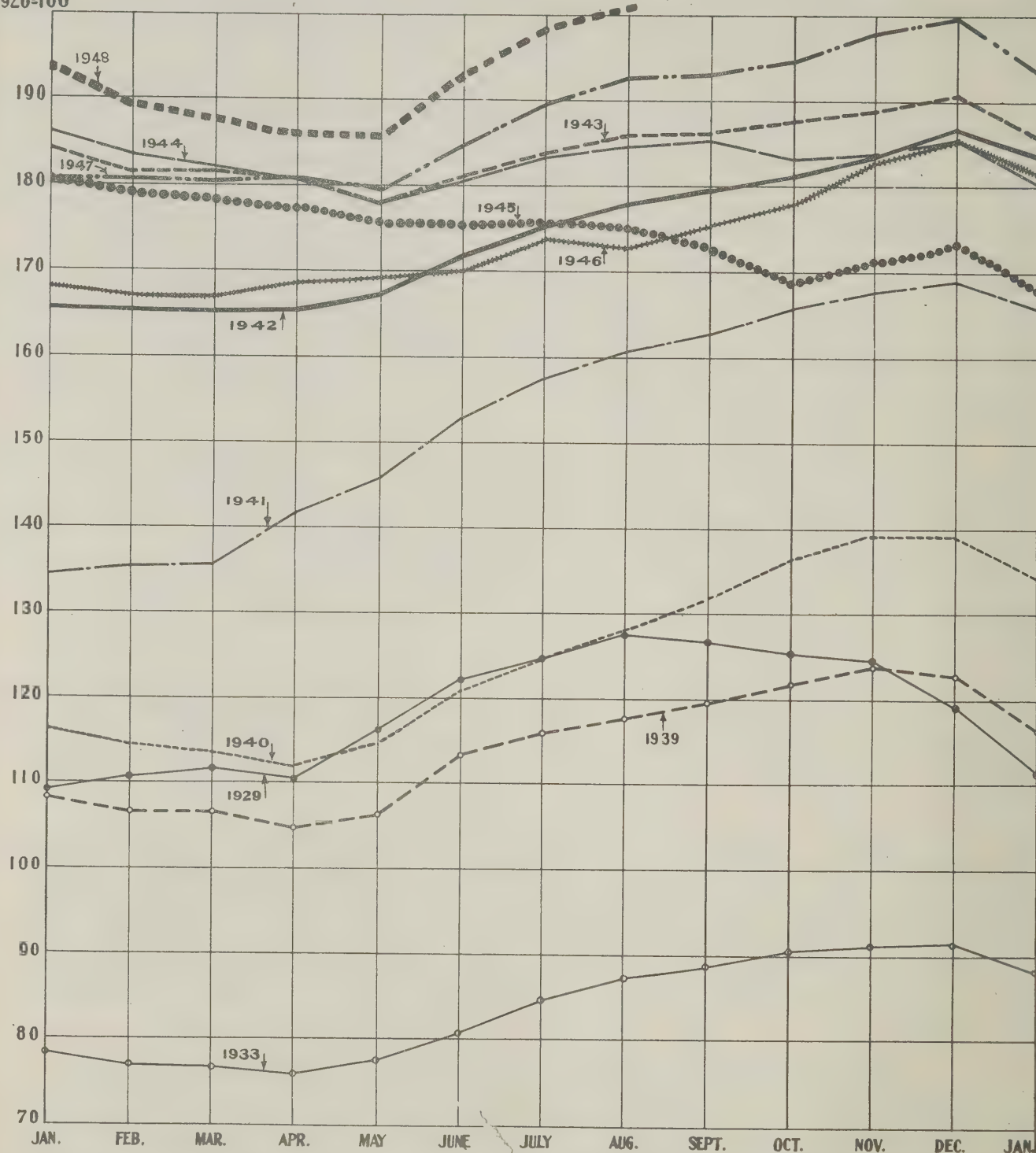
Industrial activity in all provinces except Ontario was in greater volume at

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

Aug. 1 than at July 1. The provincial index numbers of employment were also generally higher than at the same date in 1947. The weekly salaries and wages reported as having been paid at Aug. 1 exceeded those at July 1 in all areas except Prince Edward Island and Ontario. In all provinces, the index numbers of payrolls were also higher than in the same week of last year.

Maritime Provinces.- Moderate expansion in industrial employment was reported in the Maritime Provinces at Aug. 1, when considerable improvement was shown in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with minor gains in Prince Edward Island. The staffs of the 1,398 representative firms co-operating in the Bureau's latest survey in the Maritime Provinces were higher by two p.c. than at July 1, while their weekly salaries and wages also rose by two p.c. in the same comparison. The earnings of their employees averaged \$36.74 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.72 at July 1, and \$33.29 at Aug. 1, 1947. Standing at 190.4, the latest index of employment was higher by 3.5 p.c. than that of 183.9 indicated 12 months earlier. The index of payrolls showed an increase of 14.4 p.c. in the year.

There were fairly well distributed, but rather small gains in manufacturing in the Maritime Area at the beginning of August, when the percentage advances in the lumber, beverage and iron and steel divisions were most noteworthy. Within the non-manufacturing division, logging, communications, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trade reported heightened activity. In construction, the increase amounted to seven p.c. The gains in the remaining groups just mentioned were small. The trend was unfavourable in coal mining and in shipping and stevedoring.

Quebec.- Employment as reported by leading firms in Quebec showed its third consecutive increase at Aug. 1. The large gain, amounting to 3.7 p.c., was seasonal in character. The index advanced from 198.6 at July 1, to 205.9 at the date under review, when it was 5.6 p.c. above the Aug. 1, 1947, figure of 195.0. Statistics were tabulated at the date under review from 5,086 of the larger establishments in the eight leading industries. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms at Aug. 1 were greater by 4.2 p.c. than the salaries and wages they had paid at the beginning of July. The latest per capita earnings, at \$38.76, exceeded those of \$38.59 indicated at July 1, 1948, and were also higher than the Aug. 1, 1947, figure of \$34.79. In the year, there has been a rise of 17.9 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls, as compared with that of 5.6 p.c. in the index of employment.

Manufacturing generally at the date under review was rather quieter, there being a fractional decline in the index number. Fairly large advances were noted in the edible plant product division, and there were smaller increases in animal foods, leather, miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, electric light and power and some other classes. Curtailment was noted, however, in lumber, paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants. In the non-manufacturing classes, improvement was reported in logging, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, and in hotels and restaurants. The most pronounced expansion was that of 32.1 p.c. in the number of employees reported in construction and maintenance. Trading establishments were seasonally slacker than at July 1; the decline in employment was moderate.

Ontario.- There was some falling-off in employment in Ontario at the first of August, according to data furnished by 7,698 representative firms in the leading industries. The index number (1926-100) declined from 204.8 at July 1, to 203.5 at Aug. 1, when it nevertheless exceeded the Aug. 1, 1947, index of 196.7 by 3.5 p.c. The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the reporting establishments fell by 0.1 p.c. at the date under review as compared with a month earlier, but were higher by 15.1 p.c. than in the week of Aug. 1 of last year. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$41.66 at July 1, to \$41.88 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$37.65 at Aug. 1, 1947.

Manufacturing was generally quieter at the first of August than at July 1. The movement was favourable in the vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage and electric light and power industries, but there was curtailment in many other lines, notably lumber, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories. Smaller reductions were reported in animal foods, leather, printing and publishing, paper products, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal plants. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging and retail trade showed seasonal decreases, that in the latter being moderately large. Mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants, however, reported heightened activity; the additions to the working forces were not particularly marked.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend of employment in the major industries in the Prairie Area continued upward at Aug. 1, but the expansion was rather below-average for the time of year. All three provinces shared in the upward movement, the percentage gain in Alberta being largest. Computed from data furnished by 2,590 of the larger establishments, the index of employment rose to 178.7, from 175.9 at July 1, or by 1.6 p.c. The figure at Aug. 1, 1947, was 172.1. In the month, the index of payrolls rose by 2.8 p.c. The average earnings per employee stood at \$41.64, as compared with \$41.16 at July 1, and \$36.59 at the beginning of August, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 3.8 p.c., that of payrolls, by 18.1 p.c., while the general per capita figure in the Prairie Area has advanced by 13.8 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade showed greater activity at the date under review than had been the case a month earlier. The gain in construction, amounting to 3.4 p.c., was most noteworthy. Within the manufacturing division, improvement was indicated in lumber, vegetable food and iron and steel plants, and in central electric stations. The trend in logging and retail trade was downward.

British Columbia.- Industrial activity in British Columbia showed a further but rather smaller advances at Aug. 1, according to information received from 2,354 leading employers in the major industrial groups. The index of employment rose from 207.8 at July 1, to 212.0 at the date under review. The upward movement was seasonal, expansion having been indicated at Aug. 1 in all but seven of the years since 1920.

There was considerable improvement at the date under review as compared with July 1 in manufacturing. Large gains took place in animal and vegetable food-processing, with small increases in clay, glass and stone and some other classes, while **lumber mills released employees.** Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade showed heightened activity. Logging, on the other hand, was quieter.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the firms furnishing data at Aug. 1 were two p.c. higher than the total they reported at the beginning of July. The per capita earnings of their employees, at \$43.03, were only slightly above the July 1 figure of \$43.01, but substantially exceeded the Aug. 1, 1947, average of \$39.36. Since then, the index number of payrolls has advanced by 13.5 p.c., while the index of employment has increased by 3.8 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported by employers of 15 persons and over in the major industrial groups in cities having populations in excess of 35,000 persons.

Halifax.- A moderate advance in employment was reported by 267 leading

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

industrial establishments in Halifax at the beginning of August, when manufacturing and construction and maintenance showed heightened activity. Transportation was seasonally quieter. The general increase in the indicated staffs as compared with July 1, amounting to 0.5 p.c., was accompanied by that of 1.9 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. The persons on the staffs of these firms received an average of \$34.34 at Aug. 1, as compared with \$33.88 at July 1, and \$32.81 at Aug. 1, 1947. In the last year, the index of payrolls in Halifax has risen by 8.2 p.c., and that of employment, by 3.4 p.c.

Saint John.- Industrial employment in Saint John was in greater volume at the beginning of August than at July 1. Manufacturing afforded slightly more employment, particularly in the iron and steel division, while transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants also showed improvement. The advance of 2.4 p.c. in the numbers on the staffs of the 189 leading firms co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls was accompanied by an increase of 3.4 p.c. in the weekly payrolls which they distributed at the date under review. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$33.22 at July 1, to \$33.55 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$30.57 twelve months ago. Since then, the index number of employment in Saint John has declined by 1.3 p.c., while that of weekly salaries and wages has advanced by 9.5 p.c.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal was slightly curtailed at Aug. 1, according to information tabulated from 2,991 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the working force declined by 0.4 p.c. as compared with July 1. The salaries and wages paid by these employers, however, exceeded by 1.6 p.c. their disbursements at the beginning of July. Wage adjustments reported in several industries were chiefly responsible for the increase. The per capita earnings of the persons in recorded employment rose from \$38.52 at July 1, to \$39.28 at the first of August, as compared with \$34.95 at Aug. 1 of last summer. In the year, the index of payrolls has risen by 14.6 p.c., and that of employment, by 1.8 p.c.

in employment

A recession was noted in manufacturing at the date under review. There were considerable seasonal losses in the textile group, together with smaller declines in electrical apparatus and some other plants. Leather and iron and steel factories, however, were rather busier. Among the non-manufacturing groups, communications and construction and maintenance showed improvement.

Quebec City.- Operations in the larger industrial concerns in Quebec showed relatively little general change at Aug. 1, the 349 co-operating employers reporting an increase of 0.2 p.c. in their staffs as compared with July 1. This gain was accompanied by that of 2.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms. In part, the higher total at the date under review was due to the resumption of more normal working hours, the figures obtained in the preceding survey having been affected by the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The average earnings per person in recorded employment rose from \$33.32 at July 1, to \$33.96 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$31.68 at Aug. 1 of last year. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has mounted by 9.6 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.6 p.c.

Curtailement in employment was indicated in manufacturing generally at the date under review; there was expansion as compared with July 1 in leather, textile and some other plants, but the iron and steel division released a considerable number of employees. The trend was upward in transportation, construction and other non-manufacturing industries.

Sherbrooke.- Industrial activity in Sherbrooke at Aug. 1 was at a rather lower level than at July 1, according to data from 117 leading establishments. Their working forces were lower by 0.5 p.c. than at the beginning of July. On the whole, manufacturing was rather quieter; iron and steel plants released employees, while textile plants showed slight improvement. The situation in the non-manufacturing

classes was practically unchanged. In spite of the insignificant falling-off in the index number of employment, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the firms making returns rose by 4.6 p.c. from their last return. The latest average per employee was \$32.69, substantially exceeding the July 1 figure of \$31.08, which had reflected loss of working time on the St. Jean Baptiste holiday. The mean at Aug. 1, 1947, had been \$29.90. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 13.9 p.c., and that of employment, by 4.2 p.c.

Three Rivers.- A small reduction in employment was indicated in Three Rivers at the beginning of August, when the staffs of the 106 larger firms in the major industrial divisions were lower by 0.7 p.c. than at July 1. Manufacturing was rather slacker, there being a slight decrease in activity in pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal plants. Transportation also released some workers, while construction showed some improvement. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments at Aug. 1 declined by 0.7 p.c. as compared with July 1. The average weekly earnings of their employees were very slightly lower, falling from \$41.05 at that date, to \$41.02 at the date under review, when the per capita figure was considerably above that of \$36.58 indicated at Aug. 1, 1947. In the 12 months, the index number of employment has advanced by 3.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.2 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto at Aug. 1 showed curtailment, according to returns furnished by 2,701 of the larger industrial establishments in the city. Their employees declined by 1.3 p.c. Food, lumber, paper product, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product plants reported smaller staffs. The tendency was favourable in beverage and a few other classes. Communications, transportation and building also afforded more employment than at July 1. Laundries and dry-cleaning plants and retail trading establishments, however, released some workers.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms at the beginning of August declined by 0.7 p.c. The per capita earnings, however, were higher, rising from \$41.17 in the last report, to \$41.42 at the date under review. The Aug. 1, 1947, average had been \$37.15. In the period since then, the index of payrolls has increased by 15 p.c., and the index number of employment, by three p.c.

Ottawa.- There was little general change in the employment situation in Ottawa at Aug. 1, when data received from 321 leading establishments showed a small fractional percentage decrease in their working forces as compared with those reported at the beginning of July. There was a slight falling-off in manufacturing and in trade, while the variations in other industries for which information is available were insignificant. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms at the date under review were practically the same as the sums they distributed a month earlier. The latest per capita earnings, at \$34.90, showed little change from those of \$34.87 in the preceding return, but were considerably above the Aug. 1, 1947, figure of \$32.56. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 7.1 p.c., to 197.0 at the date under review, while that of aggregate weekly payrolls has advanced by 14.5 p.c.

Hamilton.- There was a recession in recorded employment in Hamilton at the date under review. The loss reduced the index by one p.c., to 197.5 at Aug. 1, when the figure was nevertheless higher by 5.6 p.c. than that of 187.0 at Aug. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the latest index of payrolls showed an increase of 22.2 p.c., while in the comparison with July 1, 1948, there was a gain of 2.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages reported. These figures are based on information supplied by 454 representative employers in Hamilton. The per capita earnings at the date under review were \$43.78, as compared with \$42.46 at July 1, and \$37.78 at Aug. 1, 1947. Employment in manufacturing showed a falling-off as compared with July 1, curtailment being noted in the textile division and some other groups. Construction and retail trade were also slacker at the beginning of August.

Windsor.- A further advance in industrial employment was reported at Aug. 1 in Windsor, where 281 of the larger employers indicated a personnel which exceeded by 0.7 p.c. their working forces at the beginning of July. Their payrolls showed an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the same comparison. The average weekly earnings of their employees stood at \$47.47 at the date under review, as compared with \$47.72 at July 1. The Aug. 1, 1947, per capita figure had been \$43.58. In the last year, the index of employment in Windsor has mounted by 2.4 p.c., while the index of payrolls has gained by 12.5 p.c.

Food and iron and steel factories indicated moderately heightened activity as compared with July 1, but there was a recession at the date under review in the textile group. Among the non-manufacturing classes, minor gains were noted in construction, while trade was seasonally quieter.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Monthly statistics of employment and payrolls were received from 142 leading industrialists in Fort William and Port Arthur at Aug. 1, when their staffs were higher by 3.7 p.c. than at July 1. Their weekly salaries and wages rose by 4.8 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees advanced from \$43.59 in the preceding return, to \$44.05 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.03 a year earlier. Since then, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by 4.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 15.1 p.c.

Lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants showed some improvement at the date under review as compared with July 1. Transportation and construction were also rather brisker, while the remaining non-manufacturing divisions showed little general change.

London.- The working forces of the 296 larger industrial establishments furnishing statistics in London at Aug. 1 declined by 1.5 p.c. as compared with July 1, while their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages dropped by 1.7 p.c. The per capita earnings were also lower, falling from \$39.17 at July 1 to \$39.09 at Aug. 1, when the figure was nevertheless a good deal higher than the mean of \$34.40 indicated 12 months previously. There was a reduction in employment in manufacturing at the date under review as compared with July 1. Lumber, food, paper product and some other groups released small numbers of employees. There was also a decrease in building and trade. Transportation and communications, however, showed small gains in the month. The latest index number of employment in London was practically the same as that at Aug. 1 of last year, but the index of payrolls has risen by 13.9 p.c. in the 12 months.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a moderate recession in employment in leading industrial concerns in Kitchener and Waterloo at the beginning of August. Information was furnished by 191 firms whose staffs were lowered by 2.1 p.c. since July 1. Their payrolls were also reduced, falling by 3.1 p.c. in the month. The latest average earnings per employee were \$38.89, as compared with \$39.27 at the beginning of July, 1948, and \$36.09 at Aug. 1, 1947. In the 12 months, the index of employment has declined by 1.2 p.c., but that of payrolls has increased by 6.8 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing showed a loss at the beginning of August, notably in leather, rubber and iron and steel plants. Construction was slightly more active than at July 1. The changes reported in other industries were insignificant.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg at the beginning of August showed a slightly upward trend, the 743 representative establishments from which returns were tabulated increasing their staffs by 0.5 p.c. as compared with July 1. The payrolls were also higher, rising by 1.2 p.c. in the month. The per capita figure, at \$37.41 at the date under review, exceeded the July 1 average of \$37.15 and that of \$33.23 at Aug. 1, 1947. Since then, there have been increases of 3.4 p.c. in the index number of employment, and 16.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Moderate expansion was indicated at the date under review in manufacturing, there being slight improvement over July 1 in lumber, printing and publishing, iron and steel and other factories. Transportation, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants also showed rather greater activity in this comparison, while trade released some employees. In all cases, the general changes were small.

Regina.- There was a falling-off in industrial employment in Regina at Aug. 1. Construction showed slight improvement, but trade was seasonally quieter. There was also a minor decrease in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 180 leading employers whose returns were received, the loss as compared with their payments at July 1 amounting to 1.2 p.c.; that in their employees was 1.3 p.c. The per capita earnings of members of their staffs rose from \$35.83 at that date, to \$35.89 at the first of August, as compared with \$32.40 at Aug. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has increased by 2.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 11 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in leading industrial establishments in Saskatoon showed little general change at the beginning of August, when manufacturing was quieter, but construction and trade showed moderate improvement. The staffs of the 151 larger firms co-operating in the latest monthly survey declined by 0.3 p.c. as compared with July 1. On the other hand, their weekly payrolls at Aug. 1 rose by 1.5 p.c. in the same comparison. The average earnings of their employees were also higher, being \$35.34 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$34.73 at the first of July, 1948, and \$33.60 at Aug. 1, 1947. In the year, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has gained by 3.2 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 2.6 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Calgary.- Industrial activity in Calgary continued to expand, the 317 leading employers furnishing data having increased their staffs by 0.9 p.c. from July 1 to Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages rose by one p.c., while the average earnings per person employed by the reporting establishments stood at \$39.12, as compared with \$39.09 in the preceding survey, and \$35.15 at the first of August in 1947. In the latter comparison, the latest index of employment showed an advance of 3.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, of 14.5 p.c. There were rather small gains at the date under review as compared with July 1 in manufacturing, notably in vegetable food, lumber, beverage and chemical plants, and in trade. Transportation and construction, however, reported diminished employment.

Edmonton.- Statistics tabulated from 263 leading employers in Edmonton indicated an increase of one p.c. in their working forces at Aug. 1 as compared with the beginning of July. Their weekly salaries and wages advanced by 1.1 p.c. The average earnings per employee showed little change in the month, rising only from \$38.68 at July 1, to \$38.70 at the beginning of August. The per capita figure a year earlier had been \$32.97. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment has mounted by 13.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 30 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review moderately improved as compared with July 1, particularly in the lumber and textile divisions. Rather greater activity was also indicated in transportation, hotels and restaurants and trade. Mining was quieter.

Vancouver.- There was a minor increase in industrial employment in Vancouver at the beginning of August, according to data from 1,029 of the larger establishments, in which the staffs advanced by 0.3 p.c. as compared with July 1. There were increases in food plants, but lumber and iron and steel factories released some employees. Communications, construction and transportation, among the non-manufacturing classes, showed an upward movement, although the gains were small. The weekly payrolls distributed by the reporting firms in the major industrial groups were also higher, exceeding by one p.c. their disbursements at July 1. The average weekly earnings of members of their staffs rose from \$40.31 at that date, to \$40.56 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.63 at Aug. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment

has advanced by 2.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.5 p.c.

Victoria.- Information received from 217 leading firms in Victoria showed that they had increased their working forces by one p.c. at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1, while their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 0.6 p.c. The average earnings of their employees, however, fell from \$38.11 in the preceding report, to \$37.99 at Aug. 1, when the figure exceeded that of \$36.23 at Aug. 1, 1947. Slight improvement in employment as compared with July 1, 1948, was indicated at the date under review in manufacturing. Lumber and iron and steel plants reported rather larger staffs. Hotels and restaurants and trade were also somewhat more active, while transportation was quieter. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has fallen by 3.7 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 0.8 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest monthly statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this bulletin contain the most recent data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at July 1 and Aug. 1, 1948, and Aug. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Aug. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at July 1, 1948, and Aug. 1, 1947.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries in Canada, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries, and Wages at August 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at July 1, 1948 and August 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees at Aug. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries at Aug. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
			Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Employment			Payroll			Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947
						Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947			
MANUFACTURING	1,077,135	44,656,741	41.48	41.17	36.97	122.7	123.3	120.5	196.1	196.7	171.5			
Animal products - edible	46,894	1,817,793	38.76	38.99	34.45	144.8	142.7	142.6	230.0	228.1	193.2			
Fur and products	4,227	164,915	39.01	37.12	34.82	136.0	138.9	121.3	198.4	192.8	160.4			
Leather and products	29,957	894,627	29.86	29.15	27.86	105.2	105.2	111.6	164.7	160.8	165.3			
Boots and shoes	19,076	542,014	28.41	27.52	26.68	104.8	104.0	108.4	167.6	161.2	162.8			
Lumber and its products	82,902	2,947,964	35.56	35.45	33.45	127.1	129.2	127.5	214.3	217.2	201.3			
Rough and dressed lumber	52,634	1,919,987	36.48	36.53	34.86	125.6	125.6	121.1	215.4	215.8	197.9			
Furniture	14,170	490,045	34.58	34.46	31.85	138.9	147.5	138.6	198.4	209.9	184.2			
Other lumber products	16,098	537,877	33.41	32.90	30.85	126.3	130.1	141.9	226.8	230.0	231.0			
Plant products - edible	64,089	2,188,304	34.14	34.48	30.56	147.0	139.6	149.0	222.6	213.5	202.3			
Pulp and paper products	116,944	5,634,315	48.18	47.98	43.37	145.2	145.7	140.8	235.0	234.9	206.0			
Pulp and paper	52,927	2,992,480	56.54	56.18	51.30	145.0	144.8	141.7	257.3	255.3	230.5			
Paper products	21,402	817,357	38.19	37.93	33.76	153.2	166.0	157.3	245.2	247.9	212.8			
Printing and publishing	42,615	1,824,478	42.81	42.98	38.23	141.0	141.5	132.2	202.4	203.8	171.6			
Rubber products	21,954	960,159	43.74	43.16	40.09	129.2	134.2	143.5	241.1	247.2	245.3			
Textile products	153,603	4,847,553	31.66	30.58	27.98	109.6	111.8	106.3	180.8	178.7	155.6			
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,742	1,985,163	33.79	32.51	28.86	110.8	112.4	104.4	198.2	193.4	159.3			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,514	752,742	33.43	32.32	27.72	91.6	92.1	86.3	159.4	154.9	124.6			
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,020	490,494	32.66	31.95	29.26	109.3	110.8	107.1	200.0	198.3	175.7			
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,856	553,159	34.89	33.19	29.80	143.5	146.7	131.8	270.1	262.7	211.9			
Hosiery and knit goods	25,198	708,140	28.10	27.39	25.14	116.0	119.3	112.1	179.9	180.2	155.5			
Garments and personal furnishings	53,864	1,608,719	29.87	29.03	27.67	111.1	113.6	108.8	172.9	171.8	156.9			
Other textile products	15,799	545,531	34.53	33.86	30.16	91.8	93.6	96.4	153.6	153.6	140.5			
Tobacco	9,651	356,023	36.89	35.88	29.87	108.5	111.4	111.0	222.9	222.6	184.7			
Beverages	20,597	924,332	44.88	44.34	40.71	178.7	172.7	161.0	270.4	258.1	220.8			
Chemicals and allied products	42,696	1,910,035	44.74	44.28	39.48	97.3	97.5	95.3	161.2	159.9	139.2			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,788	958,923	42.08	41.41	37.32	148.2	148.7	143.7	249.1	245.9	215.7			
Electric light and power	32,582	1,477,313	45.34	45.82	41.48	159.9	154.3	136.9	229.1	223.4	179.4			
Electrical apparatus	50,800	2,195,683	43.22	43.18	38.09	162.7	164.6	161.6	261.3	265.5	227.6			
Iron and steel products	293,093	13,599,350	46.40	46.26	41.15	109.4	110.7	107.9	166.7	168.1	145.9			
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,806	1,931,082	49.76	48.32	43.00	145.1	146.5	128.7	195.2	191.3	166.4			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,614	1,300,439	43.91	43.45	39.49	114.8	115.2	113.5	176.2	174.9	158.1			
Agricultural implements	18,764	888,053	47.33	46.21	41.87	206.8	206.4	180.5	370.1	360.9	292.9			
Land vehicles and aircraft	109,021	5,283,195	48.46	49.23	42.25	95.9	97.7	96.3	143.1	148.1	125.3			
Automobiles and parts	42,092	1,979,827	47.04	49.09	45.05	107.6	113.7	115.2	131.6	145.3	135.2			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,818	951,915	43.63	43.00	42.38	111.5	113.2	123.2	162.6	162.7	174.4			
Heating appliances	7,773	313,682	40.36	41.33	36.08	144.9	142.7	133.1	224.0	226.0	180.4			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,261	555,911	45.34	46.06	41.66	104.6	104.3	95.0	194.7	197.5	161.9			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,589	387,035	45.06	43.98	39.92	97.6	98.6	93.2	193.0	190.2	160.7			
Other iron and steel products	46,447	1,988,038	42.80	42.13	38.17	97.8	99.1	102.2	154.5	154.1	140.9			
Non-ferrous metal products	50,236	2,317,790	46.14	46.06	40.36	120.8	121.7	113.6	202.1	203.4	166.9			
Non-metallic mineral products	16,064	826,404	51.44	49.13	43.16	125.6	124.2	126.7	222.3	210.7	181.8			
Miscellaneous	18,058	635,258	35.18	35.35	31.91	135.8	137.0	130.9	221.6	224.6	190.7			
LOGGING	69,067	2,676,819	38.76	38.98	35.36	143.7	143.1	155.4	279.1	279.8	275.6			
MINING	83,997	4,187,618	49.85	49.33	43.69	100.8	100.8	96.0	157.4	155.7	131.7			
Coal	23,861	1,195,730	50.11	48.36	42.69	94.6	97.2	97.2	186.2	184.5	163.0			
Metallic ores	42,731	2,222,994	52.02	51.82	47.09	89.5	89.4	82.7	128.4	127.7	107.6			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,405	758,894	43.60	44.40	36.99	163.7	158.1	149.8	263.3	259.0	204.5			
COMMUNICATIONS	50,065	1,930,223	38.55	38.58	34.72	190.1	186.5	178.5	266.4	261.5	227.0			
Telegraphs	8,708	406,881	46.72	46.22	38.24	127.9	125.0	124.2	234.5	226.8	186.5			
Telephones	40,644	1,496,400	36.82	36.98	33.92	208.7	205.0	195.2	275.1	271.3	239.2			
TRANSPORTATION	187,140	9,478,752	50.65	49.79	43.98	146.4	144.5	144.4	226.6	219.9	193.7			
Steam railway, cartage and storage	59,842	2,651,051	44.30	43.32	38.87	153.7	153.4	157.4	233.6	228.0	209.9			
Steam railway operation	93,722	5,397,808	57.59	56.30	49.67	136.8	134.7	134.2	217.6	209.3	183.9			
Shipping and stevedoring	33,576	1,429,893	42.59	43.28	37.08	153.4	149.9	144.2	252.1	250.3	204.9			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	270,923	10,325,939	38.11	38.78	35.70	149.0	135.5	126.8	246.7	224.9	196.5			
Building	108,841	4,556,296	41.86	40.84	38.44	163.3	158.5	148.8	237.6	225.1	198.2			
Highway	117,371	3,803,909	32.41	34.05	32.50	160.8	128.9	124.2	269.9	227.3	208.8			
Railway	44,711	1,965,734	43.97	44.08	36.25	103.3	99.2	94.5	228.8	220.4	172.6			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	73,611	1,908,575	25.93	25.81	23.29	155.9	153.4	151.1	244.8	239.7	214.9			
Hotels and restaurants	49,820	1,225,432	24.60	24.45	22.22	168.5	163.4	163.3	274.4	264.6	240.3			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,791	683,143	28.71	28.54	25.57	135.3	137.0	131.0	205.1	206.2	179.5			
TRADE	267,676	9,399,891	35.12	34.76	31.79	140.2	140.3	131.4	206.8	204.8	176.8			
Retail	188,969	6,220,237	32.92	32.47	29.50	137.1	138.3	127.8	206.0	205.1	174.5			
Wholesale	78,707	3,179,654	40.40	40.43	37.33	152.1	149.1	144.0	208.4	204.3	181.5			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,079,614	84,554,558	40.66	40.48	36.63	131.4	129.7	126.1	207.2	203.5	178.6			
FINANCE	85,829	3,403,022	39.65	39.67	37.52	140.5	139.7	132.6	191.9	190.9	172.3			
Banks and trust companies	48,452	1,692,035	34.92	34.86	32.97	149.2	148.2	139.0	199.5	197.8	175.4			
Brokerage and stock market operation	3,662	172,301	47.05	46.35	44.09	169.4	168.8	166.3	217.2	222.5	233.2			
Insurance	33,715	1,538,686	45.64	45.61	43.22	127.8	127.2	121.9	181.9	181.0	164.5			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,165,443	87,957,580	40.62	40.45	36.57	131.8	130.1	126.4	206.5	203.0	178.3			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at July 1, 1948 and August 1, 1947.

(These figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947
MARITIME PROVINCES											
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Manufacturing	49,854	1,914,644	38.41	38.50	34.39	116.5	114.9	114.8	192.8	190.7	170.1
Lumber products	5,845	170,219	29.12	29.09	27.79	112.6	109.6	110.9	182.9	178.0	172.8
Pulp and paper products	6,755	319,167	47.25	48.14	41.78	128.5	129.9	125.4	230.6	237.6	198.0
Iron and steel	17,588	803,764	45.70	45.57	40.44	106.8	104.6	106.3	178.6	174.4	157.3
Logging	6,038	206,428	34.19	32.64	31.31	100.9	99.8	121.4	226.6	214.1	249.9
Mining	14,762	684,115	48.34	46.30	40.57	81.7	85.7	86.4	165.1	173.2	152.9
Transportation	14,350	677,049	47.18	46.84	40.72	141.7	142.1	136.2	230.2	229.2	189.2
Construction	39,967	1,289,743	32.27	32.03	30.33	163.7	152.9	143.1	275.6	255.6	225.4
Trade	16,710	495,788	29.67	29.40	27.20	130.6	130.2	126.9	190.9	188.6	170.2
- Eight Leading Industries	148,851	5,468,220	36.74	36.72	33.29	124.9	122.5	120.7	210.0	205.7	183.5
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	344,909	13,619,813	39.49	38.67	34.93	118.9	119.1	117.9	195.9	192.1	172.0
Lumber products	17,892	582,574	32.56	31.55	29.37	112.9	116.9	127.4	237.4	238.6	238.6
Pulp and paper products	41,510	2,072,196	49.92	49.34	45.32	139.0	139.7	137.7	238.0	236.5	213.9
Textile products	83,623	2,596,777	31.05	29.71	27.14	113.7	115.4	109.2	188.2	182.8	158.0
Chemicals	16,856	737,587	43.76	43.24	39.73	81.0	81.0	82.5	131.2	129.6	119.4
Iron and steel	70,326	3,209,306	45.63	44.86	39.75	110.8	111.3	114.6	167.6	165.3	150.7
Logging	28,259	967,542	34.24	35.09	29.85	131.7	126.8	139.4	330.0	325.4	303.6
Mining	15,780	721,337	45.71	45.59	40.03	126.0	125.5	110.3	176.0	174.8	139.1
Communications	13,367	535,116	40.03	39.75	36.49	210.5	207.4	191.9	265.7	260.0	220.7
Transportation	52,043	2,618,058	50.31	50.00	43.83	150.6	149.0	146.3	237.6	233.5	199.7
Construction	87,843	3,054,430	34.77	36.68	33.77	165.6	125.3	120.6	262.6	209.7	185.9
Services ^{1/}	19,580	494,025	25.23	25.02	23.12	166.1	164.3	154.5	240.4	235.8	210.7
Trade	61,637	2,151,016	34.90	34.52	31.64	135.6	136.9	130.2	199.3	199.0	171.6
- Eight Leading Industries	623,418	24,161,337	38.76	38.59	34.79	130.9	126.3	124.0	211.9	203.4	179.8
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	524,820	22,486,963	42.85	42.74	33.35	120.9	122.6	118.2	189.9	192.1	166.1
Lumber products	26,850	927,108	34.53	34.50	31.65	124.0	127.0	125.5	201.9	206.7	186.3
Plant products - edible	33,226	1,140,497	34.33	34.36	31.02	145.9	157.5	151.6	214.4	211.7	200.8
Pulp and paper products	52,650	2,480,311	47.11	46.97	42.15	151.9	152.7	147.2	235.9	236.5	205.5
Textile products	59,042	1,940,010	32.86	32.31	29.66	103.6	106.5	101.3	170.7	172.5	150.6
Chemicals	21,154	962,392	45.49	45.09	39.10	108.3	108.8	102.5	180.0	179.3	149.4
Electrical apparatus	35,609	1,547,024	43.44	43.53	38.90	163.0	166.3	158.4	256.3	261.8	222.2
Iron and steel	168,347	7,886,651	46.85	46.86	42.20	106.3	108.6	102.6	160.1	163.6	139.2
Non-ferrous metal products	28,996	1,316,246	45.39	46.23	40.27	119.7	120.6	116.1	205.9	211.3	178.0
Logging	17,359	671,644	38.69	37.56	35.99	171.1	173.2	197.8	367.7	361.2	394.2
Mining	25,523	1,283,109	50.27	50.41	44.71	82.4	81.7	78.0	117.3	116.7	99.0
Communications	20,104	779,808	38.79	38.76	35.01	200.6	197.3	193.3	280.9	277.7	245.4
Transportation	57,116	2,892,254	50.64	49.59	44.53	150.4	149.1	145.8	220.6	214.2	188.5
Construction	75,529	3,170,494	41.98	41.74	38.45	129.9	127.0	119.6	214.2	208.3	180.2
Services ^{1/}	28,393	724,667	25.53	25.62	23.03	140.0	138.2	137.0	229.5	227.4	201.0
Trade	107,100	3,836,787	35.82	35.42	32.25	136.2	137.3	124.8	202.2	201.6	169.7
- Eight Leading Industries	855,944	35,845,926	41.88	41.66	37.65	126.2	127.0	121.9	194.8	195.0	169.3
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	74,556	3,031,440	40.66	40.75	35.23	138.3	136.3	133.3	216.6	214.0	180.7
Animal products - edible	12,652	504,031	39.84	39.61	34.89	145.5	145.9	146.7	221.1	220.5	195.8
Lumber products	4,967	171,819	34.59	34.64	31.15	133.6	128.2	126.2	223.1	214.3	179.3
Plant products - edible	6,636	244,356	36.82	37.05	31.62	146.1	141.2	165.5	218.0	212.1	212.4
Textile products	4,893	187,959	28.20	27.45	25.24	116.2	116.2	113.4	187.7	182.9	163.7
Iron and steel	22,770	1,045,077	45.90	46.57	38.35	123.4	122.2	115.4	205.6	206.6	160.8
Mining	17,755	969,633	54.61	53.03	46.61	160.2	157.6	145.2	248.4	237.3	191.5
Communications	7,010	268,513	38.30	38.00	33.51	165.2	161.5	153.8	245.3	237.9	199.7
Transportation	42,666	2,200,257	51.57	50.69	44.99	136.8	134.3	137.5	207.1	199.8	182.0
Construction	42,117	1,705,370	40.49	39.93	36.20	127.6	123.4	116.5	230.8	220.2	189.1
Services ^{1/}	12,572	340,505	27.08	26.41	23.12	166.4	161.8	164.0	265.3	251.6	226.1
Trade	50,715	1,790,638	35.31	34.88	32.21	141.3	141.0	137.4	206.0	203.2	183.1
- Eight Leading Industries	248,015	10,326,994	41.64	41.16	36.59	139.3	137.1	134.1	219.0	213.0	185.4
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	82,996	3,603,881	43.42	43.50	39.63	146.5	144.4	143.6	227.0	224.1	202.4
Animal products - edible	7,610	310,073	40.75	41.20	36.13	151.7	137.8	150.0	264.5	243.0	210.6
Lumber products	27,348	1,086,244	40.08	40.35	40.46	145.2	147.6	134.8	218.9	224.1	206.7
Plant products - edible	6,111	202,314	33.11	33.46	27.86	181.8	158.8	225.3	306.4	270.5	294.6
Pulp and paper products	10,007	514,081	51.37	51.33	46.49	153.4	153.2	138.2	239.8	239.2	202.0
Iron and steel	14,062	654,652	46.55	46.30	41.40	117.5	118.2	128.5	182.4	182.4	177.1
Non-ferrous metal products	4,443	232,229	52.27	51.10	47.94	135.2	133.4	123.5	200.2	193.2	167.9
Logging	16,787	810,567	48.29	48.87	47.18	177.5	183.8	171.1	216.5	226.7	204.6
Mining	10,177	519,424	51.04	50.70	46.71	101.1	99.3	99.8	147.2	143.6	132.9
Transportation	20,965	1,091,134	52.05	50.04	42.97	156.7	152.5	163.8	263.8	246.8	228.4
Construction	25,467	1,105,902	43.42	44.02	39.92	194.2	185.1	180.6	328.9	317.9	281.6
Services ^{1/}	9,583	274,512	28.65	28.83	26.20	184.2	181.7	184.6	282.8	280.8	262.5
Trade	31,514	1,125,682	35.72	35.64	32.40	168.8	162.4	151.1	255.7	245.5	212.2
- Eight Leading Industries	203,386	8,752,081	43.03	43.01	39.36	157.2	154.0	151.4	237.3	232.6	209.1

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at July 1, 1948 and Aug. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND											
Manufacturing	913	29,900	32.75	33.00	28.34	163.8	161.7	126.6	266.3	264.8	186.3
Trade	672	14,713	21.89	21.44	22.05	117.1	114.9	144.0	146.3	140.5	171.7
- Eight Leading Industries	3,411	114,862	33.67	34.72	29.36	150.7	149.1	146.6	232.9	237.5	197.5
NOVA SCOTIA											
Manufacturing	26,612	1,029,157	38.67	38.77	34.99	110.6	109.1	110.3	177.3	175.3	160.0
Animal products - edible	2,801	81,639	29.15	34.03	28.40	125.2	119.7	131.0	192.8	215.3	184.1
Iron and steel	12,072	556,820	46.12	45.65	41.14	98.5	97.7	99.0	170.5	167.2	152.7
Mining	13,684	644,357	47.09	46.96	41.15	81.7	86.0	87.2	166.9	175.1	156.7
Coal	12,611	599,853	47.57	47.37	41.60	79.6	84.5	85.7	163.6	173.2	154.2
Transportation	7,095	313,791	44.23	43.95	39.19	129.0	133.6	120.8	208.1	214.0	173.0
Steam railway operation	3,613	190,835	52.82	52.45	44.56	107.5	108.2	106.9	194.1	193.9	162.7
Shipping and stevedoring	2,475	82,089	33.17	33.91	30.74	166.3	181.8	133.2	231.7	259.0	172.9
Construction	23,600	759,349	32.18	31.92	28.92	139.5	126.3	118.6	251.2	225.7	192.1
Building	4,373	139,028	31.79	30.55	32.78	87.0	81.4	74.2	126.9	114.1	111.1
Highway	17,572	650,372	31.35	31.46	27.40	171.7	154.7	141.2	342.6	310.0	246.4
Retail trade	6,080	163,633	26.91	26.82	24.74	126.2	126.9	123.4	185.4	185.8	164.2
Wholesale trade	2,801	102,246	36.60	36.47	33.72	145.0	143.1	138.7	191.7	189.0	168.9
- Eight Leading Industries	84,291	3,132,642	37.16	37.30	33.67	117.2	114.9	112.1	193.1	189.9	167.3
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Manufacturing	22,329	855,537	38.32	38.40	33.88	121.3	119.7	118.5	213.3	211.0	184.3
Lumber products	3,493	106,007	30.35	30.72	28.25	99.6	97.5	106.7	183.2	181.5	181.8
Pulp and paper products	4,340	223,248	51.44	52.50	45.84	128.1	129.7	123.9	237.5	245.2	200.7
Iron and steel	5,274	237,362	45.01	45.63	38.96	119.5	113.8	117.4	197.3	190.3	167.7
Logging	5,412	191,474	35.38	33.68	31.87	108.7	106.7	133.9	235.6	220.2	261.4
Transportation	6,633	332,504	50.13	49.67	41.90	148.0	143.5	147.1	253.6	243.6	207.5
Steam railway operation	4,227	241,431	57.13	56.90	48.05	142.3	140.9	142.9	233.4	230.1	197.3
Construction	15,559	500,621	32.18	31.80	32.42	190.6	185.8	169.8	326.1	314.1	292.8
Highway	8,859	248,577	28.06	27.74	32.26	210.2	207.6	191.0	407.4	397.7	425.7
Railway	2,937	120,634	41.07	40.92	33.71	110.8	106.3	98.4	253.5	242.5	185.0
Retail trade	4,856	136,196	28.05	27.45	25.11	131.1	130.2	125.2	208.5	202.5	177.9
- Eight Leading Industries	61,149	2,220,716	36.32	36.02	32.98	136.5	133.8	133.5	238.2	231.6	210.9
MANITOBA											
Manufacturing	41,401	1,675,969	40.48	40.53	35.21	131.1	129.8	125.5	205.9	204.5	171.4
Animal products - edible	4,739	197,470	41.67	41.55	36.85	127.2	132.5	130.5	204.6	201.2	184.5
Plant products - edible	3,063	108,199	35.32	35.73	31.45	145.1	143.6	149.6	204.0	204.2	187.9
Pulp and paper products	4,029	168,677	41.87	41.97	37.16	142.3	139.0	134.6	207.5	203.2	174.2
Textiles	4,018	112,936	28.11	26.94	24.65	115.6	116.4	112.2	184.2	177.7	156.4
Iron and steel	15,298	698,633	45.67	46.54	38.03	123.4	122.4	116.5	205.4	207.6	161.6
Transportation	19,871	1,037,806	52.23	51.43	45.84	139.6	135.3	136.8	215.8	205.7	186.6
Street railways	7,764	337,091	43.42	43.76	38.54	155.0	153.8	150.7	232.0	231.9	204.3
Steam railway operation	11,962	694,766	58.08	56.75	50.85	128.8	122.9	126.2	207.7	193.5	177.9
Construction	14,758	573,375	38.85	38.38	35.06	119.9	113.2	104.1	196.0	182.9	154.9
Building	5,104	196,622	38.52	37.73	35.82	106.4	101.1	86.0	134.4	125.0	102.3
Railway	5,392	237,370	44.02	43.83	37.70	96.9	94.7	90.2	215.9	210.2	172.0
Services	4,620	118,591	25.67	24.78	22.83	161.0	159.6	154.0	240.0	229.7	206.4
Retail trade	15,636	535,316	34.24	33.25	30.86	144.4	145.5	141.2	210.6	206.0	187.0
Wholesale trade	7,197	282,868	39.30	38.78	35.54	131.0	130.2	135.7	185.2	181.8	170.1
- Eight Leading Industries	110,175	4,544,398	41.25	40.76	36.44	133.0	130.8	127.6	206.6	201.0	175.4
SASKATCHEWAN											
Manufacturing	10,985	442,655	40.30	40.04	35.27	142.0	141.2	141.8	210.9	208.4	182.2
Animal products - edible	3,592	130,595	36.36	35.71	32.11	175.9	179.9	179.3	252.8	254.0	227.6
Street railways	4,622	165,256	35.75	35.64	33.60	105.2	105.1	122.3	149.4	148.6	161.9
Steam railway operation	5,006	314,605	62.85	61.73	54.31	131.1	127.0	129.8	189.0	179.9	161.6
Construction	12,219	485,078	39.70	39.25	35.47	130.5	125.6	125.0	248.9	237.0	212.9
Highway	4,564	174,970	38.34	37.68	34.64	144.1	135.5	139.4	272.7	252.1	236.4
Railway	4,386	192,816	43.96	44.10	36.73	97.5	94.3	88.5	197.1	191.3	149.6
Retail trade	6,456	214,908	33.29	33.06	30.20	123.0	128.7	119.1	196.3	204.0	174.7
Wholesale trade	4,472	168,891	37.77	37.83	34.88	129.6	127.3	126.9	195.5	192.3	178.0
- Eight Leading Industries	48,291	1,937,824	40.13	39.72	35.81	132.3	131.0	131.5	204.9	200.8	181.7
ALBERTA											
Manufacturing	22,170	912,816	41.17	41.33	35.23	151.3	147.4	144.7	243.1	237.7	199.5
Animal products - edible	4,321	175,966	40.72	40.81	34.96	151.3	152.1	150.1	220.6	222.2	189.4
Plant products - edible	2,503	93,261	37.26	37.52	30.55	146.5	135.7	187.4	227.4	212.3	238.2
Iron and steel	5,265	241,670	45.39	46.45	38.93	145.6	143.8	129.3	235.1	234.6	176.9
Mining	13,615	741,074	54.43	52.73	45.92	183.4	179.3	163.2	269.4	255.2	202.6
Coal	7,885	433,986	55.04	52.33	45.15	147.8	146.3	142.1	245.0	230.5	193.3
Transportation	13,167	682,590	51.84	50.83	44.71	147.4	147.6	147.4	224.2	220.0	193.1
Street railways	4,429	189,079	42.69	41.76	38.61	130.0	131.8	137.8	183.3	181.8	174.7
Steam railway operation	7,925	462,369	58.34	56.66	48.99	144.4	145.7	139.7	236.3	231.6	191.9
Construction	15,140	646,917	42.73	41.89	37.84	132.0	131.1	121.6	257.3	250.6	209.9
Highway	6,117	238,239	38.95	37.65	38.32	123.7	125.1	130.8	212.4	207.7	221.0
Railway	3,924	180,894	46.10	45.17	37.20	90.3	86.8	79.7	216.1	203.7	154.0
Services	5,718	165,182	28.90	28.21	23.09	184.9	175.8	189.1	288.9	268.2	240.0
Retail trade	11,347	375,705	33.11	33.19	30.40	149.5	146.3	138.8	231.3	227.0	199.5
Wholesale trade	5,607	212,950	37.98	37.72	35.38	145.2	142.5	141.1	204.7	199.5	181.0
- Eight Leading Industries	89,549	3,844,772	42.93	42.45	37.20	152.4	149.6	144.8	344.5	337.2	201.5

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at July 1, 1948 and Aug. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947
MONTREAL											
Manufacturing	179,166	7,239,643	40.41	39.62	35.38	117.9	118.9	118.1	185.1	182.9	162.1
Plant products - edible	10,898	391,184	35.90	35.72	32.16	123.4	122.6	112.4	209.1	206.6	170.6
Pulp and paper products	12,748	544,179	42.69	42.46	38.58	151.6	153.1	145.3	224.1	225.0	195.0
Textiles	36,282	1,173,696	32.35	30.34	28.77	107.0	111.1	103.3	173.5	171.6	148.8
Tobacco	5,821	223,072	38.32	37.75	30.93	99.1	100.6	102.1	220.0	220.0	183.0
Iron and steel	44,660	2,097,268	46.96	46.64	39.48	99.1	98.8	105.5	147.6	146.1	131.8
Communications	6,864	307,557	44.81	45.03	41.28	215.5	211.5	200.8	260.2	256.6	223.2
Transportation	19,247	840,751	43.68	44.32	40.02	150.8	150.3	150.3	239.4	242.1	214.8
Construction	23,039	927,069	40.24	37.11	35.85	189.7	183.5	174.9	279.9	249.7	231.0
Services ^{1/}	13,801	362,892	26.29	26.06	24.35	159.4	160.2	151.1	227.2	226.2	206.1
Trade	47,584	1,696,781	35.66	35.25	32.57	138.4	139.9	132.6	195.6	195.4	170.3
- Eight Leading Industries	289,985	11,391,129	39.28	38.52	34.95	129.3	129.8	127.1	198.2	195.1	172.9
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	17,287	608,619	35.21	34.87	34.01	105.6	107.3	105.5	172.3	172.4	166.8
Iron and steel	3,614	151,308	41.87	41.02	44.37	140.8	164.6	168.1	203.9	234.8	255.8
Transportation	1,949	76,029	39.01	36.14	34.84	183.2	171.0	196.4	243.6	210.6	240.3
Construction	3,907	138,346	35.41	34.81	31.47	152.7	145.1	124.2	276.5	258.2	204.0
Services ^{1/}	1,907	49,288	25.85	25.69	21.84	170.2	164.6	170.0	319.9	307.7	271.1
Trade	5,069	149,185	29.43	29.00	25.77	141.6	143.7	138.8	204.1	204.1	175.8
- Eight Leading Industries	30,835	1,047,065	33.96	33.32	31.68	122.4	122.2	119.3	196.9	192.9	179.6
TORONTO											
Manufacturing	164,937	7,043,510	42.70	42.46	38.01	119.1	121.6	117.3	189.0	191.9	165.2
Plant products - edible	12,353	438,260	35.48	35.06	31.53	116.0	122.1	122.7	172.0	178.9	161.7
Pulp and paper products	21,654	976,627	45.10	44.95	39.14	140.3	142.9	136.0	211.3	214.5	178.4
Textiles	20,106	696,551	34.64	34.58	32.60	101.5	104.8	99.3	166.4	171.3	153.1
Chemicals	10,664	464,380	43.55	43.50	37.47	139.0	139.9	138.0	233.5	234.8	203.4
Electrical apparatus	15,470	677,315	43.78	43.48	38.78	165.0	168.7	167.6	266.7	270.8	237.9
Iron and steel	34,640	1,599,610	46.18	45.48	41.42	99.8	101.7	94.8	158.7	159.2	135.3
Communications	5,938	263,033	44.30	44.68	41.56	200.0	196.5	192.4	257.3	254.9	232.0
Transportation	12,856	573,687	44.62	43.49	39.30	167.2	164.8	162.5	246.9	237.2	211.9
Construction	13,341	624,584	46.82	46.81	44.00	150.9	149.2	152.0	220.1	217.7	207.8
Services ^{1/}	14,064	392,080	27.88	27.66	24.54	125.7	127.4	124.6	217.6	218.8	188.5
Trade	54,145	2,091,357	38.63	38.41	34.54	140.7	141.4	129.2	204.9	204.8	171.1
- Eight Leading Industries	265,314	10,990,046	41.42	41.17	37.15	128.2	129.9	124.5	198.1	199.6	172.3
OTTAWA											
Manufacturing	9,999	389,153	38.92	39.07	35.98	103.1	103.5	100.7	164.3	165.4	146.7
Pulp and paper products	3,535	150,110	42.46	42.53	40.05	126.1	128.0	120.3	187.2	190.2	168.4
Iron and steel	1,943	74,240	38.21	40.92	38.45	59.3	60.4	56.9	101.8	111.1	98.2
Construction	4,368	158,170	36.21	35.04	35.43	172.5	172.3	136.7	264.8	256.0	206.2
Services ^{1/}	2,709	66,859	24.68	24.92	21.92	143.8	144.2	144.9	255.9	259.0	233.1
Trade	7,078	214,468	30.30	30.54	27.85	145.0	145.2	134.6	204.7	206.6	180.1
- Eight Leading Industries	26,518	925,540	34.90	34.87	32.56	130.8	130.9	122.2	197.9	197.8	172.9
HAMILTON											
Manufacturing	52,168	2,376,234	45.55	44.13	38.99	118.1	118.9	112.1	190.6	186.0	155.6
Textiles	7,213	230,922	32.01	30.20	27.80	103.9	107.7	96.4	166.4	162.7	134.0
Electrical apparatus	7,004	322,008	45.97	46.50	39.52	132.2	133.2	130.9	231.7	236.0	197.1
Iron and steel	23,959	1,221,206	50.97	48.90	43.58	109.1	108.8	100.6	175.2	167.7	138.3
Construction	3,719	161,827	43.51	40.63	38.60	139.4	144.8	122.6	225.4	218.7	173.6
Trade	6,108	213,713	34.99	34.58	31.36	125.2	129.4	119.0	189.5	193.6	159.8
- Eight Leading Industries	66,098	2,893,823	43.78	42.46	37.78	122.0	123.3	115.6	194.4	190.4	159.1
WINDSOR											
Manufacturing	32,856	1,626,937	49.52	49.85	45.03	118.5	117.5	116.1	149.0	148.7	132.8
Iron and steel	26,923	1,368,519	50.83	51.23	46.20	114.5	113.6	110.4	141.6	141.7	124.8
Construction	1,225	56,782	46.35	48.51	44.09	180.3	170.1	190.5	282.8	279.3	286.6
Trade	3,413	116,451	34.12	33.78	32.75	158.4	162.0	134.7	190.7	193.2	160.2
- Eight Leading Industries	40,228	1,909,577	47.47	47.72	43.58	123.1	122.3	120.3	157.2	157.0	139.7
WINNIPEG											
Manufacturing	34,370	1,353,614	39.38	39.48	34.29	129.8	128.6	124.7	202.2	200.8	168.9
Animal products - edible	4,446	187,460	42.16	41.91	37.24	124.5	123.4	128.8	201.3	198.2	182.6
Plant products - edible	2,865	102,861	35.90	36.15	31.69	138.1	138.2	146.6	200.7	202.2	186.3
Textiles	3,877	109,961	28.36	27.11	24.82	113.6	114.4	110.2	182.2	175.3	154.4
Iron and steel	11,607	520,078	44.81	45.46	37.11	122.1	121.4	114.5	201.9	203.6	157.0
Communications	1,147	41,338	36.04	36.89	30.01	159.6	160.9	160.5	182.2	188.2	175.4
Transportation	4,655	187,011	40.17	40.91	37.09	159.2	158.2	147.6	211.8	214.5	186.2
Construction	4,127	155,146	37.59	36.22	36.63	88.7	86.5	78.7	111.9	105.2	98.3
Services ^{1/}	4,313	109,358	25.36	24.68	22.67	162.9	162.4	166.1	237.9	230.9	206.2
Trade	20,324	731,822	36.01	35.19	32.48	141.9	142.6	140.6	205.3	201.6	183.7
- Eight Leading Industries	69,041	2,682,847	37.41	37.15	33.23	133.2	132.6	128.8	195.2	192.8	168.1
VANCOUVER											
Manufacturing	35,796	1,529,759	42.74	42.72	39.03	144.9	145.6	139.7	222.6	223.5	193.6
Lumber products	9,137	388,102	42.48	41.81	40.86	146.8	154.0	140.9	216.8	223.8	203.4
Iron and steel	9,712	445,263	45.85	45.75	40.77	116.9	117.3	118.0	178.7	179.0	163.2
Communications	4,429	157,962	35.67	36.10	33.33	189.0	185.9	166.3	248.2	247.2	220.6
Transportation	9,774	441,015	45.12	44.36	38.19	174.8	172.4	203.5	252.7	245.1	250.3
Construction	10,535	472,083	44.81	45.79	41.77	310.7	298.0	286.2	476.6	467.1	410.9
Services ^{1/}	6,521	189,139	29.00	28.89	26.72	187.2	187.8	189.3	278.3	278.1	265.3
Trade	22,154	828,674	37.41	36.41	32.99	158.9	159.8	148.8	249.5	244.3	210.0
- Eight Leading Industries	89,260	3,620,587	40.66	40.31	36.63	166.8	166.2	162.4	254.1	251.7	223.8

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons as at July 1, 1948 and Aug. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Aug. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Aug. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947
Halifax											
Manufacturing	7,322	287,693	39.29	38.09	36.31	101.3	99.6	110.2	174.9	166.8	176.7
Plant products - edible	1,143	30,761	26.91	26.70	25.34	85.8	84.6	77.0	138.3	135.4	117.0
Iron and steel	3,020	133,694	44.27	42.64	41.08	96.7	94.7	118.8	170.7	160.7	194.7
Transportation	2,295	75,671	32.97	32.80	31.83	189.7	209.1	147.6	248.3	272.3	187.6
Construction	3,658	126,213	34.50	34.38	34.05	148.7	138.2	125.9	182.4	168.9	152.6
Services	1,110	25,154	22.66	23.02	20.86	100.3	97.6	96.4	150.3	148.6	133.0
Trade	5,313	161,023	30.31	30.28	28.84	130.9	132.6	123.8	183.2	185.3	164.0
- Mine Leading Industries	22,090	758,504	34.34	33.88	32.81	122.5	121.9	118.5	185.4	182.0	171.5
Saint John											
Manufacturing	4,922	182,984	37.18	36.39	34.11	98.5	97.9	108.9	167.2	162.6	169.4
Iron and steel	771	30,229	39.21	40.99	41.31	57.9	52.4	69.4	83.0	78.5	104.9
Trade	3,066	91,760	29.93	29.43	27.30	108.7	109.8	112.0	165.8	164.7	156.0
- Mine Leading Industries	13,697	459,519	33.55	33.22	30.57	125.3	122.4	127.0	196.5	190.0	179.4
Sherbrooke											
Manufacturing	7,461	248,096	33.25	31.20	30.04	104.6	105.6	106.0	166.2	157.5	152.6
Textiles	4,128	128,301	30.60	27.66	27.41	97.1	95.9	94.2	161.5	144.2	140.3
Iron and steel	1,864	72,492	38.89	36.99	35.55	93.4	98.9	106.1	139.2	140.0	144.5
- Mine Leading Industries	10,451	341,678	32.69	31.08	29.90	115.8	116.3	111.1	181.9	173.9	159.7
Three Rivers											
Manufacturing	8,679	387,953	44.70	44.52	39.27	136.6	138.0	133.7	221.3	222.7	190.2
Pulp and paper products	4,024	233,227	57.96	58.28	51.56	140.5	142.8	139.6	251.3	257.0	222.2
Textiles	2,244	60,727	27.06	25.81	22.17	96.4	95.5	96.5	150.5	142.1	123.4
- Mine Leading Industries	12,038	493,845	41.02	41.05	36.58	145.1	146.1	139.1	229.4	231.1	197.4
Kitchener Waterloo											
Manufacturing	16,203	630,723	38.93	39.37	36.29	131.4	134.9	136.0	224.5	233.2	216.4
Animal products - edible	1,411	55,646	39.44	41.17	37.08	130.9	134.1	126.7	210.7	225.4	191.7
Leather products	1,641	61,186	37.29	35.61	35.81	98.7	101.9	106.4	163.8	161.4	169.5
Lumber products	1,873	71,439	38.14	38.15	36.15	148.5	146.7	143.4	244.8	241.8	224.1
Rubber products	5,248	222,408	42.38	42.80	39.45	158.0	165.5	171.6	280.1	296.2	285.1
Textiles	1,603	46,456	28.98	30.36	27.95	92.7	97.3	98.5	155.2	170.5	157.6
Iron and steel	1,123	42,041	37.44	40.92	39.03	108.7	117.8	128.4	164.9	195.3	203.1
- Mine Leading Industries	20,135	783,049	38.89	39.27	36.09	131.9	134.8	133.6	226.7	233.9	212.3
London											
Manufacturing	15,974	630,449	39.47	39.70	34.79	139.6	141.7	140.4	221.7	226.5	194.3
Plant products - edible	2,440	86,137	35.50	34.89	32.87	167.6	160.8	158.3	249.8	252.0	233.2
Pulp and paper products	2,229	90,186	40.46	40.33	33.76	142.0	145.8	164.5	213.6	218.6	206.5
Textiles	1,857	37,747	27.82	28.98	25.72	83.4	82.8	82.5	135.3	139.9	115.0
Iron and steel	4,053	183,418	45.25	44.97	38.06	141.3	141.7	140.8	231.4	230.6	192.2
Trade	3,761	136,164	36.20	35.27	31.91	145.3	150.8	140.5	198.8	201.0	172.2
- Mine Leading Industries	26,015	1,016,962	39.09	39.17	34.40	144.9	147.0	145.0	222.5	226.3	195.3
Pt. William Pt. Arthur											
Manufacturing	6,454	314,790	48.77	49.53	43.75	71.8	69.0	71.1	130.5	127.4	116.4
Pulp and paper products	2,485	141,672	57.01	57.23	51.99	158.3	154.4	155.8	245.1	240.1	220.1
Iron and steel	2,251	100,936	44.94	46.41	39.69	33.3	32.0	31.7	60.8	60.6	51.3
Transportation	2,145	95,462	44.50	44.38	41.66	145.5	141.0	138.9	153.3	148.3	138.1
Trade	2,073	71,188	34.34	33.94	30.48	133.2	130.8	119.1	218.6	212.1	173.9
- Mine Leading Industries	13,171	580,147	44.05	43.59	40.03	90.8	87.5	87.2	150.7	143.8	130.9
Regina											
Manufacturing	2,476	97,036	39.19	39.31	36.06	109.1	108.6	111.8	149.8	149.6	138.4
Animal products - edible	616	23,614	38.33	37.28	32.48	156.9	150.2	167.3	212.3	197.7	191.8
Trade	4,601	162,353	35.29	35.34	31.24	131.5	138.1	127.9	205.1	215.6	176.7
- Mine Leading Industries	10,921	391,955	35.89	35.83	32.40	129.3	131.0	125.8	195.8	198.1	176.4
Saskatoon											
Manufacturing	2,340	90,110	38.51	37.13	34.28	196.0	201.9	194.6	288.9	287.0	242.9
Animal products - edible	914	34,124	37.53	34.86	32.92	251.8	270.2	249.3	356.3	357.1	311.1
Trade	2,862	95,078	33.22	33.23	32.53	130.5	128.9	124.1	196.1	193.8	187.1
- Mine Leading Industries	8,191	289,432	35.34	34.73	33.60	156.8	157.3	162.1	252.3	248.6	246.0
Calgary											
Manufacturing	8,247	353,932	42.92	43.85	36.58	145.8	142.9	133.0	229.4	226.5	181.6
Animal products - edible	1,207	49,316	40.86	41.27	35.15	135.1	140.5	127.8	193.7	203.4	150.8
Plant products - edible	1,010	39,444	39.05	39.48	33.45	139.2	131.5	136.8	231.1	220.7	194.4
Iron and steel	2,633	118,999	45.20	46.04	38.30	140.3	139.5	124.8	215.3	218.0	162.3
Construction	1,779	69,796	39.23	40.04	38.78	96.9	100.7	117.6	184.1	195.2	220.8
Trade	7,490	268,511	35.85	35.21	33.21	138.3	135.8	132.1	203.5	196.2	180.0
- Mine Leading Industries	22,822	892,848	39.12	39.09	35.15	140.9	139.5	136.1	217.0	214.8	189.5
Edmonton											
Manufacturing	7,772	315,223	40.56	40.39	35.18	146.3	143.6	136.3	237.2	231.8	193.4
Animal products - edible	2,753	114,743	41.68	41.33	36.19	142.8	142.3	142.8	227.3	224.7	197.5
Iron and steel	1,746	78,820	45.14	45.06	38.76	142.7	141.6	124.4	249.9	247.3	186.9
Construction	3,454	167,970	48.63	47.95	35.29	294.4	300.1	193.6	508.4	511.0	243.1
Trade	6,755	225,648	33.40	33.76	30.81	176.4	172.9	167.2	252.9	250.6	218.4
- Mine Leading Industries	22,223	860,018	38.70	38.68	32.97	170.5	168.7	150.6	265.1	262.3	203.9
Victoria											
Manufacturing	5,474	235,006	42.93	42.50	40.97	143.0	140.2	163.0	212.6	205.8	231.2
Lumber products	1,529	56,430	42.46	42.84	44.64	125.6	124.2	116.2	199.7	196.2	194.3
Iron and steel	1,846	84,071	45.54	43.64	42.54	138.9	137.2	211.1	205.6	194.6	291.9
Transportation	1,103	46,171	41.86	43.94	39.45	177.5	192.5	181.4	231.5	263.4	222.9
Trade	3,287	104,867	31.90	31.73	29.66	151.7	149.9	141.3	227.9	224.0	197.7
- Mine Leading Industries	12,935	491,415	37.99	38.11	36.23	148.2	146.8	154.0	224.6	223.2	222.8

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Aug.	1, 1932	86.3	90.1	-	-	-	84.4	86.9	90.1	-	-	-	81.4
Aug.	1, 1933	87.1	93.0	-	-	-	84.8	86.6	90.5	-	-	-	87.3
Aug.	1, 1934	99.9	101.3	-	-	-	94.9	106.0	93.0	-	-	-	97.6
Aug.	1, 1935	101.1	106.7	-	-	-	97.2	102.4	98.7	-	-	-	106.8
Aug.	1, 1936	105.6	113.9	-	-	-	101.3	107.1	103.9	-	-	-	107.9
Aug.	1, 1937	120.0	134.3	82.5	131.5	140.8	120.8	122.2	105.6	99.0	118.8	107.1	116.9
Aug.	1, 1938	112.1	112.6	99.2	118.3	106.6	117.8	111.2	104.9	97.3	116.1	109.2	107.1
Aug.	1, 1939	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	115.6	117.0
Aug.	1, 1940	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Aug.	1, 1941	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Aug.	1, 1942	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Aug.	1, 1943	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.8
Aug.	1, 1944	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Jan.	1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb.	1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar.	1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr.	1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May	1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June	1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July	1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug.	1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept.	1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct.	1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov.	1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec.	1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan.	1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb.	1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar.	1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr.	1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May	1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June	1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July	1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug.	1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept.	1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct.	1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov.	1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec.	1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan.	1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb.	1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar.	1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr.	1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May	1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June	1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July	1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug.	1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept.	1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct.	1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov.	1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec.	1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan.	1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb.	1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar.	1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr.	1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May	1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June	1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July	1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug.	1	200.7	190.4	161.4	196.8	184.1	205.9	203.5	178.7	165.8	168.6	205.0	212.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1948.

100.0 7.2 .2 4.1 2.9 30.0 41.1 11.9 5.3 2.3 4.3 9.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1932		85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Aug. 1, 1933		82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Aug. 1, 1934		86.4	99.4	92.9	103.4	87.8	100.7	84.0	91.5
Aug. 1, 1935		87.2	100.9	97.2	104.3	95.4	106.6	90.6	101.7
Aug. 1, 1936		92.2	96.5	101.3	107.4	99.8	115.1	93.8	109.2
Aug. 1, 1937		105.2	108.6	107.8	112.7	117.7	135.0	97.6	117.3
Aug. 1, 1938		104.7	109.6	105.6	107.7	108.3	105.2	95.2	112.2
Aug. 1, 1939		107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Aug. 1, 1940		114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Aug. 1, 1941		148.5	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Aug. 1, 1942		171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Aug. 1, 1943		188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Aug. 1, 1944		186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Jan. 1, 1945		177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1		177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1		176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1		177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1		176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1		175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1		174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1		171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1		169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1		164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1		164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1		165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946		158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.6
Feb. 1		160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1		161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1		164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1		166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1		169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1		169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1		168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1		172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1		173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1		174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1		177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947		174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1		173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1		174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1		175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1		176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1		178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1		179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1		179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1		179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1		181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1		182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1		185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948		180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1		178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1		179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1		178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1		180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1		181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1		183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1		182.5	200.6	196.5	197.0	197.5	283.1	162.8	236.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1948.

13.9 1.5 12.8 1.3 3.2 1.9 3.3 4.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services*	Trade
Aug. 1, 1932	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Aug. 1, 1933	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Aug. 1, 1934	99.9	94.2	84.5	110.3	81.2	83.6	129.0	123.0	116.5
Aug. 1, 1935	101.1	99.8	79.0	125.2	81.6	85.4	104.7	127.9	120.7
Aug. 1, 1936	105.6	104.9	85.0	137.9	84.1	88.7	102.9	135.8	126.3
Aug. 1, 1937	120.0	118.1	124.7	153.7	89.9	89.1	139.8	141.7	132.2
Aug. 1, 1938	112.1	110.0	59.6	153.6	88.2	86.9	128.0	143.5	132.1
Aug. 1, 1939	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Aug. 1, 1940	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Aug. 1, 1941	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Aug. 1, 1942	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Aug. 1, 1943	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Aug. 1, 1944	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.7	206.2	227.4	178.7	184.8	144.6	207.1	268.5	219.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1948.

100.0	51.8	3.3	4.0	2.4	9.0	13.0	3.6	12.9
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1928=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1946	Aug. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	51.8	206.2	207.2	202.5	184.2	204.1	225.0	227.7
Animal products - edible	2.3	250.3	246.8	246.5	250.8	224.0	239.1	196.1
Fur and products	.2	168.1	171.7	149.9	159.7	140.4	123.6	124.7
Leather and products	1.4	144.1	144.1	152.9	154.8	139.8	136.4	138.2
Boots and shoes	.9	137.3	136.3	142.0	143.4	129.2	126.3	125.2
Lumber and products	4.0	153.7	156.2	154.1	138.8	130.4	131.3	125.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	145.2	145.3	140.1	119.0	110.5	110.0	106.1
Furniture	.7	155.4	165.0	155.1	152.8	130.4	129.3	107.6
Other lumber products	.8	187.6	193.2	210.7	200.2	206.0	213.2	217.1
Musical instruments	.04	37.7	39.3	38.9	38.0	29.3	28.4	51.8
Plant products - edible	3.1	196.7	186.8	199.4	180.9	176.0	170.1	153.7
Pulp and paper products	5.6	186.3	187.0	180.6	165.7	146.3	138.9	135.2
Pulp and paper	2.6	174.7	174.5	170.8	153.5	134.8	128.0	126.7
Paper products	1.0	256.3	261.0	263.1	240.6	218.0	206.7	200.4
Printing and publishing	2.0	176.5	177.2	165.5	156.7	137.6	130.3	124.0
Rubber products	1.0	173.9	180.7	193.1	109.9	181.3	163.6	124.8
Textile products	7.4	174.7	178.2	169.5	156.8	154.4	153.2	156.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	188.3	191.0	177.3	155.1	157.3	157.3	158.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	115.2	115.9	108.6	86.3	107.8	110.5	115.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	203.7	206.4	199.6	187.3	168.3	167.9	171.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	840.3	859.2	771.9	706.4	611.0	602.4	553.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	165.9	170.6	160.3	153.9	144.3	143.2	142.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	172.8	176.7	169.3	156.4	153.5	150.4	157.3
Other textile products	.8	152.4	155.3	160.1	168.6	164.1	165.1	170.9
Tobacco	.5	116.1	119.2	118.8	114.4	113.3	123.4	119.5
Beverages	1.0	367.5	355.0	331.0	300.2	266.4	258.8	230.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	343.0	343.6	336.0	317.3	430.9	608.6	632.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	197.6	198.2	191.5	170.5	144.7	136.9	134.1
Electric light and power	1.6	239.7	231.3	205.2	191.4	160.8	149.2	148.5
Electrical apparatus	2.4	346.7	352.6	344.4	255.0	285.6	332.8	310.2
Iron and steel products	14.1	217.7	220.2	214.8	197.0	273.3	326.8	346.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	306.5	309.4	271.8	190.9	241.3	250.1	267.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	258.5	259.4	255.7	236.0	215.0	222.9	243.9
Agricultural implements	.9	223.1	222.7	194.8	165.3	145.4	128.8	136.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.3	173.7	177.0	174.4	165.8	235.6	302.1	288.3
Automobiles and parts	2.0	275.9	291.6	295.6	241.6	272.5	294.7	306.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.0	446.2	453.0	493.0	490.8	1212.4	1412.7	1667.8
Heating appliances	.4	229.6	226.1	210.9	198.3	178.8	168.0	169.8
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	.6	236.7	236.0	215.0	178.9	257.5	291.5	316.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	226.7	229.0	216.5	209.0	226.9	230.7	261.4
Other iron and steel products	2.2	210.0	212.8	219.6	218.5	289.9	374.3	431.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	351.0	353.8	330.0	285.4	338.0	435.7	495.0
Non-metallic mineral products	.8	225.7	223.2	227.6	213.1	224.7	221.2	214.9
Miscellaneous	.8	286.8	288.8	279.3	287.9	324.0	373.6	364.2
LOGGING	3.3	227.4	226.6	246.0	188.5	183.2	155.6	136.1
MINING	4.0	178.7	178.7	170.2	156.6	144.9	155.1	159.1
Coal	1.1	86.6	88.9	88.9	92.4	90.2	96.0	92.9
Metallic ores	2.1	333.2	332.8	307.7	266.7	244.9	268.6	300.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	263.6	254.6	241.1	209.4	178.5	181.3	166.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	184.8	181.3	173.5	151.1	121.8	112.9	107.1
Telegraphs	.4	147.7	144.4	143.5	138.3	133.4	133.0	137.3
Telephones	2.0	192.4	189.0	180.0	153.8	118.3	107.4	98.9
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	144.6	142.8	142.7	129.6	127.8	125.2	119.7
Street railways, cartage and storage	2.9	225.1	224.7	230.6	213.3	195.2	188.7	171.0
Steam railway operation	4.5	117.5	115.7	115.3	109.3	110.0	107.7	105.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	145.6	142.3	136.8	104.1	115.4	117.3	114.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.0	207.1	185.5	176.2	148.1	119.3	124.5	144.3
Building	5.2	230.4	223.7	210.0	162.3	103.0	94.3	159.5
Highway	5.6	290.0	232.4	224.0	190.0	156.9	185.6	179.8
Railway	2.2	103.7	99.6	94.9	94.4	101.7	98.9	96.2
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.6	268.5	264.1	260.2	239.8	211.3	207.9	196.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	279.2	270.8	270.6	244.8	214.1	209.3	192.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.2	248.5	251.5	240.5	229.9	206.0	204.5	202.0
TRADE	12.9	219.8	220.0	206.0	190.0	171.4	161.7	151.8
Retail	9.1	225.6	227.7	210.4	195.0	176.3	167.4	157.9
Wholesale	3.8	207.2	203.0	196.1	178.1	159.8	147.3	136.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	200.7	198.0	192.6	172.8	175.0	184.3	185.9
FINANCE	-	163.1	162.2	153.9	144.6	130.0	126.1	124.8
Banks and trust companies	-	166.1	164.9	154.7	144.8	133.5	130.3	130.2
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	196.5	195.8	203.8	251.8	192.7	146.1	120.4
Insurance	-	156.3	155.6	149.1	138.2	121.7	119.4	117.8
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	198.9	196.3	190.7	171.5	172.8	181.5	183.0

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1946	Aug. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943
Maritime	- Manufacturing	33.5	177.3	174.9	174.7	167.2	192.5	208.0	216.4
Provinces	Lumber products	3.9	126.1	122.8	124.2	117.9	111.2	157.7	125.9
	Pulp and paper products	4.6	240.4	243.0	234.7	221.4	200.8	196.5	206.7
	Textile products	3.0	122.0	123.2	126.8	110.2	113.2	107.4	114.9
	Iron and steel	11.8	195.6	191.5	194.7	188.5	293.1	323.3	366.6
	Other manufactures	10.2	189.8	186.3	183.3	179.7	160.4	156.6	146.0
	Logging	4.1	262.1	259.3	315.5	188.2	207.3	188.1	181.8
	Mining	9.9	97.1	101.9	102.7	108.0	100.8	108.4	100.6
	Communications	2.5	155.4	149.7	155.8	141.4	130.8	130.0	124.4
	Transportation	9.7	120.7	121.1	116.0	106.7	143.6	145.9	164.2
	Construction	26.7	413.9	386.8	361.9	301.5	263.7	296.4	343.5
	Services ^{2/}	2.4	338.8	322.7	326.2	325.8	299.3	304.5	303.7
	Trade	11.2	220.3	219.7	214.1	206.8	199.5	180.6	164.6
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	190.4	186.7	183.9	168.4	176.4	185.8	194.6
Quebec	- Manufacturing	55.3	206.7	207.1	205.0	191.2	212.5	239.7	246.6
	Lumber products	2.9	162.4	168.1	183.4	176.6	159.9	151.7	141.6
	Pulp and paper products	6.6	172.9	173.8	171.3	155.9	143.5	137.6	131.7
	Textile products	13.4	204.2	207.3	196.1	178.1	178.5	175.7	179.8
	Iron and steel	11.3	213.1	214.0	220.4	214.3	306.7	365.0	387.8
	Other manufactures	21.1	227.3	224.2	220.6	204.8	219.4	269.7	277.3
	Logging	4.5	300.3	289.0	317.9	251.7	221.7	196.7	186.3
	Mining	2.5	371.4	369.9	325.0	300.1	271.7	298.2	316.5
	Communications	2.2	192.6	189.8	175.6	152.3	118.3	108.9	101.3
	Transportation	8.3	144.6	143.0	140.4	127.7	120.8	115.5	110.3
	Construction	14.1	200.4	151.7	146.0	119.5	100.9	119.5	126.5
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	246.6	244.0	229.5	218.1	198.8	196.3	180.3
	Trade	9.9	223.9	223.0	214.9	198.4	179.2	169.8	163.4
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	205.9	198.6	195.0	177.5	181.6	197.7	200.9
Ontario	- Manufacturing	61.3	207.4	210.4	202.9	179.7	196.8	215.0	214.4
	Lumber products	3.1	124.0	127.0	125.5	120.1	117.0	113.4	117.2
	Pulp and paper products	6.1	190.9	192.0	185.0	170.5	144.5	134.1	131.7
	Textile products	6.9	146.0	150.1	142.8	136.7	130.2	131.2	132.5
	Iron and steel	19.7	236.7	241.8	228.3	201.1	254.9	308.4	314.6
	Other manufactures	25.5	236.4	237.7	233.1	199.0	215.4	227.3	219.9
	Logging	2.0	189.6	191.9	219.2	170.2	203.0	131.6	84.0
	Mining	3.0	258.5	256.4	244.9	228.0	207.6	216.4	236.4
	Communications	2.4	180.3	177.4	173.8	147.4	110.5	100.6	92.6
	Transportation	6.7	142.4	141.2	138.1	127.8	121.6	118.2	112.3
	Construction	8.8	190.7	186.5	175.5	150.7	113.3	103.3	126.3
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	279.3	275.7	273.4	249.6	228.6	229.0	225.0
	Trade	12.5	224.8	226.7	206.1	190.9	172.2	161.9	150.9
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	203.5	204.8	196.7	174.8	177.9	185.0	184.9
Prairie	- Manufacturing	50.1	192.5	189.7	185.0	181.6	178.9	197.0	189.8
Provinces	Lumber products	2.0	188.4	180.8	177.9	166.9	151.4	143.0	131.2
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	150.4	147.7	140.6	125.7	112.6	107.7	105.4
	Textile products	2.0	228.8	228.8	223.2	204.6	218.8	213.8	216.1
	Iron and steel	9.2	136.6	135.3	127.8	119.0	125.8	155.5	171.2
	Other manufactures	14.5	270.2	266.2	265.4	272.2	264.2	284.9	248.3
	Logging	.2	36.3	42.4	74.6	72.3	53.5	71.1	39.6
	Mining	7.2	194.8	191.6	176.6	156.8	136.9	149.3	148.2
	Communications	2.8	182.6	178.5	169.9	149.7	135.7	127.9	123.6
	Transportation	17.2	151.2	148.4	151.9	141.1	138.1	137.5	126.4
	Construction	17.0	166.9	161.4	152.4	137.0	110.6	108.0	112.0
	Services ^{2/}	5.1	270.8	263.3	266.9	251.5	190.0	189.4	170.7
	Trade	20.4	186.2	185.9	181.1	166.4	149.8	143.4	134.3
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	178.7	175.9	172.1	161.0	147.5	151.6	145.1
British Columbia	- Manufacturing	40.8	232.2	228.8	227.6	198.2	253.9	272.4	282.7
	Lumber products	13.4	195.1	198.4	181.2	137.8	129.5	131.6	125.2
	Pulp and paper products	4.9	227.9	227.6	205.9	182.7	168.5	166.9	155.9
	Textile products	.8	227.3	235.0	218.4	209.2	201.1	206.9	196.8
	Iron and steel	6.9	288.7	290.3	315.7	299.9	801.4	950.1	1107.8
	Other manufactures	14.8	254.7	239.7	254.9	234.0	210.7	203.0	186.5
	Logging	8.3	215.5	223.1	207.7	158.5	133.6	143.6	150.0
	Mining	5.0	119.0	116.9	117.5	82.9	91.2	96.2	97.4
	Communications	2.9	211.0	206.2	187.4	172.1	148.3	136.3	143.1
	Transportation	10.3	159.1	154.8	166.3	136.3	129.4	126.7	113.7
	Construction	12.5	203.7	194.2	189.5	143.0	108.3	106.8	170.7
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	263.4	259.8	264.0	220.0	194.4	175.4	162.9
	Trade	12.5	268.0	257.9	239.9	209.6	184.8	175.1	163.1
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	212.0	207.8	204.2	170.4	180.1	185.7	195.8

^{1/} Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review. ^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1948	July 1 1948	Aug. 1 1947	Aug. 1 1946	Aug. 1 1945	Aug. 1 1944	Aug. 1 1943
Montreal	- Manufacturing	61.8	188.1	189.7	188.3	181.2	200.9	227.3	234.7
	Plant products - edible	3.8	177.7	176.5	161.9	150.6	145.2	144.0	139.9
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	187.4	189.2	179.6	165.4	152.1	145.7	137.5
	Textiles	12.5	170.1	176.5	164.1	154.1	152.8	162.5	158.2
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.0	180.3	181.4	176.5	160.2	157.2	172.7	160.4
	Iron and steel	16.4	182.4	181.8	194.1	203.9	293.2	357.6	377.1
	Other manufactures	21.7	209.6	210.0	210.2	194.6	188.3	216.2	225.1
	Communications	2.4	140.1	137.5	130.5	113.5	84.0	76.1	68.9
	Transportation	6.8	152.5	152.0	152.0	134.0	121.2	114.8	105.3
	Construction	7.9	127.5	123.3	117.5	94.9	63.4	59.3	65.1
	Trade	16.4	216.3	218.6	207.2	190.9	171.3	164.6	155.6
	- All Industries	100.0	182.5	183.1	179.3	168.1	171.8	186.3	188.8
Quebec	- Manufacturing	58.1	198.6	201.9	198.4	173.3	268.5	358.5	374.7
	Leather products	10.2	119.1	110.8	120.7	123.3	113.2	108.9	108.1
	Other manufactures	45.9	233.3	241.6	232.5	195.4	337.5	470.7	491.4
	Transportation	6.3	126.4	118.0	135.5	96.6	87.8	85.1	80.0
	Construction	12.7	241.3	229.2	196.3	164.8	164.6	152.4	163.0
	- All Industries	100.0	200.6	200.3	195.6	171.5	221.7	269.6	277.2
Toronto	- Manufacturing	62.2	193.8	197.9	190.8	176.0	197.2	229.0	224.3
	Plant products - edible	4.6	172.8	182.0	182.8	173.4	167.9	167.9	148.3
	Printing and publishing	8.2	209.8	213.6	203.3	192.9	170.5	160.2	151.4
	Textiles	7.6	121.8	125.7	119.1	116.5	111.1	112.9	116.5
	Iron and steel	13.1	232.1	236.5	220.6	208.4	307.5	432.3	420.5
	Other manufactures	28.7	210.3	213.6	208.6	184.9	203.1	230.8	228.2
	Communications	2.2	141.8	139.3	136.4	121.9	89.6	77.9	73.8
	Transportation	4.9	173.7	171.2	168.8	155.6	138.3	132.5	125.7
	Construction	5.0	204.5	202.2	206.0	160.4	124.2	96.1	109.8
	Trade	20.4	207.2	208.3	190.3	176.4	157.9	149.0	136.9
	- All Industries	100.0	196.5	199.2	190.8	174.5	180.6	197.3	192.0
Ottawa	- Manufacturing	37.7	154.6	165.1	150.9	149.3	146.0	174.2	179.1
	Lumber products	2.1	52.7	52.6	51.3	46.0	43.6	37.4	62.4
	Pulp and paper products	13.3	146.8	149.0	140.0	141.4	129.5	127.8	132.5
	Other manufactures	22.3	197.1	196.6	194.2	191.8	194.3	255.5	253.3
	Construction	16.5	278.4	278.1	220.7	195.9	122.1	129.7	143.0
	Trade	26.7	249.9	250.3	232.0	224.8	200.5	195.0	179.5
	- All Industries	100.0	197.0	197.2	184.0	175.7	158.8	170.5	169.6
Hamilton	- Manufacturing	78.9	195.5	196.9	185.7	137.4	177.8	192.2	192.9
	Textiles	10.9	111.7	115.8	103.6	106.3	101.5	100.2	98.1
	Electrical apparatus	10.6	214.1	215.6	212.0	54.0	190.2	216.3	202.8
	Iron and steel	36.2	232.5	231.9	214.4	162.9	222.9	254.1	270.3
	Other manufactures	21.2	210.5	212.2	208.1	168.0	176.2	174.5	161.0
	Construction	5.6	213.1	221.4	187.5	166.7	125.0	73.8	110.4
	Trade	9.2	190.0	196.5	180.6	168.9	161.3	151.7	141.1
	- All Industries	100.0	197.5	199.6	187.2	144.7	173.6	181.6	182.3
Windsor	- Manufacturing	81.7	306.5	303.9	300.2	256.6	300.1	327.3	350.6
	Iron and steel	66.9	323.1	320.7	311.7	258.5	308.3	352.9	386.8
	Other manufactures	14.8	248.7	244.9	261.3	250.1	272.7	241.3	229.1
	Construction	3.0	123.1	116.2	130.1	102.8	81.1	81.4	86.2
Windsor	- All Industries	100.0	283.1	281.1	276.5	237.1	267.8	289.7	307.3
Winnipeg	- Manufacturing	49.8	174.5	172.9	167.6	164.4	167.2	184.8	180.9
	Animal products - edible	6.5	241.0	238.7	249.2	304.8	266.1	315.2	239.3
	Printing and publishing	5.0	150.2	146.3	142.1	128.2	114.9	108.9	106.6
	Textiles	5.6	228.3	229.9	221.5	201.2	228.6	222.6	225.6
	Iron and steel	16.8	135.8	135.0	127.3	118.3	124.7	147.1	164.0
	Other manufactures	15.9	207.1	204.3	196.1	191.8	204.2	220.4	206.0
	Transportation	6.7	115.4	114.7	107.0	106.6	97.3	90.9	83.4
	Construction	6.0	137.2	133.8	121.8	114.8	59.8	50.7	74.6
	Trade	29.4	158.4	159.1	156.9	147.3	125.6	120.8	113.4
	- All Industries	100.0	162.8	162.0	157.4	151.7	140.1	145.5	141.2
Vancouver	- Manufacturing	40.1	268.6	269.8	259.0	230.2	371.6	408.7	452.2
	Lumber products	10.2	192.6	202.0	184.9	147.8	137.6	133.2	113.4
	Other manufactures	29.9	310.5	307.2	298.5	273.5	495.8	552.2	630.7
	Communications	5.0	205.4	202.1	180.8	164.7	139.7	123.3	120.9
	Transportation	11.0	146.3	144.3	170.3	124.8	120.1	114.7	92.0
	Construction	11.8	246.1	236.0	226.7	159.4	103.7	87.5	116.8
	Services ^{2/}	7.3	256.5	257.3	259.4	214.8	192.4	174.0	163.1
	Trade	24.8	254.9	256.3	238.7	209.8	187.9	175.8	162.8
	- All Industries	100.0	236.7	235.8	230.5	194.0	231.3	237.6	249.1

^{1/}Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. ^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Aug. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at July 1, 1948 and Aug. 1, 1947.

Industries	Aug. 1, 1948					July 1, 1948		Aug. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,077,135	843,602	233,533	78.3	21.7	78.2	21.8	77.8	22.2
Animal products - edible	46,894	37,153	9,741	79.2	20.8	80.0	20.0	81.0	19.0
Fur and products	4,227	2,685	1,542	63.5	36.5	63.6	36.4	64.0	36.0
Leather and products	29,957	18,362	11,595	61.3	38.7	62.3	37.7	62.6	37.5
Boots and shoes	19,076	10,989	8,087	57.6	42.4	58.8	41.2	58.9	41.1
Lumber and products	82,902	76,716	6,186	92.5	7.5	92.6	7.4	92.3	7.7
Rough and dressed lumber	52,634	50,100	2,534	95.2	4.8	95.3	4.7	95.0	5.0
Furniture	14,170	12,754	1,416	90.0	10.0	90.2	9.8	90.2	9.8
Other lumber products	16,098	13,862	2,236	86.1	13.9	86.4	13.6	86.4	13.6
Plant products - edible	64,089	43,090	20,999	67.2	32.8	66.3	33.7	66.5	33.5
Pulp and paper products	116,944	94,832	22,112	81.1	18.9	81.2	18.8	80.4	19.6
Pulp and paper	92,927	50,461	2,466	95.3	4.7	95.4	4.6	94.4	5.6
Paper products	21,402	14,072	7,330	65.8	34.2	65.6	34.4	63.6	36.4
Printing and publishing	42,615	30,299	12,316	71.1	28.9	71.6	28.4	71.2	28.8
Rubber products	21,954	16,397	5,557	74.7	25.3	73.9	26.1	74.9	25.1
Textile products	153,603	71,402	82,201	46.5	53.5	45.8	54.2	45.7	54.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,742	36,520	22,222	62.2	37.8	61.7	38.3	61.7	38.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,514	13,614	8,900	60.5	39.5	60.2	39.8	60.7	39.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	15,020	8,598	6,422	57.2	42.8	56.4	43.6	58.6	41.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	15,856	10,647	5,209	67.1	32.9	66.4	33.6	65.0	35.0
Hosiery and knit goods	25,198	8,834	16,364	35.1	64.9	35.1	64.9	37.0	63.0
Garments and personal furnishings	53,864	17,340	36,524	32.2	67.8	30.8	69.2	29.9	70.1
Other textile products	15,799	8,708	7,091	55.1	44.9	55.0	45.0	54.9	45.1
Tobacco	9,651	4,053	5,598	42.0	58.0	42.9	57.1	46.1	53.9
Beverages	20,597	18,214	2,383	88.4	11.6	88.7	11.3	88.2	11.8
Chemicals and allied products	42,686	32,786	9,910	76.8	23.2	77.0	23.0	74.6	25.4
Clay, glass and stone products	22,788	20,018	2,770	87.8	12.2	87.7	12.3	87.7	12.3
Electric light and power	32,582	28,817	3,765	88.4	11.6	88.2	11.8	89.4	10.6
Electrical apparatus	50,800	36,968	13,832	72.8	27.2	72.1	27.9	68.7	31.3
Iron and steel products	293,093	272,145	20,948	92.9	7.1	92.8	7.2	92.5	7.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,806	37,361	1,445	96.3	3.7	95.8	4.2	95.1	4.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,614	26,290	3,324	88.8	11.2	88.9	11.1	89.4	10.6
Agricultural implements	18,764	17,757	1,007	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5	95.3	4.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	109,021	103,246	5,775	94.7	5.3	94.6	5.4	94.1	5.9
Automobiles and parts	42,092	37,718	4,374	89.6	10.4	89.8	10.2	89.3	10.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,818	21,186	632	97.1	2.9	97.1	2.9	97.2	2.8
Heating appliances	7,773	7,269	504	93.5	6.5	93.5	6.5	95.1	4.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,261	11,328	933	92.4	7.6	92.3	7.7	92.0	8.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,589	8,187	402	95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7	94.6	5.4
Other iron and steel products	46,447	39,521	6,926	85.1	14.9	85.2	14.8	85.0	15.0
Non-ferrous metal products	50,236	43,214	7,022	86.0	14.0	86.1	13.9	85.6	14.4
Non-metallic mineral products	16,064	14,691	1,373	91.5	8.5	91.5	8.5	91.4	8.6
Miscellaneous	18,058	12,059	5,999	66.8	33.2	66.5	33.5	68.1	31.9
LOGGING	69,067	67,858	1,209	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
MINING	83,997	82,134	1,863	97.8	2.2	98.0	2.0	97.7	2.3
Coal	23,861	23,626	235	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	98.9	1.1
Metallic ores	42,731	41,913	818	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	97.9	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,405	16,595	810	95.3	4.7	95.1	3.9	95.3	4.7
COMMUNICATIONS	50,065	23,591	26,474	47.1	52.9	47.2	52.8	46.8	53.2
Telegraphs	8,708	6,998	1,710	80.4	19.6	80.1	19.9	79.9	20.1
Telephones	40,644	16,059	24,585	39.5	60.5	39.7	60.3	39.1	60.9
TRANSPORTATION	187,140	175,707	11,433	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,842	55,708	4,134	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9	92.6	7.4
Steam railway operation	93,722	88,011	5,711	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.7	6.3
Shipping and stevedoring	33,576	31,988	1,588	95.3	4.7	95.4	4.6	95.3	4.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	270,923	266,367	4,556	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8
Building	108,841	106,061	2,780	97.4	2.6	97.4	2.6	97.7	2.3
Highway	117,371	115,709	1,662	98.6	1.4	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9
Railway	44,711	44,597	114	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES	73,611	35,350	38,261	48.0	52.0	48.2	51.8	46.7	53.3
Hotels and restaurants	49,820	25,057	24,763	50.3	49.7	50.6	49.4	49.7	50.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,791	10,293	13,498	43.3	56.7	43.3	56.7	40.3	59.7
TRADE	267,678	163,828	103,848	61.2	38.8	60.8	39.2	60.3	39.7
Retail	188,969	103,860	85,109	55.0	45.0	54.0	46.0	53.6	46.4
Wholesale	78,707	59,968	18,739	76.2	23.8	77.3	22.7	76.6	23.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,079,614	1,658,437	421,177	79.7	20.3	79.3	20.7	79.3	20.7
FINANCE	85,829	45,770	40,059	53.3	46.7	53.4	46.6	54.3	45.7
Banks and trust companies	48,452	24,206	24,246	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.7	49.3
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,662	2,404	1,258	65.6	34.4	65.7	34.3	65.9	34.1
Insurance	33,715	19,160	14,555	56.8	43.2	57.0	43.0	58.1	41.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,165,443	1,704,207	461,236	78.7	21.3	78.3	21.7	78.3	21.7

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CANADA

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

72-002

At the Beginning of

SEPTEMBER 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in August

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
November 5, 1948

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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

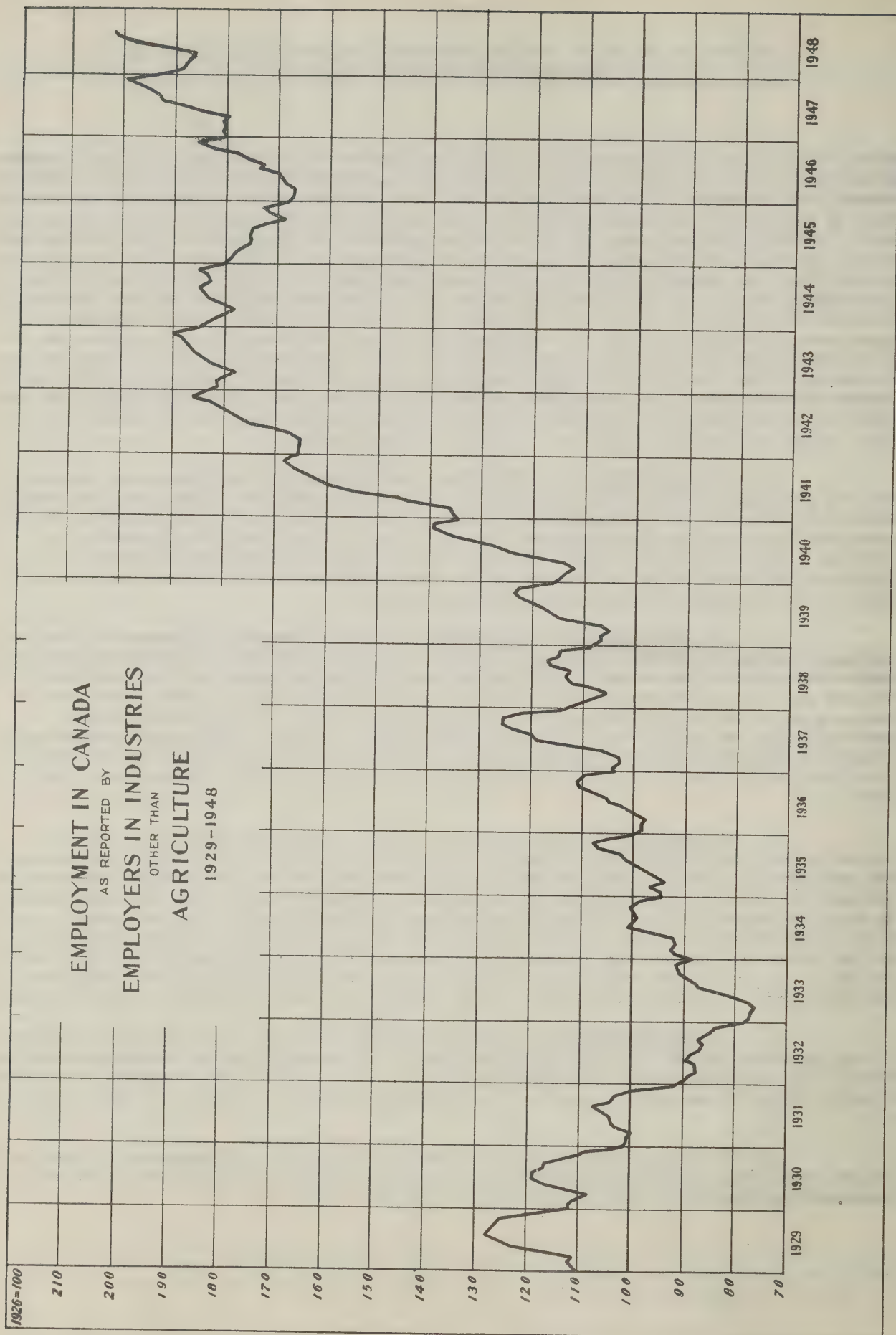
4.-THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.-THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.-THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.-THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note: In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further upward movement in employment in the major industrial divisions at the beginning of September. The percentage increase from Aug. 1 was somewhat below-normal in the experience of earlier years of the record, although it coincided with the gain indicated at Sept. 1, 1947. Data were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 19,232 leading employers whose working forces rose by 0.2 p.c., while their expenditures in weekly payrolls advanced by 0.7 p.c. from Aug. 1. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index of employment was 201.3, as compared with 200.9 at Aug. 1, and 193.2 at Sept. 1, 1947. The latest figure is the highest in the record.

A brief review of the industrial figures at the beginning of September shows considerable expansion in manufacturing, in which employment rose by 1.3 p.c., largely as a result of seasonal causes. Improvement in the month was also indicated in mining, communications, transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance, and wholesale trade. On the other hand, curtailment of operations was indicated in logging, highway construction and maintenance and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. The losses in the highway group, which took place largely in Quebec, were substantial. As compared with Sept. 1 of 1947, there were increases in employment in each of the major industrial divisions except logging, in which the index number was 10.1 p.c. lower than in the early autumn of last year.

Within the manufacturing division, the most noteworthy gain was that of 8.9 p.c. in vegetable food processing. Large increases were also indicated in textile and iron and steel factories, with smaller advances in the leather, printing and publishing, paper products, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. There was a decline of 0.7 p.c. in reported employment in lumber mills, with minor reductions in a few other classes. The general index number in manufacturing at the date under review was higher than at Sept. 1 in any earlier year of the record except 1942-1944.

Payrolls.- Accompanying the moderate advance generally indicated in industrial employment at the beginning of September, was a relatively larger increase in the

Table A.-Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Aug. 1, 1948, September 1, 1947 and September 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.			
			Sept. 1, 1948		Sept. 1, 1947		Sept. 1, 1948		Sept. 1, 1947	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	Employment	Payrolls	Employment	Payrolls
(a) Provinces										
Martime Provinces	146,826	5,393,204	36.73	37.05	33.46	29.86	123.3	124.7	121.2	112.8
Prince Edward Island	3,493	118,918	34.04	33.67	28.98	26.72	154.3	150.7	148.6	136.7
Nova Scotia	84,349	3,104,965	36.81	37.12	33.54	29.79	117.3	117.2	114.2	106.3
New Brunswick	58,984	2,169,301	36.78	37.15	33.60	30.15	131.7	135.7	131.4	122.4
Quebec	619,447	24,109,935	38.92	38.77	35.21	31.76	130.0	131.2	124.7	115.3
Ontario	862,883	36,246,188	42.01	41.87	37.80	32.98	127.2	126.0	121.8	109.2
Prairie Provinces	250,571	10,546,180	42.09	41.53	36.89	33.52	140.7	139.9	134.1	126.3
Manitoba	110,596	4,612,412	41.71	41.20	36.66	33.29	133.4	133.0	127.1	121.8
Saskatchewan	48,539	1,858,448	40.35	40.08	35.76	32.79	135.0	133.2	127.1	123.2
Alberta	91,436	3,975,320	43.48	42.71	37.80	34.21	155.5	153.7	145.3	134.2
British Columbia	206,827	8,996,405	43.50	42.93	39.34	35.91	159.7	157.6	153.8	131.1
CANADA	2,086,554	85,291,912	40.88	40.66	36.76	32.72	131.8	131.6	126.5	114.9
(b) Cities										
Montreal	295,133	11,599,409	39.30	39.40	35.34	32.39	131.5	129.4	127.5	122.4
Quebec City	31,450	1,068,475	33.97	34.02	32.01	28.23	124.8	123.3	121.8	105.2
Toronto	268,242	11,084,742	41.32	41.46	37.50	33.16	129.5	128.2	124.6	115.1
Ottawa	26,729	938,707	35.12	35.05	32.25	28.84	131.9	130.8	122.0	117.1
Hamilton	66,378	2,827,963	42.60	43.78	37.83	32.62	122.5	123.1	114.3	87.5
Windsor	40,200	1,970,906	49.03	47.42	43.44	37.33	123.3	123.5	120.1	101.2
Winnipeg	69,317	2,633,974	38.00	37.51	33.63	30.63	133.7	133.2	128.8	125.5
Vancouver	90,624	3,716,583	41.01	40.39	36.81	33.19	169.3	166.9	162.1	141.8
Halifax	22,231	760,739	34.22	34.26	32.73	29.25	123.3	122.5	121.1	125.8
Saint John	14,139	458,944	32.46	33.55	30.96	28.83	129.2	126.1	133.9	121.5
Sherbrooke	10,572	342,372	32.38	32.67	30.45	28.04	116.8	115.7	110.3	109.6
Three Rivers	11,896	489,937	41.19	41.08	36.46	31.92	143.4	144.1	142.4	124.6
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,154	788,997	39.15	38.93	36.65	30.63	131.9	132.0	132.6	100.1
London	26,384	1,041,807	39.49	38.93	34.33	30.84	147.0	145.1	143.3	132.9
Port William - Port Arthur	13,263	578,300	43.60	44.05	40.41	35.63	91.5	90.8	87.3	74.4
Regina	11,100	403,058	36.31	35.94	32.39	29.76	131.3	130.2	129.8	118.4
Saskatoon	8,077	288,672	35.74	35.32	33.28	29.23	154.6	157.0	161.2	155.0
Calgary	899,641	39,522	39.52	39.11	34.67	32.12	140.5	140.9	136.6	124.8
Edmonton	22,410	874,982	39.04	38.51	33.07	30.46	171.8	170.8	152.8	144.5
Victoria	13,041	501,810	38.48	38.37	35.67	31.63	149.5	148.2	154.7	148.5
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,089,397	45,182,117	41.47	41.45	37.16	32.71	124.5	122.9	121.0	111.4
Durable Goods 1/	503,757	22,416,903	44.50	44.00	39.49	34.65	119.2	118.6	117.2	104.2
Non-Durable Goods	552,609	21,253,464	38.46	38.83	35.83	30.82	127.8	125.3	124.1	117.7
Electric Light and Power	33,031	1,511,750	45.77	45.67	41.34	37.48	162.1	159.9	158.2	128.8
Lumber	66,172	2,633,379	39.80	38.67	36.76	31.87	137.6	141.5	153.0	122.2
Mining	85,094	4,277,429	50.27	49.65	44.31	39.12	102.2	101.4	94.3	87.9
Communications	50,253	1,951,216	38.83	38.41	34.88	32.34	190.8	190.1	176.5	157.3
Transportation	188,137	9,540,328	50.71	50.39	44.22	39.86	147.1	146.7	143.5	133.0
Construction and Maintenance	262,533	10,258,381	39.07	38.43	35.85	32.17	144.3	149.5	129.4	109.6
Services 2/	73,549	1,897,680	25.80	25.81	23.40	21.05	155.7	156.0	150.2	132.0
Trade	271,419	9,551,372	35.19	35.19	31.88	29.05	140.4	139.9	132.1	122.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,086,554	85,291,912	40.88	40.66	36.76	32.72	131.8	131.6	126.5	114.9
Finance	85,816	3,396,872	39.58	39.65	37.40	34.95	140.5	140.5	135.6	127.3
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,172,370	88,688,784	40.83	40.62	36.79	32.81	132.1	131.9	126.9	115.4

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

amount of the salary-and-wage payments^{1/} of the co-operating firms, whose weekly payrolls rose by 0.7 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1. The gain partly resulted from the payment of higher wage rates in some important industries, but was due in part to the resumption of more normal operations in certain establishments in which the staffs had been on vacation a month earlier. Vacations continued to affect the situation in the period under review, however, when intense heat in some localities had also caused losses in working time. The average earnings^{2/} per employee stood at \$40.88 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$40.66 at the beginning of August, and \$36.76 at Sept. 1, 1947. The latest per capita figure is the highest in the record of 7½ years. As compared with Sept. 1, 1947, there was an increase of 4.2 p.c. in the general index of employment in the eight leading industries, of 15.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls, and of 12.2 p.c. in the index of average earnings of persons employed by the larger industrial establishments.

When statistics for the finance group are included with those just given for the eight leading industries, the survey shows that the number of persons in recorded employment at Sept. 1 also increased by 0.2 p.c., while their salaries and wages advanced by 0.7 p.c. in the month. The average earnings in the nine leading industries were \$40.83, as compared with \$40.62 at Aug. 1, 1948, and \$36.79 at Sept. 1, 1947.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1948, and Sept. 1, 1947. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

Table B on page 4 shows that in the period for which current data on payrolls are available, the index number of employment in the eight leading industrial groups has increased by 31.8 p.c., that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages has risen by 108.9 p.c., and the per capita earnings have advanced by 61.9 p.c. Including finance, the gains in employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings from June 1, 1941, to Sept. 1, 1948, amounted to 32.1 p.c., 108.2 p.c. and 60.2 p.c., respectively. These increases are the highest in the record. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the numbers and proportions of women workers.

In manufacturing, the index of employment during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has risen by 24.5 p.c., the salaries and wages have mounted by 98.8 p.c., and the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment have increased by 62.2 p.c. In the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Sept. 1 had risen by 41.6 p.c. since the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages showed a gain of 121.6 p.c.

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income".

^{2/}The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries					Eight Leading Industries					Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	
<u>1941</u>					\$					\$					\$
June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49		100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25		100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57	
<u>1945</u>															
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18		118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10		126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22	
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18		117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15		128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06	
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81		116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81		127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56	
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06		115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00		126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55	
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58		114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55		125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59	
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15		114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10		124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88	
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37		114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32		123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94	
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14		114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09		121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73	
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11		113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06		118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58	
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16		110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08		112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54	
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03		112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95		110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64	
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73		113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63		109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44	
<u>1946</u>															
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09		110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92		107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49	
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06		109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97		108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43	
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53		109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44		108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43	
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56		110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48		110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82	
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16		110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05		110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24	
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81		111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68		109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83	
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35		113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25		111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37	
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72		113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64		109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66	
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.31		114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72		111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71	
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4												

With regard to the considerable variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in the table on page 2) it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with differences in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

Sex Distribution.- Greater employment was indicated for female workers, but a slight falling off was shown in the employment of male workers at Sept. 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to the information furnished by the larger firms in the eight leading industries. The decline among men as compared with Aug. 1 amounted to 0.2 p.c., while the advance among women was 1.9 p.c.; the gain was to a considerable extent seasonal in character, taking place largely in the food-processing industries. In each 1,000 persons in recorded employment at the beginning of September, 794 were men and 206 were women. At Aug. 1, 1948, the distribution was 797 men and 203 women per 1,000 employees, while at Sept. 1, 1947, there were 792 men and 208 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment. A year earlier, the ratios were 780 men and 220 women per 1,000 workers.

Firms in the nine leading industries reported a general increase of 0.2 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1, since when the reported number of men showed a reduction of 0.2 p.c., as compared with a rise of 1.7 p.c. among women. The proportions in this group of industries were 784 men and 216 women per 1,000 workers; the latter ratio was higher than that of 213 women per 1,000 employees at Aug. 1, but was below the proportion of 218 women per 1,000 employees indicated by the co-operating firms at Sept. 1, 1947. The ratios of women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment had reached its highest point at Oct. 1, 1944, when the proportion reported in the eight industries was 261, and in the nine major industrial divisions, 271 per 1,000.

Increases in the number of men and of women on the payrolls of the larger establishments as compared with a month earlier were indicated in manufacturing, mining, transportation and wholesale trade. There were losses in employment for male workers in logging and highway construction. Among women, activity also declined in communications, retail trade and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1947, the number of men employed by leading employers in the eight main industries rose by approximately 4.4 p.c., while the increase in the nine major groups also amounted to some 4.4 p.c. In the same comparison, the number of women employed by the larger establishments gained by about 3.3 p.c. in the case of the eight leading industrial divisions, and by approximately 3.2 p.c. in the case of the nine main industries.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1948, and Sept. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Sept. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1948 and Sept. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Sept. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Aug. 1, 1948		Sept. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	151,358	129,729	21,629	85.7	14.3	86.0	14.0	85.4	14.6
Prince Edward Island	3,811	2,903	908	76.2	23.8	75.8	24.2	76.6	23.4
Nova Scotia	86,814	75,907	10,907	87.4	12.6	87.4	12.6	86.6	13.4
New Brunswick	60,733	50,919	9,814	83.8	16.2	84.6	15.4	84.2	15.8
Quebec	643,175	498,200	144,975	77.5	22.5	78.0	22.0	77.3	22.7
Ontario	901,618	690,393	211,225	76.6	23.4	76.9	23.1	76.4	23.6
Prairie Provinces	263,014	210,106	52,908	79.9	20.1	79.9	20.1	79.6	20.4
Manitoba	116,139	90,554	25,605	78.0	22.0	77.9	22.1	77.5	22.5
Saskatchewan	51,680	41,881	9,799	81.0	19.0	81.1	18.9	81.0	19.0
Alberta	95,195	77,691	17,504	81.6	18.4	81.7	18.3	81.4	18.6
British Columbia	213,205	174,131	39,074	81.7	18.3	81.7	18.3	81.7	18.3
CANADA	2,172,370	1,702,559	469,811	78.4	21.6	78.7	21.3	78.2	21.8
(b) Cities									
Montreal	313,020	221,160	91,860	70.7	29.3	71.0	29.0	70.5	29.5
Quebec	32,830	23,995	8,835	73.1	26.9	72.5	27.5	73.3	26.7
Toronto	287,599	196,470	91,129	68.3	31.7	68.4	31.6	68.0	32.0
Ottawa	30,592	20,851	9,741	68.2	31.8	67.7	32.3	66.2	33.8
Hamilton	67,694	51,067	16,627	75.4	24.6	75.5	24.5	73.8	26.2
Windsor	40,930	34,548	6,382	84.4	15.6	84.4	15.6	84.8	15.2
Winnipeg	73,729	51,896	21,833	70.4	29.6	70.3	29.7	69.7	30.3
Vancouver	94,738	70,304	24,434	74.2	25.8	74.1	25.9	74.5	25.5
Halifax	22,231	16,399	5,832	73.8	26.2	73.4	26.6	73.1	26.9
Saint John	14,139	10,448	3,691	73.9	26.1	72.6	27.4	72.5	27.5
Sherbrooke	10,572	7,199	3,373	68.1	31.9	67.1	32.9	65.8	34.2
Three Rivers	11,896	9,481	2,415	79.7	20.3	79.5	20.5	79.4	20.6
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,154	13,913	6,241	69.0	31.0	69.3	30.7	69.2	30.8
London	26,384	18,371	8,013	69.6	30.4	69.7	30.3	69.6	30.4
Fort William - Port Arthur	13,263	11,446	1,817	86.3	13.7	86.4	13.6	86.9	13.1
Regina	11,100	7,455	3,645	67.2	32.8	68.1	31.9	64.4	35.6
Saskatoon	8,077	5,875	2,202	72.7	27.3	72.5	27.5	75.4	24.6
Calgary	22,766	17,328	5,438	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9	76.6	23.4
Edmonton	22,410	16,455	5,955	73.4	26.6	73.0	27.0	70.4	29.6
Victoria	13,041	9,689	3,352	74.3	25.7	74.2	25.8	75.7	24.3
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,089,397	847,508	241,889	77.8	22.2	78.3	21.7	77.7	22.3
Durable Goods ^{1/}	503,757	451,867	51,890	89.7	10.3	89.8	10.2	89.1	10.9
Non-Durable Goods	552,609	366,402	186,207	66.3	33.7	67.1	32.9	66.6	33.4
Electric Light and Power	33,031	29,239	3,792	88.5	11.5	88.4	11.6	89.6	10.4
Logging	66,172	64,956	1,216	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Mining	85,094	83,168	1,926	97.7	2.3	97.8	2.2	97.8	2.2
Communications	50,253	23,871	26,382	47.5	52.5	47.1	52.9	47.6	52.4
Transportation	188,137	176,587	11,550	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.5	6.5
Construction and Maintenance	262,533	257,690	4,843	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Services ^{2/}	73,549	35,460	38,089	48.2	51.8	48.0	52.0	45.6	54.4
Trade	271,419	167,559	103,860	61.7	38.3	61.2	38.8	60.4	39.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,086,554	1,656,799	429,755	79.4	20.6	79.7	20.3	79.2	20.8
Finance	85,816	45,760	40,056	53.3	46.7	53.3	46.7	52.9	47.1
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,172,370	1,702,559	469,811	78.4	21.6	78.7	21.3	78.2	21.8

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The September data are subject to revision.

proportions of male and female workers reported at Sept. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Aug. 1, 1948, and Sept. 1, 1947.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Manufacturing.

Employment.- The general trend of employment in leading manufacturing establishments was upward at Sept. 1, when the percentage increase rather exceeded the average for the late summer in the experience of the years since 1920. Important seasonal improvement in the month was indicated in vegetable food processing; the gains in textile and iron and steel plants were also extensive, while those in leather, printing and publishing, paper products, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal, petroleum and miscellaneous manufactured product plants were on a smaller scale. On the other hand, there were declines in employment in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and beverage industries. The losses were moderate, that of 0.7 p.c. in the lumber group being most pronounced.

Information was obtained from 9,553 of the larger manufacturing plants in which the staffs increased by 1.3 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1. The index of employment, at 209.1 p.c. of the 1926 average, was higher at 2.9 p.c. than that of 203.3 at Sept. 1, 1947. The latest index was lower than those of 226.2, 229.9 and 215.6 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively, but was otherwise the highest in the record for the time of year.

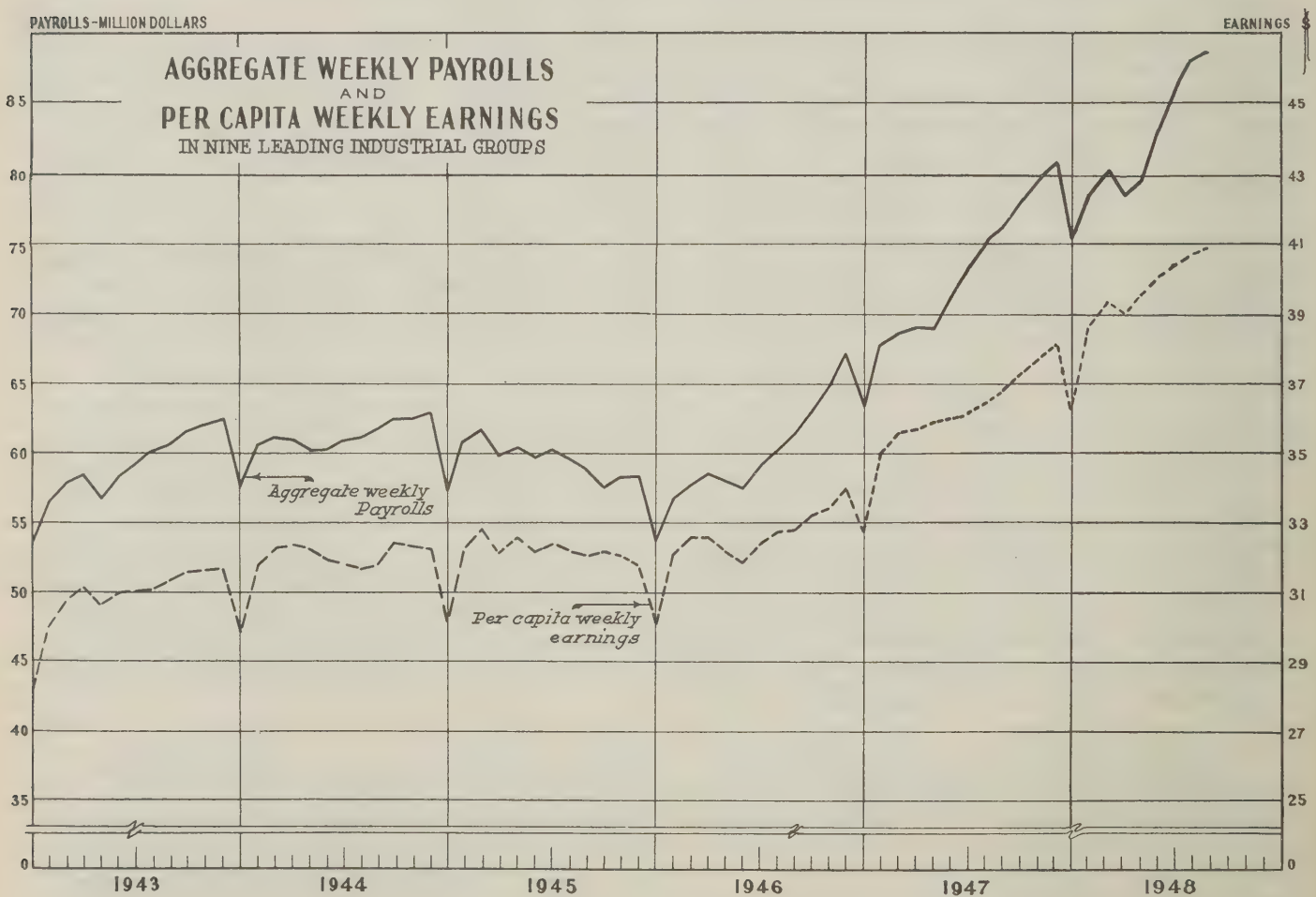
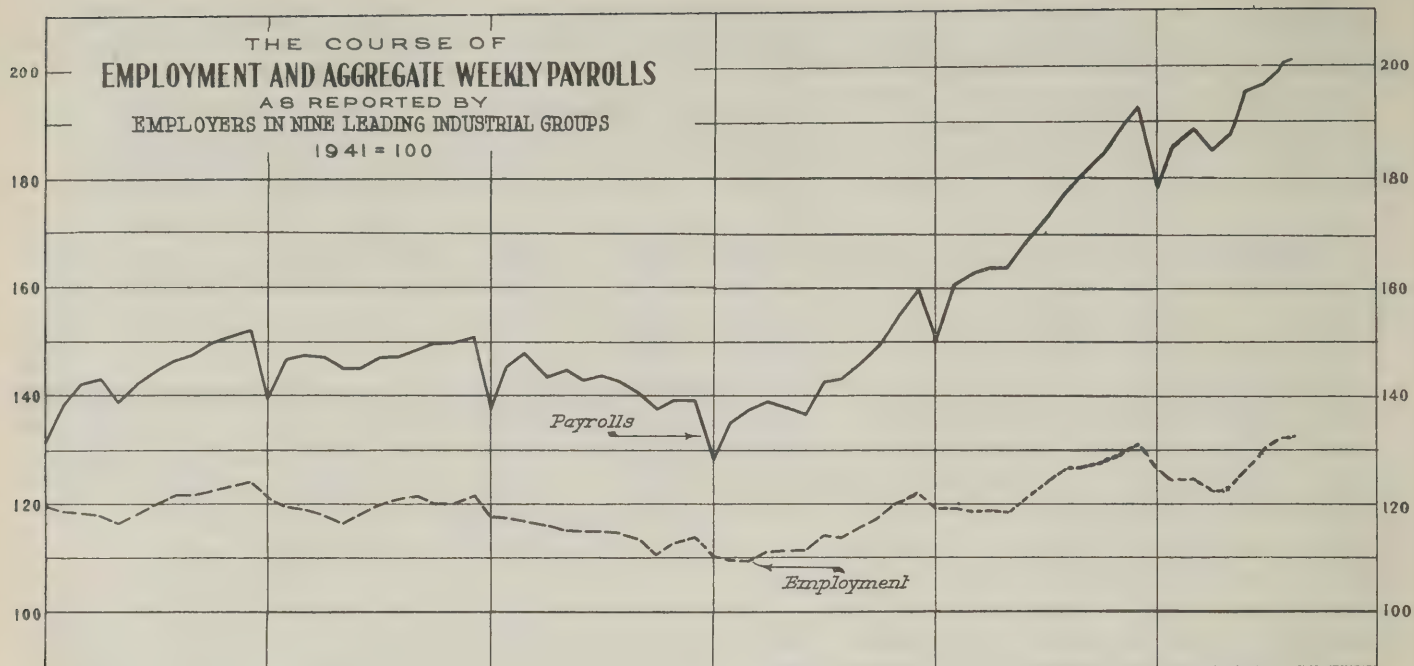
Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The salaries and wages received by persons on the payrolls of the representative manufacturing establishments furnishing data were also higher by 1.3 p.c. in the week of Sept. 1 than in that of Aug. 1. The average per employee stood at \$41.47, as compared with \$41.45 at Aug. 1, 1948, and \$37.16 at Sept. 1, 1947. In preceding years of the record, the per capita figures at Sept. 1 were as follows: 1946, \$32.71; 1945, \$32.58; 1944, \$32.55; 1943, \$32.03; 1942, \$29.72, and 1941, \$26.22. The general figure in 1939 was \$23.11 per week.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating manufacturers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index number of payrolls at Sept. 1, 1948, stood at 198.8, as compared with 196.2 at Aug. 1, 1948, and 173.3 at Sept. 1, 1947. There was thus a rise of 14.7 p.c. in the 12 months in the indicated payrolls, as compared with that of 2.9 p.c. in the index of employment in the same comparison. The average weekly earnings have advanced by 11.6 p.c. in the year. The latest index of payrolls, like that of average weekly earnings, is the maximum in the record of over seven years.

Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- The establishments co-operating in the monthly survey at the beginning of September reported an increase of 0.6 p.c. in the number of men on their payrolls, and of 3.7 p.c. in the number of women, as compared with Aug. 1. The considerable expansion in employment among the latter was largely due to seasonal causes. The proportion of 222 women per 1,000 workers of both sexes reported in manufacturing at the date under review exceeded that of 217 per 1,000 indicated a month earlier, but was lower than the ratios of 223 and 236 women per 1,000 indicated at Sept. 1 in 1947 and 1946, respectively.

Employment for women was brisker at Sept. 1 than at the beginning of August in

¹/See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



leather, vegetable food, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories, while there were slight losses in the number of female employees reported in the pulp and paper and a few other industries. The increases in vegetable foods and textiles, amounting to 20.4 p.c. and 2.7 p.c., respectively, were most noteworthy.

Heightened activity for men was noted in the vegetable food, leather, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal product, petroleum and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. The most pronounced gains were in edible plant, textile and iron and steel factories. There were reductions as compared with Aug. 1 in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and beverage plants.

As compared with Sept. 1, 1947, there were increases of approximately three p.c. and 2.2 p.c., respectively, in the numbers of men and women employed by leading manufacturers.

Logging.- There was a contra-seasonal decrease in employment in bush work at the beginning of September, when statistics were received from 667 of the leading firms whose workers declined by 2.7 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Standing at 217.8, the index of employment was 10.1 p.c. below that of 242.2 at Sept. 1, 1947, the all-time maximum figure for the time of year. The weekly payrolls distributed by the reporting operators exceeded by 0.1 p.c. their disbursements at Aug. 1, 1948. The latest index of payrolls was lower by 2.7 p.c. than that recorded 12 months earlier.

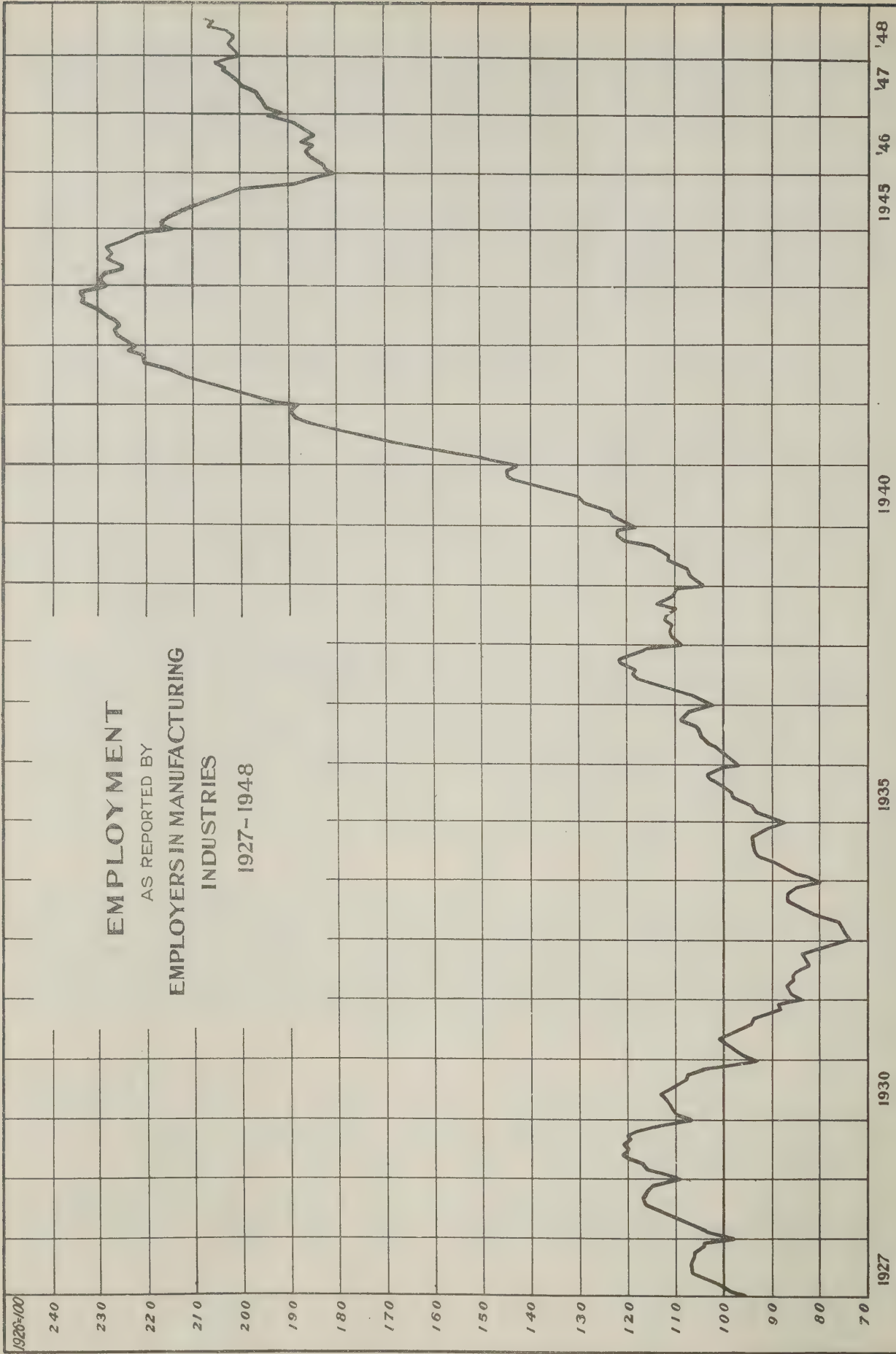
The per capita earnings of persons reported in logging at the date under review stood at \$39.80, as compared with \$38.67 paid on or about Aug. 1. The figure at Sept. 1 of last autumn was \$36.76. As has previously been stated, the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the indicated earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Tables 2 and 3 at the back of this report.

Mining.- Expansion in mining operations was indicated at Sept. 1, when the 664 leading employers furnishing information reported an increase of 0.8 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of August. The extraction of metallic ores afforded less employment, but considerable improvement was shown in coal and other non-metallic mineral mines. The index of employment in mining as a whole at Sept. 1 was 181.1; as compared with 167.1 at the same date in 1947, there was a gain of 8.4 p.c.

The amounts distributed by the co-operating companies in weekly salaries and wages advanced by two p.c. at the latest date as compared with a month earlier. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees rose from \$49.65 at Aug. 1, to \$50.27 at the beginning of September. A year ago, the figure had been \$44.31.

Communications.- A slight seasonal gain was recorded in the communication group as a whole at Sept. 1, when the reported staffs were higher by 0.4 p.c. and the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading establishments rose by 1.5 p.c. as compared with Aug. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees advanced from \$38.41 at that date, to \$38.83 at the first of September, when the average was also higher than the mean of \$34.88 indicated at the same date of last year. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 185.5; this was 8.1 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1947, figure of 171.6. The index number of payrolls has risen in the twelve months by 19.3 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES**
1927-1948



Transportation.- There was a further upward movement in employment in transportation and storage at Sept. 1. Improvement was noted in the steam railway and the shipping and stevedoring divisions; little change, on the whole, was reported in the street railway, cartage and storage group. The general gain in transportation was seasonal in character. The index of employment stood at 145.3, as compared with 141.8 at Sept. 1, 1947, previously the maximum for that date. The working forces of the 863 leading firms and branches furnishing data were higher by 0.3 p.c. than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers at Sept. 1 exceeded by one p.c. their expenditures a month earlier. The per capita earnings of their employees were also higher, rising from \$50.39 at Aug. 1, to \$50.71 at the date under review, as compared with \$44.22 at Sept. 1, 1947. Since then, there has been an increase of 2.5 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 17.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls in transportation.

Construction and Maintenance.- Construction and maintenance showed a seasonal decline at Sept. 1. Building and railway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, but the trend in employment on highway construction and maintenance was unfavourable. Statistics were tabulated from 2,352 of the larger contractors whose working force were less by 3.5 p.c. than at Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 1.9 p.c. The per capita earnings, however, rose from \$38.43 paid at Aug. 1, to \$39.07 at the date under review; the average at Sept. 1, 1947, was \$35.85.

The latest index number of employment, at 200.6, was 11.5 p.c. above that of 179.9 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, there has been an increase of 21.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

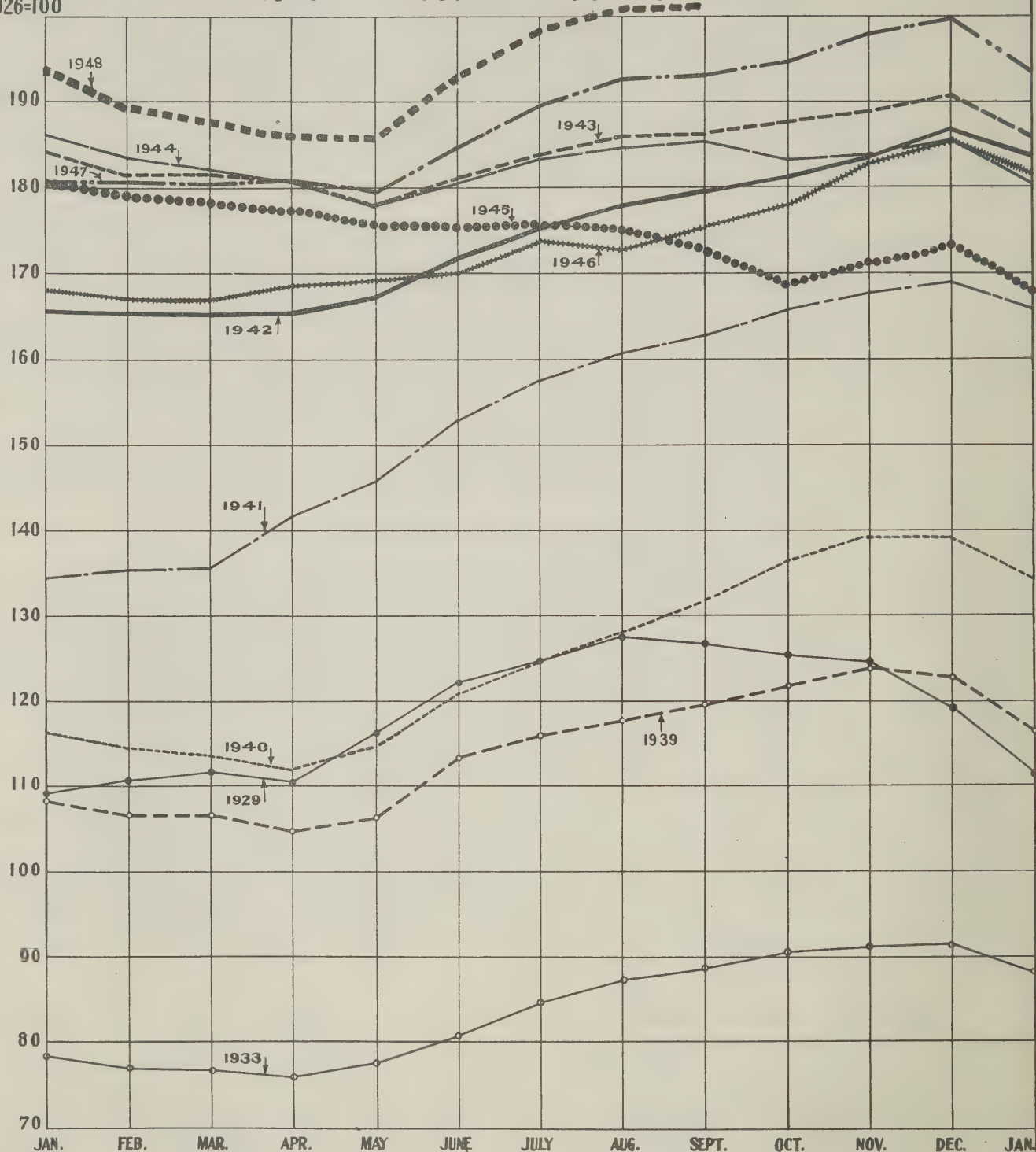
Services.- The trend in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments was retrogressive at Sept. 1, when other branches of the service group for which data are currently available showed little general change. The 1,213 co-operating establishments reported a decrease of 0.2 p.c. in the number of their employees as compared with the preceding month. The salaries and wages distributed by the firms furnishing data in the service industries at the beginning of September were also lower by 0.2 p.c. As compared with Sept. 1, 1947, however, there was a rise of 3.7 p.c. in the index of employment at the date under review, while the increase in the index of payrolls in the same comparison amounted to 13.2 p.c. The per capita earnings of the persons in recorded employment were \$25.80 at the beginning of September, as compared with the averages of \$25.81 at Aug. 1, 1948, and \$23.40 at Sept. 1 of last year. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of these employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted some 68 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of September. Part time work is also an important factor in the branches of the service industries for which data are currently available.

Trade.- The seasonal advance of 0.3 p.c. in the employment reported by leading trading establishments at Sept. 1 approximated the average at that date in the experience of past years. The 3,818 representative retail and wholesale merchants whose returns were received also reported a rise of 0.3 p.c. in their weekly expenditures in salaries and wages. The average earnings of their employees were unchanged, at \$35.19, but were higher than the figure of \$31.88 recorded at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index number of employment in trade has risen by 6.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.7 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Statistics were tabulated from 1,017 banks, trust companies, insurance companies and other leading financial institutions, whose staffs showed practically no general change as compared with Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid these employers, however, were lower by 0.2 p.c. at the date under review. The weekly earnings averaged were \$39.58 per worker at Sept. 1, as compared

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920; and for the years since 1938

with \$39.65 in the last report, and \$37.40 at Sept. 1, 1947. In the year, the index number of employment in financial institutions has advanced by 3.6 p.c., while that of payrolls has gained by 9.1 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia showed improvement at the beginning of September, when declines from Aug. 1 were reported by leading establishments in New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan. The general changes in all areas were slight. The amounts of the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Sept. 1 by the co-operating employers were greater than at Aug. 1 in all provinces except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. In most areas, the latest per capita figures were higher than those recorded a month earlier, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick being the exceptions. In all provinces, the general averages were decidedly higher than at Sept. 1 in earlier years of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a downward movement at Sept. 1, when the loss was seasonal in character. The 1,404 representative firms furnishing data in the eight major industrial groups reduced their staffs by 1.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of August. There were small increases at the date under review in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but the trend in New Brunswick was unfavourable, largely as a result of seasonal curtailment in logging operations.

On the whole, manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces showed little change. There were moderate gains in the vegetable food and iron and steel divisions, but employment in animal food processing plants and lumber mills was quieter. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, construction and trade showed reductions, that in bush work being considerable. Mining and transportation afforded rather more employment, while the variations in the other industries were slight.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments at Sept. 1 were lower by two p.c. than at Aug. 1. The average earnings of their employees fell from \$37.05 at that date, to \$36.73 at the beginning of September, when the figure was higher than that of \$33.46 at Sept. 1, 1947. In the last twelve months, the index of employment in the Maritime Provinces has declined by 1.7 p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 11.8 p.c.

Quebec.- The trend of employment in Quebec was retrogressive at Sept. 1. Manufacturing on the whole showed considerable expansion, there being additions to the reported working forces in leather, food, printing and publishing, paper product, textile, tobacco, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and petroleum product factories. The most noteworthy advances were in iron and steel and textile plants. On the other hand, employment declined moderately in lumber and pulp and paper mills. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, transportation and construction also showed curtailment, the losses in the last-named being substantial. Mining and trade reported heightened activity, although the gains were small.

The 5,120 leading employers in the eight major industries whose statistics were tabulated reduced their personnel by 0.8 p.c. at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were lower by 0.5 p.c. The figure of average earnings was \$38.92, somewhat higher than the mean of \$33.77 at the beginning of August, 1948, and considerably larger than the average of \$35.21 indicated at Sept. 1, 1947. The latest index number of employment, at 204.3, was 4.2 p.c. above that of 196.1 at the same date of last year, while the index of weekly payrolls was higher by 15.3 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed a moderate seasonal advance at

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

the beginning of September, according to data from 7,733 of the larger firms, whose employees rose by 0.8 p.c. as compared with the preceding month. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments showed an increase of 1.2 p.c. over their total at Aug. 1. The Sept. 1 per capita figure was \$42.01, as compared with \$41.87 in the last return, and \$37.80 at the beginning of September, 1947. The index of employment, at 205.0 at the date under review, was slightly above the Aug. 1 figure of 203.3, and exceeded by 4.4 p.c. the Sept. 1, 1947, index of 196.4. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 16 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

The number of workers reported in manufacturing operations in Ontario advanced by 1.4 p.c. as compared with a month earlier, bringing the index to 210.6 at Sept. 1, when it was 3.8 p.c. higher than at the beginning of September of last year. A slight falling-off as compared with Aug. 1 was noted in animal food, leather and rubber factories, but there was considerable seasonal expansion in employment in vegetable food plants; smaller gains were noted in the printing and publishing, textile, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, petroleum and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, highway construction and retail trade were quieter. Activity was greater, however, in logging, transportation, building and wholesale trade. On the whole, the changes in the non-manufacturing classes were not particularly marked.

Prairie Provinces.- Improvement in employment was noted at Sept. 1 in Manitoba and Alberta, but there was a decline in Saskatchewan. In that province and in Manitoba, the general changes were slight. The gain in Alberta amounted to 1.2 p.c. On the whole, there was a rise of 0.5 p.c. in the employment afforded by 2,609 leading firms in the major non-agricultural industries in the Prairie Area, where the payroll disbursements were also higher, having increased by 1.9 p.c. since Aug. 1. The per capita weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger establishments rose from \$41.53 at that date, to \$42.09 at the date under review. At Sept. 1, 1947, the average employee of the co-operating firms had received \$36.89. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has advanced by 4.9 p.c., and there has been a gain of 19.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Manufacturing in the Prairie Area at Sept. 1, 1948, was somewhat brisker, on the whole, than at Aug. 1. The lumber, beverage and clay, glass and stone industries showed rather lowered employment, but there were moderate gains in the vegetable food, textile and other divisions. The trend was also upward in mining, construction and maintenance, and trade, while that in logging, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and transportation was downward. The reported changes in the numbers of employees were small.

British Columbia.- The co-operating establishments in British Columbia reported moderately large additions to their working forces at Sept. 1, when the advance of 1.4 p.c. approximated the average for the time of year. The increase brought the index to 215.5, a figure which was 3.9 p.c. above the Sept. 1, 1947, index of 207.5, previously the maximum for that date in the record of 28 years.

Slight improvement as compared with a month earlier was indicated, on the whole, in manufacturing at the date under review. The movement was favourable in food, textile and lumber plants, but there were considerable losses in iron and steel factories. Mining was also quieter among the non-manufacturing classes, while logging, transportation, construction and trade afforded more employment.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the 2,366 reporting employers at the date under review exceeded by 2.7 p.c. their expenditures in salaries and wages at Aug. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$43.50, as compared with \$42.93 at the beginning of August; the mean at Sept. 1, 1947, had been \$39.34. In the last year, the index of payrolls has risen by 14.8 p.c., and that of employment, by 3.9 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS^{1/} IN THE
LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Sept. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Employment in leading establishments in Halifax at the beginning of September showed a moderate increase. There were rather small gains in transportation, construction and communications. Manufacturing was quieter, notably in the iron and steel division. Other branches of business reported only minor changes. A general gain of 0.6 p.c. in the working forces of the 267 larger firms from which data were received was accompanied by an advance of 0.5 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with Aug. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were then \$34.26, while the Sept. 1 figure was \$34.22. The average reported a year earlier was \$32.73. In the last 12 months, the index of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 5.6 p.c., and the index number of employment, by one p.c.

Saint John.- There was expansion in industrial activity in Saint John at Sept. 1, when transportation and construction reported improvement. Manufacturing, however, was quieter; within that category, the trend was unfavourable in lumber, iron and steel and some other classes. The 191 firms in the major industrial groups furnishing data at Sept. 1 indicated an increase of 2.4 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier, accompanied by a loss of 0.9 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. Largely as a result of shorter working hours in certain categories, the general average of weekly earnings fell from \$33.55 at that date, to \$32.46 at the beginning of September. The figure was then 4.8 p.c. above that of \$30.96 indicated at Sept. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in Saint John has declined by 3.5 p.c., but the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 1.9 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial employment as reported by leading establishments in Montreal was in greater volume at Sept. 1 than at Aug. 1. Widespread improvement was noted in manufacturing. There were large increases in textile and iron and steel plants, with smaller advances in leather, food, printing and publishing, paper product, tobacco, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. Trade also afforded more employment. The trend was downward in construction and transportation, while the changes in the remaining industries covered in the monthly surveys were slight.

Statistics were tabulated from 2,910 of the larger employers in Montreal, whose working forces at Sept. 1 were 1.6 p.c. greater than at the beginning of August. The weekly salaries and wages of these establishments rose by 1.4 p.c. There was, however, a moderate seasonal decline in the per capita earnings of their employees, which fell from \$39.40 at Aug. 1 to \$39.30 in Sept. 1, when the figure was considerably higher than the Sept. 1, 1947, mean of \$35.34. The latest index of employment, at 185.6, exceeded by 3.2 p.c. that of 179.9 indicated 12 months ago, while the payroll figure has mounted by 14.8 p.c. in the year.

Quebec.- The trend of employment in Quebec continued upward, according to information from 350 of the leading employers who had increased their personnel by 1.2 p.c. from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were higher by 1.1 p.c. The average earnings of members of their staffs were \$33.97, as compared with \$34.02 at Aug. 1, and \$32.01 at Sept. 1, 1947. Heightened activity was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, notably in leather, tobacco and iron and steel-using works, and in trade. The changes indicated in other industries were small. The latest index of employment stood at 204.6, as compared with 202.1 at Aug. 1, and 199.6 at Sept. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, there was an advance of 2.5 p.c., accompanied by that of 8.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the 12 months.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Sherbrooke.-- There was a slight increase in recorded employment in Sherbrooke at Sept. 1, when the personnel of the 119 larger firms furnishing data was one p.c. higher than at Aug. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers advanced by 0.1 p.c. The latest average earnings of their employees stood at \$32.38, lower than the per capita figure of \$32.67 at Aug. 1, 1948, but higher than that of \$30.45 at Sept. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have risen by 5.9 p.c., and 12.8 p.c., respectively.

Three Rivers.-- A further but small decline in employment was noted in Three Rivers at Sept. 1. Manufacturing and construction showed some improvement, while transportation and trade were quieter. Information was supplied by 106 representative establishments in the major industrial groups, in which the staffs had fallen by 0.5 p.c. since Aug. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.2 p.c., but the average earnings per employee were higher, standing at \$41.19, as compared with \$41.08 at Aug. 1, 1948, and \$36.46 at Sept. 1 of last year. In that comparison, there was little change in the index number of employment, but the index of weekly payrolls showed an advance of 13.5 p.c.

Toronto.-- Employment in Toronto showed a moderately upward movement at Sept. 1, when the working forces of the 2,713 leading firms in the eight major industrial groups were higher by 1.1 p.c. than at Aug. 1. Considerable improvement was indicated in manufacturing, in which there were large gains in vegetable food processing, with increases on a smaller scale in paper products, printing and publishing, textile, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. On the other hand, construction and retail trade released employees. The general changes in the remaining industries included in the monthly surveys were small.

The weekly salaries and wages reported by the employers furnishing data at Sept. 1 were greater by 0.7 p.c. than at Aug. 1, while as compared with Sept. 1, 1947, there was a rise of 14.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. This gain was accompanied by that of four p.c. in the index number of employment, which stood at 198.6 at the date under review. The weekly earnings averaged \$41.32 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$41.46 at Aug. 1, 1947, and \$37.50 at Sept. 1, 1947.

Ottawa.-- There was a slight recession in industrial employment in manufacturing in Ottawa at the first of September, when trade was rather busier than at Aug. 1. The changes in the remaining industrial divisions for which data are available were small. The 323 leading firms from which returns were received reported an increase of 0.8 p.c. in the number of their employees. The salaries and wages disbursed by these establishments were higher by one p.c. The average per employee was \$35.12, as compared with \$35.05 at Aug. 1, and \$32.25 at Sept. 1, 1947.

The index of industrial employment in Ottawa, at 198.6, was 8.1 p.c. above that of 183.8 at Sept. 1, 1947, since when there has been an increase of 16.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Hamilton.-- Activity in leading industries in Hamilton showed an upward movement at the beginning of September, according to statistics compiled from 455 of the larger establishments whose staffs were higher by 0.4 p.c. than at Aug. 1. Partly as a result of loss of working time during unusually hot weather in the week of Sept. 1, however, the weekly payrolls disbursed by these employers fell by 2.3 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees declined from \$43.78 at Aug. 1, to \$42.60 at the beginning of September, but the figure exceeded the mean of \$37.83 indicated in the same period of last year. The latest index of employment, at 198.4, showed an increase of 7.2 p.c. over the Sept. 1, 1947, figure of 185.1, while that of payrolls has risen by 20.3 p.c. in the 12 months.

Slight improvement as compared with Aug. 1 was recorded at the date under review

in manufacturing, transportation and construction; within the manufacturing group, there were losses in textile, beverage and electrical apparatus plants, but heightened activity was indicated in the vegetable food, clay, glass and stone, and iron and steel divisions.

Windsor.- Little change in the general level of employment was reported by leading industrialists in Windsor at Sept. 1, when the working forces of the 281 co-operating employers showed a decline of 0.2 p.c. from Aug. 1. The sum paid their workers in weekly salaries and wages, however, were higher by 3.2 p.c., the gain being due in part to higher wage rates in certain industries. The average earnings at Sept. 1 amounted to \$49.03, as compared with \$47.42 a month earlier. The Sept. 1, 1947, figure was \$43.44.

On the whole, employment in manufacturing was quieter than at Aug. 1; there were declines in food-processing, but moderately increased activity was noted in iron and steel plants. Construction also showed slight improvement. The variations in the remaining industries were small.

The latest index of employment, at 283.5, was higher by 2.6 p.c. than that of 276.2 at the beginning of September, 1947. Since then, the index number of payrolls has risen by 16.7 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Data received from 144 representative firms in Fort William and Port Arthur showed a slight improvement in employment as compared with Aug. 1, their working forces increasing by 0.7 p.c. On the other hand, their weekly salaries and wages declined by 0.3 p.c., due to reduced working hours in certain industries. The average earnings of their employees fell from \$44.05 at Aug. 1, to \$43.60 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.41 at Sept. 1 of last year. Since then, the index of industrial employment has risen by 4.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.5 p.c. There were small reductions in activity at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1, 1948, in manufacturing and construction, but transportation, hotels and restaurants and trade afforded rather more employment.

London.- The working forces of the 297 larger establishments in the leading industries co-operating in the Sept. 1 survey of employment and payrolls in London were higher by 1.3 p.c. than at Aug. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages rose by 2.3 p.c. in the month. The average per employee advanced from \$38.93 at Aug. 1, to \$39.49 at Sept. 1, when it also exceeded the figure of \$34.33 at Sept. 1, 1947. There was improvement in the situation at the date under review in manufacturing, there being moderate gains in lumber, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. Construction and trade also afforded more employment. The index of employment in London, standing at 203.1, has shown a gain of 2.5 p.c. in the last year, accompanied by that of 18.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- The level of industrial employment in the Kitchener and Waterloo Area at the beginning of September was unchanged from Aug. 1, according to statistics tabulated from 192 leading employers. Their payrolls, however, were higher, rising by 0.8 p.c. in the month. The average per employee was \$39.15, as compared with \$38.83 at Aug. 1, and \$36.65 at the beginning of September, 1947. In the latter comparison, there was a decrease of 0.5 p.c. in the index of employment, but that of payrolls was higher by 5.8 p.c.

Reduced activity was indicated in rubber factories at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1. Rather small gains, however, were noted in vegetable food and iron and steel plants. The variations in other industries were slight.

Winnipeg.- There was a minor advance in the index number of employment in the major industrial groups in Winnipeg at Sept. 1, when the figure was higher by 0.4 p.c. than at Aug. 1. There was rather widespread but moderate expansion in manufacturing,

notably in animal food and textile plants. On the other hand, the non-manufacturing industries were quieter, small losses being noted in transportation, hotels and restaurants and retail trade. The weekly disbursements of leading firms in salaries and wages rose by 1.7 p.c. in the month. The latest figure of per capita earnings was also higher, at \$38.00, as compared with \$37.51 at Aug. 1, and \$33.63 at Sept. 1, 1947.

The Sept. 1 index number of employment, at 163.4, was 3.8 p.c. higher than that of 157.4 at the same date of last year; since then, the index of payrolls in Winnipeg has risen by 17 p.c.

Regina.- The general trend of industrial employment in Regina was upward at Sept. 1, when gains were reported in trade, but there were small losses in manufacturing and a few other classes. The 181 larger establishments from which data were received increased their workers by 0.9 p.c. as compared with the beginning of August. Their payments in weekly salaries and wages also advanced, rising by two p.c. The average earnings per person in recorded employment stood at \$35.94 at the former and \$36.31 at the latter date, as compared with \$32.39 at the beginning of September in 1947. In the year, the index of employment shows an increase of 1.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, of 10.6 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Industrial employment as reported by leading firms in Saskatoon showed a decrease at the beginning of September, there being a reduction of 1.5 p.c. in their personnel, together with a loss of 0.4 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages as compared with Aug. 1. The average earnings of their employees, however, were higher, rising from \$35.32 a month earlier to \$35.74 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$33.28 at that date in 1947. In the latter comparison, there was a decline of 4.1 p.c. in the index number of employment, but the index of payrolls was higher by 3.7 p.c. Little change on the whole was indicated in manufacturing at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1, 1948, while construction, hotels and restaurants and trade showed some curtailment.

Calgary.- The level of employment reported by 317 leading firms in Calgary was rather lower at Sept. 1 than at the beginning of August, there being a loss of 0.3 p.c. in their staffs in the month. The weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed, however, were higher by 0.8 p.c. The average earnings of their employees advanced from \$39.11 at the beginning of August, to \$39.52 at the date under review, as compared with \$34.67 at Sept. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 2.8 p.c., and there has been a gain of 16.6 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Activity declined in manufacturing and also in construction and certain other non-manufacturing groups at the first of September as compared with Aug. 1, but there was an increase in employment in trading establishments.

Edmonton.- The 266 representative employers furnishing data on employment and payrolls in Edmonton at Sept. 1 reported gains of 0.6 p.c. in their personnel and two p.c. in their weekly payrolls as compared with Aug. 1. The salaries and wages of their employees averaged \$39.04. A month earlier, the per capita figure was \$38.51, and that at Sept. 1, 1947, \$33.07. Employment in manufacturing was somewhat quieter at the date under review, particularly in the lumber and textile divisions. Firms in the communications, transportation and storage, and construction groups, however, reported improvement over Aug. 1. In the last year, the index number of employment in Edmonton has advanced by 12.4 p.c., and there has been a gain of 29.9 p.c. in the index number of payrolls.

Vancouver.- The general movement in recorded employment in Vancouver was favourable at the beginning of September. Expansion was indicated in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade. Within the first-named, there was curtailment

in the iron and steel division, but employment increased in lumber mills and food factories.

The employees of the 1,033 larger firms co-operating in the monthly survey increased by 1.4 p.c. at Sept. 1 as compared with Aug. 1, since when their weekly salaries and wages had risen by three p.c. The per capita earnings were higher, standing at \$41.01 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.39 at Aug. 1; the mean at Sept. 1, 1947, was \$36.81. In the year, the index of employment had advanced by 4.7 p.c., to 240.2, and that of payrolls, by 16.4 p.c.

Victoria.- The 218 leading establishments in Victoria from which monthly data on employment and payrolls were received reported a gain of 0.8 p.c. in the number of their workers at Sept. 1, with an increase of 1.1 p.c. in their weekly payrolls as compared with Aug. 1. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$38.37 at that date, to \$38.48 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$35.67 twelve months earlier. Since then, the index number of employment has fallen by 3.4 p.c., but there has been a rise of 3.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

There was a slight decline in employment in manufacturing at the date under review as compared with Aug. 1. Transportation and hotels, on the other hand, afforded rather more employment.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest reported data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1948, and Sept. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Sept. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Aug. 1, 1948, and Sept. 1, 1947.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept.1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Aug.1, 1948 and Sept.1, 1947.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept.1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Employment			Payrolls			Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947
						Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947			
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
MANUFACTURING	1,089,597	45,182,117	41.47	41.45	37.16	124.5	122.9	121.0	198.8	196.1	173.3			
Animal products - edible	44,276	1,714,329	38.72	38.66	34.66	148.1	148.5	142.5	230.1	230.5	196.1			
Fur and products	4,284	161,400	37.68	39.01	35.11	137.9	136.0	118.4	194.2	198.4	158.7			
Leather and products	30,440	921,537	30.27	29.86	27.97	106.9	105.2	110.9	169.7	164.7	164.8			
Boots and shoes	19,314	560,385	29.01	28.41	26.50	106.1	104.8	108.2	173.3	167.6	161.6			
Lumber and its products	82,726	3,018,056	36.48	35.60	33.19	126.8	127.8	128.8	219.7	216.0	201.7			
Rough and dressed lumber	53,057	1,987,111	37.45	36.52	34.41	126.5	127.1	122.4	222.6	218.2	197.5			
Furniture	13,604	489,324	35.97	34.55	31.97	133.3	137.5	140.9	199.3	197.5	188.1			
Other lumber products	16,065	541,621	33.71	33.48	30.78	126.1	125.4	142.2	229.6	226.8	231.0			
Plant products - edible	70,312	2,339,812	33.28	34.03	30.44	161.2	148.4	154.2	237.9	224.0	208.4			
Pulp and paper products	117,663	5,629,541	47.84	48.19	43.40	146.1	145.2	140.9	234.8	235.0	206.2			
Pulp and paper	52,751	2,976,514	56.43	56.57	51.46	144.6	145.0	142.7	255.9	257.3	232.7			
Paper products	21,939	831,689	37.91	38.43	33.86	157.1	153.5	156.8	249.5	247.2	212.1			
Printing and publishing	42,973	1,821,338	42.38	42.69	38.04	142.2	140.9	131.6	202.0	201.8	169.8			
Rubber products	21,864	911,349	41.68	43.70	40.13	128.7	129.2	143.8	228.8	240.9	246.1			
Textile products	156,600	4,913,683	31.40	31.57	28.39	111.7	109.6	106.4	183.3	180.8	157.3			
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,014	1,998,770	33.87	33.84	29.52	111.4	110.8	104.2	199.6	198.4	162.7			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,259	715,420	32.14	33.44	28.18	90.5	91.6	85.1	151.5	159.4	124.8			
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,247	510,161	33.46	32.62	29.30	111.0	109.3	107.9	208.0	199.7	177.0			
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,069	581,806	36.21	35.08	31.32	145.4	143.4	132.3	284.0	271.4	223.6			
Hosiery and knit goods	25,212	711,879	28.24	28.10	25.23	116.1	116.0	113.2	179.9	179.9	157.5			
Garments and personal furnishings	55,917	1,649,489	29.50	29.87	28.16	115.3	111.1	109.3	177.3	172.9	160.2			
Other textile products	16,357	553,547	33.84	34.53	30.04	95.1	91.8	95.3	155.9	153.6	138.3			
Tobacco	10,038	358,382	35.70	36.89	29.50	112.9	108.5	114.5	224.4	222.9	188.1			
Beverages	20,492	923,720	45.08	44.91	40.82	177.6	178.7	166.1	270.1	270.8	228.4			
Chemicals and allied products	42,823	1,914,204	44.70	44.74	40.30	97.6	97.2	91.7	161.6	161.0	137.2			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,894	971,899	42.45	42.17	37.44	148.9	148.3	140.3	252.5	249.7	210.3			
Electric light and power	33,031	1,511,750	45.77	45.67	41.34	162.1	159.9	138.2	234.4	230.8	180.5			
Electrical apparatus	50,812	2,254,892	44.38	43.26	38.32	162.7	162.5	163.8	268.8	261.6	232.0			
Iron and steel products	295,735	13,780,837	46.60	46.31	41.52	110.4	109.3	108.3	168.9	166.3	147.6			
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,502	1,967,194	49.80	49.76	44.07	147.7	145.1	128.8	198.8	195.2	160.5			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,993	1,334,609	44.50	43.87	40.00	116.4	115.9	113.9	180.4	177.0	159.1			
Agricultural implements	18,590	821,123	44.17	47.33	39.99	204.8	206.8	179.0	342.2	370.1	277.3			
Land vehicles and aircraft	110,564	5,467,706	49.36	48.41	42.61	97.3	95.9	96.6	147.8	142.9	126.9			
Automobiles and parts	42,444	2,132,089	50.23	46.94	44.26	108.5	107.5	115.9	141.8	131.3	133.3			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,276	952,908	44.79	42.80	43.54	108.7	110.6	125.7	162.8	158.0	182.8			
Heating appliances	8,170	338,568	41.44	40.63	36.39	146.0	142.4	137.1	229.0	219.1	187.4			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,998	538,550	44.89	45.24	41.64	102.0	104.7	93.9	188.6	195.0	160.4			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,502	360,039	42.35	44.69	39.60	96.6	96.3	92.3	179.7	189.1	157.4			
Other iron and steel products	47,140	2,010,140	42.64	42.79	38.54	99.9	98.0	102.5	157.2	154.7	142.6			
Non-ferrous metal products	50,669	2,357,751	46.53	46.18	40.67	121.8	120.8	114.1	205.6	202.3	169.3			
Non-metallic mineral products	16,234	842,768	51.91	51.65	43.79	126.6	125.5	125.2	225.4	222.3	183.4			
Miscellaneous	18,604	656,207	35.27	35.22	32.33	139.9	137.0	136.4	227.7	222.6	202.4			
LOGGING	66,172	2,633,379	39.80	38.67	36.76	137.6	141.5	153.0	274.6	274.3	282.1			
MINING	85,094	4,277,429	50.27	49.65	44.31	102.2	101.4	94.3	160.7	157.4	131.2			
Coal	24,677	1,235,874	50.08	50.15	43.45	97.8	95.0	94.1	192.5	187.2	160.6			
Metallic ores	42,582	2,247,929	52.79	52.04	47.33	89.2	89.6	81.7	129.9	128.6	106.8			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,835	793,626	44.50	43.17	38.30	167.8	166.4	147.5	275.3	265.0	210.0			
COMMUNICATIONS	50,253	1,951,216	38.83	38.41	34.88	190.8	190.1	176.5	269.1	265.2	225.6			
Telegraphs	8,719	407,727	46.76	45.96	38.78	128.1	127.9	125.3	235.1	230.7	190.6			
Telephones	40,721	1,513,367	37.16	36.78	33.97	209.1	208.7	192.3	278.2	274.8	235.9			
TRANSPORTATION	188,137	9,540,328	50.71	50.39	44.22	147.1	146.7	143.5	227.9	225.8	193.8			
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,202	2,662,999	44.23	43.68	39.29	154.6	154.6	155.6	234.7	231.8	209.7			
Steam railway operations	94,175	5,453,408	57.91	57.59	49.89	137.5	136.8	134.2	219.8	217.5	184.9			
Shipping and stevedoring	33,760	1,423,921	42.18	42.34	36.92	153.8	153.1	141.8	250.0	249.7	202.0			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	262,533	10,258,381	39.07	38.43	35.85	144.3	149.5	129.4	244.6	249.3	201.5			
Building	111,580	4,748,331	42.56	42.04	38.61	167.3	165.0	153.7	246.7	240.4	205.7			
Highway	105,958	3,587,850	33.86	32.93	32.92	145.2	160.6	126.8	254.5	273.8	215.9			
Railway	44,995	1,922,200	42.72	43.97	35.65	104.0	103.3	93.8	223.7	228.8	168.5			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	73,549	1,897,690	25.80	25.81	23.40	155.7	156.0	150.2	243.2	243.8	214.8			
Hotels and restaurants	49,911	1,217,755	24.40	24.43	22.27	168.8	168.8	163.0	272.7	273.1	240.5			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,638	679,935	28.76	28.70	25.83	134.4	135.2	128.9	203.8	204.6	179.3			
TRADE	271,419	9,551,372	35.19	35.19	31.88	140.4	139.9	132.1	207.7	207.0	178.0			
Retail	191,680	6,318,526	32.96	33.01	29.52	136.5	136.6	128.3	206.8	206.3	174.8			
Wholesale	79,739	3,232,846	40.64	40.53	37.60	154.2	152.1	145.5	211.3	208.4	184.3			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,086,554	85,291,912	40.88	40.66	36.76	131.8	131.6	126.5	208.9	207.2	180.3			
FINANCE	85,816	3,396,872	39.68	39.65	37.40	140.5	140.5	135.6	191.5	191.9	175.6			
Banks and trust companies	48,434	1,690,994	34.91	34.92	32.87	149.1	149.2	144.7	199.4	199.5	182.2			
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,693	169,110	47.07	47.05	44.06	166.4	169.4	161.0	213.2	217.2	228.1			
Insurance	33,789	1,536,768	45.48	45.64	43.35	128.0	127.8	122.0	181.6	181.9	164.9			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,172,370	88,688,784	40.83	40.62	36.79	132.1	131.9	126.9	208.2	206.7	180.1			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Aug. 1, 1948 and Sept. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	49,788	1,934,811	38.86	38.49	34.71	116.4	116.4	117.0	194.9	193.1	175.1
Lumber products	5,407	158,982	29.40	28.89	27.73	104.2	110.4	107.1	170.9	178.1	166.5
Pulp and paper products	6,782	332,653	49.06	47.79	43.83	129.0	128.4	127.6	240.4	235.3	210.9
Iron and steel	17,783	810,254	45.56	45.70	40.48	108.0	106.8	111.9	180.0	178.6	165.6
Logging	3,979	140,380	35.28	34.19	32.13	66.5	100.9	97.0	154.1	226.6	204.8
Mining	15,543	698,849	44.98	46.43	40.47	88.0	82.2	82.8	168.6	166.5	146.2
Transportation	14,925	675,229	45.11	46.85	40.57	147.3	142.4	137.3	228.9	229.7	190.2
Construction	38,649	1,254,967	32.47	33.52	30.72	158.0	161.3	147.7	267.9	282.5	235.6
Trade	16,606	491,052	29.57	29.67	27.28	130.1	130.9	130.5	189.1	190.9	175.2
- Eight Leading Industries	146,826	5,393,204	36.73	37.05	33.46	123.3	124.7	121.2	207.0	211.2	186.2
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	349,692	13,718,697	39.23	39.50	35.40	121.0	119.0	118.6	197.9	196.1	175.6
Lumber products	17,266	577,602	33.47	32.56	29.91	108.8	112.9	128.7	235.3	237.4	245.4
Pulp and paper products	41,760	2,061,808	49.37	49.92	45.24	139.9	139.0	137.7	236.8	238.0	214.1
Textile products	86,501	2,619,113	30.63	31.05	27.71	116.3	113.7	110.2	189.8	188.2	162.7
Chemicals	16,950	741,666	43.76	43.77	39.71	81.4	80.7	82.5	181.9	130.7	116.4
Iron and steel	72,357	3,277,282	45.29	45.63	41.22	114.0	110.8	115.6	171.1	167.6	157.5
Logging	27,166	913,124	33.63	33.93	31.91	126.6	131.7	138.8	311.4	326.9	322.9
Mining	15,970	747,810	46.83	45.78	40.96	127.6	126.4	109.8	182.4	176.8	141.7
Communications	13,415	542,288	40.42	39.91	36.66	211.3	210.5	189.6	269.3	264.9	219.2
Transportation	51,439	2,595,563	30.46	30.17	27.92	149.0	150.6	142.9	235.5	236.9	196.2
Construction	79,472	2,904,807	36.55	34.99	34.07	149.4	167.2	124.9	248.4	266.3	194.3
Services	19,394	484,806	25.00	25.21	23.17	164.4	165.8	152.9	235.9	239.8	209.7
Trade	62,909	2,202,840	35.02	35.07	31.62	135.3	134.7	131.4	200.4	199.8	172.2
- Eight Leading Industries	619,447	24,109,935	38.92	38.77	35.21	130.0	131.2	124.7	211.2	212.2	183.1
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	532,803	22,854,686	42.90	42.84	38.43	122.7	121.0	118.2	193.0	189.9	166.5
Lumber products	26,970	949,757	35.22	34.55	31.61	124.6	124.4	125.6	207.5	203.3	186.3
Plant products - edible	37,994	1,264,189	33.27	34.28	30.87	166.9	146.1	152.6	237.6	214.4	200.3
Pulp and paper products	53,034	2,484,689	46.85	47.02	41.96	153.0	151.9	146.4	236.4	235.6	203.4
Textile products	59,626	1,964,815	32.95	32.86	29.82	104.6	103.6	100.4	172.9	170.7	150.1
Chemicals and allied products	21,211	960,653	45.29	45.49	40.78	108.6	108.3	102.9	179.7	180.0	148.1
Electrical apparatus	35,674	1,603,091	44.94	43.44	39.14	163.4	163.0	161.1	265.5	256.3	227.4
Iron and steel	169,584	7,998,315	47.16	46.81	42.08	107.1	106.4	102.8	162.3	160.1	139.0
Non-ferrous metal products	29,220	1,341,579	45.91	45.44	40.56	120.6	119.7	116.2	209.9	206.1	180.6
Logging	16,529	648,164	39.21	38.76	35.92	162.9	161.0	196.3	354.9	346.7	390.3
Mining	25,238	1,293,325	51.25	50.27	45.20	81.4	82.4	76.7	118.3	117.3	96.5
Communications	20,099	780,208	38.82	38.64	35.15	200.6	200.6	190.8	281.1	279.8	243.1
Transportation	57,318	2,930,904	51.13	50.48	45.10	160.9	160.4	145.4	225.5	219.8	190.2
Construction	75,201	3,168,889	42.14	42.01	38.56	129.4	130.1	120.6	214.0	214.5	182.1
Services	28,460	730,161	25.66	25.53	23.26	140.3	140.1	135.6	231.2	229.5	201.2
Trade	107,245	3,839,871	35.80	35.88	32.49	136.1	136.2	124.5	201.7	202.2	169.8
- Eight Leading Industries	862,983	36,246,188	42.01	41.87	37.80	127.2	126.0	121.8	196.9	194.8	169.7
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	74,476	3,059,788	41.08	40.61	35.64	139.7	139.2	133.0	220.8	217.6	182.6
Animal products - edible	11,918	477,485	40.06	39.97	34.68	153.9	154.8	147.6	223.3	224.0	196.3
Lumber products	4,782	167,781	35.09	34.67	31.19	128.7	134.1	127.6	217.9	224.4	181.4
Plant products - edible	7,153	261,875	36.61	36.17	32.99	157.1	146.1	160.7	233.1	234.8	215.3
Textile products	5,171	148,390	28.70	28.20	25.94	122.8	116.3	114.0	201.9	187.9	169.2
Iron and steel	22,710	1,061,410	46.74	45.90	38.80	123.0	123.4	116.0	208.8	205.6	163.2
Mining	18,143	1,014,409	55.91	54.69	48.24	163.7	160.2	144.1	259.9	248.8	197.7
Communications	7,040	275,902	39.19	38.17	34.32	168.0	165.2	152.5	252.1	244.5	202.8
Transportation	42,917	2,240,440	52.20	51.12	45.21	137.6	137.8	136.5	236.8	236.8	181.1
Construction	43,484	1,785,749	41.02	40.52	36.16	131.7	128.7	117.9	241.8	233.2	190.9
Services	12,370	324,915	26.27	26.73	23.34	163.5	166.3	162.1	252.1	261.0	225.5
Trade	51,572	1,827,187	35.43	35.33	32.21	141.2	141.0	138.7	206.6	206.6	185.0
- Eight Leading Industries	250,571	10,546,180	42.09	41.53	36.89	140.7	139.9	134.1	223.6	219.4	186.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	82,658	3,614,135	43.73	43.26	39.44	147.4	147.0	146.2	229.4	226.2	204.2
Animal products - edible	6,794	274,985	40.47	40.62	36.42	161.4	160.5	160.3	282.0	261.4	226.9
Lumber products	28,311	1,163,934	41.11	40.14	39.02	160.3	147.6	138.8	232.5	222.9	204.3
Plant products - edible	6,204	204,902	33.03	33.27	28.39	184.6	181.0	265.3	310.3	306.4	254.2
Pulp and paper products	9,937	497,598	50.08	51.57	46.41	152.4	153.3	141.0	232.1	240.5	203.9
Iron and steel	13,301	633,576	47.63	45.20	42.09	111.8	116.0	119.2	176.5	174.8	167.0
Non-ferrous metal products	4,496	236,652	52.64	52.46	46.79	136.8	135.2	125.2	204.1	201.0	166.1
Logging	17,939	911,901	50.33	48.37	43.52	189.7	177.5	178.3	243.5	216.8	219.4
Mining	10,200	523,036	51.28	49.98	46.52	101.4	104.0	97.3	148.2	148.2	129.0
Transportation	21,538	1,100,192	51.08	51.62	43.06	160.1	156.0	167.6	264.9	260.7	234.1
Construction	25,727	1,145,989	44.54	43.33	39.96	197.3	195.1	184.4	341.1	332.6	287.6
Services	9,771	286,683	29.33	28.63	26.09	187.8	185.9	186.7	295.2	285.3	264.4
Trade	33,088	1,190,442	35.98	35.82	32.65	171.5	167.9	162.2	263.0	256.5	215.1
- Eight Leading Industries	206,827	8,998,405	43.50	42.93	39.34	159.7	157.6	153.8	243.8	237.3	212.4

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Aug. 1, 1948 and Sept. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept.1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept.1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Employment			Payrolls					
						Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	925	30,699	33.19	32.75	29.17	166.0	163.8	132.1	273.5	266.3	191.2			
Trade	678	14,638	21.59	21.89	22.28	118.1	117.1	133.5	145.6	146.3	169.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,493	118,918	34.04	33.67	28.98	154.3	150.7	148.6	241.1	232.9	197.6			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	26,792	1,039,033	38.78	38.64	34.75	111.4	110.1	111.0	179.0	176.4	160.2			
Animal products - edible	2,698	84,325	31.25	29.15	27.50	120.6	125.2	129.6	199.1	192.8	174.4			
Iron and steel	12,328	566,153	45.92	46.12	40.82	100.7	98.6	100.8	173.3	170.5	154.2			
Mining	14,503	660,344	45.53	47.17	41.02	86.6	82.3	82.5	171.0	168.4	147.7			
Coal	13,272	613,365	46.21	47.65	41.65	83.7	80.2	79.9	167.3	165.2	143.9			
Transportation	7,187	315,185	43.85	44.13	39.05	130.7	129.0	124.2	209.0	207.6	177.1			
Steam railway operations	3,657	191,473	52.36	52.82	45.03	108.8	107.5	105.5	194.8	194.1	162.4			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,517	83,421	33.14	33.17	30.70	169.2	166.3	146.8	235.5	231.7	192.9			
Construction	22,560	705,718	31.28	32.18	29.57	133.3	139.5	127.2	233.5	231.2	210.5			
Building	4,467	145,656	32.61	31.79	32.62	88.8	87.0	78.6	132.9	126.9	117.1			
Highway	16,316	491,125	30.10	31.35	28.50	159.4	171.7	153.3	305.5	342.6	278.1			
Retail trade	6,026	160,351	26.61	26.91	24.55	125.1	126.2	129.1	181.7	185.4	171.2			
Wholesale trade	2,814	105,202	37.59	36.50	34.79	145.6	145.0	140.0	197.2	191.7	176.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	84,349	3,104,985	36.81	37.12	33.54	117.3	117.2	114.2	191.4	192.8	169.8			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	22,071	865,079	39.20	38.54	34.83	119.8	121.6	122.8	215.7	215.3	196.3			
Lumber products	3,266	101,170	30.98	30.35	28.12	93.1	99.6	102.5	174.8	183.2	173.9			
Pulp and paper products	4,354	237,320	54.51	52.29	47.81	128.6	128.1	127.4	252.5	241.5	219.4			
Iron and steel	5,209	234,035	44.93	45.01	39.94	118.1	119.5	133.1	194.5	197.3	195.0			
Logging	3,537	124,793	37.40	35.38	33.23	67.0	108.7	104.8	153.6	235.6	213.3			
Transportation	7,068	324,655	45.93	49.50	42.23	157.7	149.5	143.9	247.6	253.0	204.5			
Steam railway operations	4,214	239,060	56.73	57.13	47.17	141.8	142.3	145.4	231.1	233.4	196.9			
Construction	15,266	519,173	34.01	35.45	32.64	186.5	183.7	165.9	337.0	346.1	287.9			
Highway	8,089	249,082	30.79	33.80	32.86	191.9	195.2	179.7	408.2	455.8	407.9			
Railway	3,053	119,976	39.30	41.07	33.10	115.1	110.8	98.9	252.2	253.5	182.5			
Retail trade	4,841	133,556	27.55	28.05	24.93	130.8	131.1	125.9	204.1	208.5	177.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	58,984	2,169,301	36.78	37.15	33.30	131.7	135.7	131.4	232.5	242.0	211.4			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	41,458	1,698,507	40.97	40.49	35.68	132.9	131.5	126.6	211.0	206.3	175.1			
Animal products - edible	4,443	184,874	41.61	41.84	37.03	141.4	138.4	132.3	211.9	208.6	188.5			
Plant products - edible	3,121	110,423	35.38	35.32	31.85	147.8	145.1	147.7	208.2	204.0	187.6			
Pulp and paper products	4,137	173,561	41.95	41.87	37.47	146.1	142.3	137.5	213.5	207.5	180.1			
Textiles	4,316	123,559	28.63	28.11	25.96	124.2	115.7	112.2	201.5	184.2	164.6			
Iron and steel	15,225	710,174	46.65	45.67	38.69	122.8	123.4	116.7	208.8	205.4	164.5			
Transportation	19,893	1,038,199	52.19	51.61	45.48	139.8	139.6	137.1	215.8	213.2	185.5			
Street railways	7,852	338,048	43.05	41.85	39.03	156.8	155.0	151.7	232.7	223.6	206.2			
Steam railway operations	11,861	691,239	58.28	58.08	50.00	127.8	128.8	125.6	206.6	207.7	174.2			
Construction	15,035	604,674	40.22	39.05	34.90	122.3	121.4	103.4	207.0	199.8	152.8			
Building	6,482	225,120	41.07	38.70	36.55	114.6	110.5	90.4	154.3	140.2	109.4			
Railway	5,357	234,800	43.83	44.02	36.44	96.3	96.9	90.0	213.6	215.9	166.0			
Services	4,575	119,425	26.10	26.48	23.14	158.9	160.9	151.8	239.1	245.6	206.2			
Retail trade	15,773	540,061	34.24	34.47	30.99	141.4	142.6	140.2	204.6	207.7	186.4			
Wholesale trade	7,221	285,603	39.55	39.16	36.48	131.4	133.0	134.2	187.0	184.6	173.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	110,596	4,612,412	41.71	41.20	36.66	133.4	133.0	127.1	209.9	206.6	175.8			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,886	439,521	40.37	40.30	35.07	140.7	142.0	140.8	209.4	210.9	179.8			
Animal products - edible	3,455	126,343	36.67	36.36	31.15	169.2	175.9	176.0	244.6	252.8	216.7			
Street railways	4,616	169,997	36.83	35.81	33.08	105.1	109.7	113.6	153.6	155.8	148.1			
Steam railway operations	5,123	319,122	62.29	62.85	55.09	134.2	131.1	129.0	191.7	189.0	163.0			
Construction	12,212	487,839	39.95	39.73	35.43	130.4	131.2	127.8	250.4	250.5	217.6			
Highway	4,789	186,537	38.95	38.45	35.01	151.3	146.2	142.2	290.8	277.4	245.6			
Railway	4,415	189,347	42.89	43.96	35.90	98.1	97.5	89.3	193.5	197.1	147.5			
Retail trade	6,684	221,857	33.19	33.20	29.46	126.9	124.2	127.5	201.9	197.8	182.4			
Wholesale trade	4,488	171,178	38.14	37.77	35.00	130.1	129.6	126.8	198.1	195.5	178.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	48,539	1,958,448	40.35	40.08	35.76	133.0	133.2	131.9	206.9	206.0	182.0			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	22,132	921,760	41.65	40.98	35.65	152.9	153.9	142.3	248.4	245.9	199.8			
Animal products - edible	4,020	166,268	41.36	41.15	34.92	166.4	157.4	152.8	221.8	222.2	192.5			
Plant products - edible	2,969	108,776	36.64	35.80	32.66	172.6	165.8	175.9	263.4	245.8	239.3			
Iron and steel	5,214	245,787	47.14	45.99	38.98	144.5	145.6	130.5	239.2	235.1	178.8			
Mining	13,952	782,348	56.07	54.53	47.76	188.0	183.4	167.0	284.4	269.9	215.6			
Coal	8,033	456,544	56.83	55.04	46.87	150.6	147.8	145.4	257.7	245.0	206.6			
Transportation	13,285	713,122	53.68	51.52	45.64	148.8	148.9	146.8	234.2	225.0	196.1			
Street railways	4,658	197,543	42.41	42.02	38.10	136.7	133.7	137.8	191.5	185.6	172.8			
Steam railway operations	7,924	485,864	61.32	58.34	50.84	144.4	144.4	139.1	248.3	236.3	198.3			
Construction	16,237	691,236	42.57	42.58	37.89	141.6	133.2	123.8	274.9	258.7	214.1			
Highway	7,107	278,590	39.20	39.30	39.13	143.7	125.8	133.8	248.3	217.9	231.0			
Railway	3,967	174,912	44.09	46.10	36.94	91.2	90.3	79.5	208.9	215.1	152.6			
Services	5,653	150,714	26.66	27.46	23.29	182.9	184.9	187.1	263.6	274.5	239.4			
Retail trade	11,773	391,258	33.23	33.14	30.07	149.6	149.4	141.1	233.4	232.5	200.5			
Wholesale trade	5,633	217,210	38.66	37.98	35.38	146.9	145.2	141.9	208.6	204.7	182.2			
- All Industries	91,436	3,975,320	43.48	42.71	37.80	155.3	153.7	145.3	252.7	245.2	205.3			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Aug. 1, 1948 and Sept. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.o.								
			Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls					
						Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947			
MONTREAL														
Manufacturing	183,391	7,331,595	39.98	40.46	36.05	121.6	118.1	119.3	188.3	185.1	166.9			
Plant products - edible	11,354	395,821	34.86	35.90	32.63	128.5	123.4	112.5	211.5	209.1	173.3			
Pulp and paper products	13,049	553,831	42.44	42.69	38.44	155.2	151.6	145.7	228.0	224.1	195.2			
Textiles	38,162	1,206,441	31.61	32.35	29.39	112.6	107.0	105.9	178.3	173.5	156.0			
Tobacco	5,950	219,494	36.89	36.32	30.63	101.3	99.1	105.7	216.5	220.0	187.6			
Iron and steel	46,408	2,156,895	46.48	47.01	41.61	103.0	99.2	106.1	151.8	147.8	139.8			
Communications	6,867	313,714	45.68	44.81	41.63	215.7	215.5	196.8	265.4	260.2	220.8			
Transportation	18,971	859,617	45.31	43.83	39.45	148.7	150.8	140.2	244.4	239.9	199.1			
Construction	23,111	976,436	42.25	40.91	36.15	189.4	192.1	178.3	290.6	285.4	237.6			
Services	13,690	553,790	25.84	26.26	24.51	158.1	159.4	147.8	221.5	226.3	204.2			
Trade	48,826	1,748,081	35.80	35.68	32.34	138.0	137.4	133.4	197.0	196.4	170.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	295,133	11,599,409	39.30	39.40	35.34	131.5	129.4	127.5	201.6	198.9	175.6			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	17,765	622,822	35.06	35.21	34.19	108.5	105.6	106.6	176.3	172.3	170.2			
Iron and steel	3,839	159,533	41.56	41.87	45.90	149.5	140.8	175.4	215.0	203.9	276.1			
Transportation	1,768	64,843	36.68	39.01	36.82	166.2	183.2	190.7	207.7	243.6	247.7			
Construction	4,115	153,126	37.21	35.96	32.17	160.9	159.1	142.5	306.0	292.3	239.2			
Services	1,906	48,593	25.49	25.85	21.77	170.1	170.2	169.8	315.4	319.9	269.9			
Trade	5,199	153,612	29.55	29.36	25.75	145.3	143.5	139.0	210.2	206.3	175.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	31,450	1,068,475	33.97	34.02	32.01	124.8	123.3	121.8	200.9	198.7	185.4			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	168,359	7,122,035	42.30	42.74	38.33	121.6	119.1	117.8	191.1	189.2	167.3			
Plant products - edible	13,731	474,705	34.57	35.48	31.43	128.9	116.0	123.6	186.3	172.0	162.3			
Pulp and paper products	21,937	966,556	44.06	44.85	39.30	142.1	140.4	133.8	209.1	210.3	176.1			
Textiles	20,446	714,061	34.92	34.66	32.49	103.3	101.2	99.3	170.9	166.2	152.6			
Chemicals	10,681	464,991	43.53	43.55	39.08	139.3	139.0	139.6	233.8	233.5	198.0			
Electrical apparatus	15,512	697,228	44.95	43.78	39.65	165.4	165.0	168.2	274.6	266.7	244.8			
Iron and steel	35,076	1,587,738	45.27	46.19	41.20	101.2	99.8	96.6	157.6	158.7	137.1			
Communications	5,901	260,521	44.15	44.30	41.14	198.7	200.0	190.0	254.8	257.3	226.9			
Transportation	12,839	593,185	46.20	44.62	40.36	167.0	167.2	161.1	255.3	246.9	215.8			
Construction	13,072	634,979	48.58	47.03	43.55	147.8	151.2	157.6	223.1	220.9	213.2			
Services	14,085	394,053	27.98	27.88	24.86	125.9	125.7	122.8	218.7	217.6	189.3			
Trade	53,953	2,078,174	38.52	38.66	35.05	140.1	140.7	127.8	203.3	204.9	170.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	268,242	11,084,742	41.32	41.46	37.50	129.5	128.2	124.6	199.7	198.3	174.1			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	9,977	389,912	39.08	38.92	35.59	102.9	103.1	101.0	164.6	164.3	145.0			
Pulp and paper products	3,476	144,893	41.68	42.46	38.15	124.1	126.1	121.1	180.7	187.2	161.5			
Iron and steel	1,942	78,462	40.40	38.21	38.30	59.3	59.3	56.7	107.6	101.8	97.6			
Construction	4,339	159,072	36.66	36.21	35.84	171.3	172.5	137.5	266.4	264.8	210.2			
Services	2,717	66,658	24.53	24.68	22.04	144.2	143.8	144.0	255.1	255.9	232.8			
Trade	7,328	218,585	29.83	30.84	27.42	150.1	145.0	133.2	204.4	204.1	177.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	26,729	938,707	35.12	35.05	32.25	131.9	130.8	122.0	199.7	197.9	171.1			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,299	2,308,629	44.14	45.55	38.92	118.4	118.1	111.1	185.2	190.6	154.0			
Textiles	7,132	220,930	30.98	32.01	27.80	102.8	103.9	93.2	159.2	166.4	129.6			
Electrical apparatus	6,888	312,980	45.44	45.97	38.24	130.0	132.2	133.3	225.2	231.7	194.3			
Iron and steel	24,062	1,183,315	49.18	50.97	43.73	109.5	109.1	99.2	169.8	175.2	136.9			
Construction	3,806	164,649	43.26	43.52	39.52	142.6	140.7	119.0	229.4	227.7	174.5			
Trade	6,062	210,704	34.76	34.99	31.82	124.2	125.2	118.1	186.9	189.5	161.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	66,378	2,827,963	42.60	43.78	37.83	122.5	122.1	114.3	189.9	194.4	157.8			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	32,743	1,679,979	51.31	49.45	44.97	118.1	118.7	116.1	153.9	149.0	132.6			
Iron and steel	27,116	1,425,371	52.57	50.75	45.93	115.3	114.6	111.6	147.5	141.6	125.5			
Construction	1,330	64,281	48.33	46.35	40.80	195.8	180.3	178.2	320.2	282.8	246.1			
Trade	3,420	119,172	34.85	34.12	31.87	162.6	158.4	138.0	195.2	190.7	159.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	40,200	1,970,906	49.03	47.42	43.44	123.3	123.5	120.1	162.3	157.2	139.1			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	34,411	1,371,166	39.85	39.38	34.76	132.0	130.4	126.3	207.7	202.7	173.2			
Animal products - edible	4,172	175,047	41.96	42.40	37.33	139.2	135.3	131.3	208.7	205.1	187.1			
Plant products - edible	2,916	104,905	35.98	35.90	32.07	140.5	138.1	144.6	204.6	200.7	186.0			
Textiles	4,135	119,984	29.02	28.36	26.11	121.1	113.7	111.1	198.8	182.2	163.8			
Iron and steel	11,539	525,937	45.58	44.81	37.88	121.4	122.1	115.4	204.2	201.9	161.1			
Communications	1,166	47,115	40.41	38.04	30.23	162.9	159.6	160.2	207.7	182.2	176.3			
Transportation	4,608	191,470	41.55	40.17	36.96	157.5	159.2	149.0	216.9	211.8	183.6			
Construction	4,295	170,452	39.69	38.03	37.31	92.5	92.5	77.5	123.5	118.3	100.3			
Services	4,271	110,685	25.92	26.22	23.20	160.7	162.8	152.9	238.1	243.9	206.8			
Trade	20,462	738,522	36.09	36.13	32.75	139.6	140.2	139.3	201.8	202.9	183.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	69,317	2,633,974	38.00	37.51	33.63	133.7	133.2	128.8	199.1	195.8	170.2			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	35,800	1,550,212	43.30	42.27	39.40	148.3	146.0	137.2	227.9	219.1	191.6			
Lumber products	9,833	424,081	43.13	42.48	39.66	158.0	146.8	146.7	236.9	216.8	205.2			
Iron and steel	9,005	424,214	47.11	43.96	42.38	108.4	116.9	108.7	170.2	168.1	153.4			
Communications	4,422	160,062	36.20	35.67	32.70	188.7	189.0	161.6	251.5	248.2	210.3			
Transportation	9,905	447,355	45.16	45.14	38.35	175.1	172.9	207.6	256.0	252.7	256.5			
Construction	10,920	510,016	46.70	44.97	41.31	327.8	317.8	293.7	516.1	481.8	417.1			
Services	6,666	197,301	30.05	29.97	26.54	188.5	189.9	191.6	290.3	281.9	266.6			
Trade	22,957	859,617	37.44	37.52	33.49	158.7	156.5	148.1	252.8	249.8	211.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	90,624	3,716,583	41.01	40.39	36.81	169.3	166.9	161.7	260.7	253.1	223.9			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1948 and Sept. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Sept. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Sept. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls		
						Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947	Sept. 1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1947
			\$	\$	\$						
HALIFAX											
Manufacturing	7,254	282,779	39.09	39.29	36.82	100.1	101.3	111.6	171.9	174.9	179.9
Plant products - edible	1,152	30,819	26.75	26.91	25.58	86.5	85.8	77.2	138.5	138.3	118.3
Iron and steel	2,856	130,876	44.51	44.27	42.16	94.0	96.7	120.8	186.8	170.7	203.0
Transportation	2,374	77,569	32.67	32.97	31.10	196.3	189.7	162.2	254.5	248.3	201.4
Construction	3,766	131,837	34.82	34.50	34.28	153.9	148.7	133.5	190.5	182.4	162.9
Services ^{1/}	1,103	24,194	21.93	22.66	20.28	99.7	100.3	99.7	144.6	150.3	133.7
Trade	5,291	160,057	30.25	30.31	28.12	130.3	130.9	128.4	182.1	183.2	167.6
- Nine Leading Industries	22,231	760,739	34.22	34.26	32.73	123.3	122.5	122.1	186.0	185.0	176.2
SALT MOUNTAIN											
Manufacturing	4,656	174,074	37.39	37.18	34.41	93.2	98.5	124.5	159.1	167.2	195.5
Iron and steel	726	28,902	39.81	39.21	41.50	54.6	57.9	119.0	79.4	83.0	180.5
Trade	3,009	89,472	29.73	29.93	27.74	106.7	108.7	112.8	161.7	165.8	161.7
- Nine Leading Industries	14,139	458,944	32.46	33.55	30.98	129.2	126.1	133.9	195.8	197.6	192.2
SEASIDE-BROOK											
Manufacturing	7,422	242,717	32.70	33.25	30.66	104.0	104.6	105.1	162.6	166.2	154.3
Textiles	4,091	118,921	28.58	30.60	28.11	96.2	97.1	94.9	149.5	161.5	145.0
Iron and steel	1,904	78,341	41.15	38.90	35.86	95.4	93.4	106.0	150.4	139.2	145.7
- Nine Leading Industries	10,572	342,372	32.38	32.67	30.45	116.8	115.7	110.3	182.1	181.9	161.4
THREE MOUNTAINS											
Manufacturing	8,774	389,601	44.40	44.70	39.04	138.1	136.8	132.9	222.3	221.3	188.0
Pulp and paper products	4,056	234,682	57.86	57.96	50.94	141.6	140.5	140.0	252.9	251.3	220.1
Textiles	2,203	60,978	27.68	27.06	20.88	94.6	96.4	96.0	151.1	150.5	115.6
- Nine Leading Industries	11,896	489,937	41.19	41.08	36.46	143.4	144.1	142.4	227.6	228.1	200.6
KITCHENER-WATERLOO											
Manufacturing	16,180	634,082	39.19	38.88	36.96	131.2	131.4	135.1	225.7	224.3	220.8
Animal products - edible	1,408	56,724	40.29	39.44	36.84	130.6	130.9	121.6	214.7	210.7	182.9
Leather products	1,617	61,302	37.91	37.29	35.92	97.3	98.7	104.6	164.1	163.8	167.3
Lumber products	1,889	72,874	38.68	38.14	35.52	149.8	148.5	142.0	249.7	244.8	218.1
Rubber products	5,078	213,562	42.06	42.23	40.46	152.9	158.0	173.4	268.9	279.1	293.4
Textiles	1,607	50,112	31.18	28.98	28.85	93.0	92.7	97.4	167.4	155.2	160.8
Iron and steel	1,196	49,481	41.37	37.44	39.35	115.8	108.7	125.4	194.1	164.9	199.8
- Nine Leading Industries	20,154	788,997	39.15	38.83	36.65	131.9	132.0	132.6	228.2	226.5	215.7
LONDON											
Manufacturing	16,143	645,733	40.00	39.47	34.54	141.1	139.6	137.8	227.1	221.7	190.4
Plant products - edible	2,461	80,370	32.66	35.30	31.52	158.9	157.6	148.9	235.1	249.8	214.1
Pulp and paper products	2,285	95,737	41.90	40.46	34.11	145.6	142.0	158.9	226.8	213.6	201.5
Textiles	1,315	39,549	30.08	27.82	24.56	80.8	85.4	83.1	141.7	135.3	110.7
Iron and steel	4,088	185,007	45.28	45.25	38.17	142.6	141.3	135.3	235.4	231.4	190.1
Trade	3,847	138,125	35.90	36.13	31.77	148.6	146.6	140.2	201.6	206.2	170.8
- Nine Leading Industries	26,384	1,041,807	39.49	38.93	34.33	147.0	145.1	143.3	227.9	222.7	192.5
ST. WILLIAM - ST. AGATHA											
Manufacturing	6,372	317,710	49.86	48.77	44.00	70.9	71.8	71.6	151.7	130.5	117.1
Pulp and paper products	2,466	143,535	58.53	57.01	51.43	157.0	158.3	157.7	248.8	245.1	220.3
Iron and steel	2,207	101,876	46.16	44.84	40.62	32.7	33.3	31.4	61.4	60.8	51.9
Transportation	2,288	98,392	43.00	44.50	40.28	155.2	145.5	138.6	158.0	153.3	133.2
Trade	2,085	71,481	34.32	34.34	31.23	133.9	133.2	118.0	219.5	218.6	176.4
- Nine Leading Industries	13,263	578,500	43.60	44.05	40.41	91.5	90.8	87.3	150.2	150.7	132.3
REIMS											
Manufacturing	2,443	97,346	39.65	39.19	37.02	107.7	109.1	109.8	150.3	149.8	139.5
Animal products - edible	574	22,098	38.50	38.33	35.16	146.2	156.9	154.8	198.7	212.3	192.2
Trade	4,785	170,625	35.66	35.27	30.70	136.7	131.8	140.5	215.4	205.3	190.6
- Nine Leading Industries	11,100	403,068	36.51	35.94	32.39	131.3	130.2	129.8	201.3	197.4	182.0
SASKATOON											
Manufacturing	2,333	91,300	39.13	38.51	34.80	195.4	196.0	194.1	292.7	288.9	249.5
Animal products - edible	908	34,409	38.11	37.33	33.01	248.8	251.8	251.0	359.3	356.3	314.0
Trade	2,852	95,187	33.28	33.19	31.76	129.8	130.8	123.2	196.1	196.6	181.4
- Nine Leading Industries	8,077	288,872	35.74	35.32	33.28	154.6	157.0	161.2	251.5	252.5	242.5
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	8,061	361,436	43.60	42.99	37.36	142.5	144.0	135.3	230.1	228.2	188.4
Animal products - edible	1,104	45,374	41.10	41.39	35.20	123.6	123.4	132.2	189.7	190.9	164.7
Plant products - edible	1,002	39,433	39.55	39.05	33.77	138.1	139.2	144.0	231.1	231.1	206.8
Iron and steel	2,640	123,108	46.63	45.20	38.98	140.7	140.3	124.7	222.7	215.3	185.1
Construction	1,743	72,042	41.33	39.23	33.51	95.0	96.9	103.8	190.0	184.1	176.5
Trade	7,756	276,118	35.69	35.83	32.84	142.8	140.4	134.8	206.8	204.0	181.7
- Nine Leading Industries	22,766	899,641	39.52	39.11	34.87	140.5	140.9	136.6	218.7	217.0	187.6
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	7,442	304,199	40.88	40.70	34.53	146.2	148.4	137.4	234.7	237.2	191.4
Animal products - edible	2,538	107,522	42.38	42.21	35.38	162.4	162.0	145.4	227.8	226.4	196.5
Iron and steel	1,718	79,444	46.24	45.14	38.12	140.5	142.7	125.7	251.9	249.9	185.8
Construction	3,643	175,567	48.19	47.89	37.91	310.5	297.0	208.0	531.4	499.9	280.4
Trade	6,967	235,283	33.77	33.46	30.53	172.5	173.2	167.6	254.1	252.9	217.0
- Nine Leading Industries	22,410	874,982	39.04	38.51	33.07	171.8	170.8	162.8	269.6	264.3	207.6
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,271	235,276	44.64	44.14	40.03	139.4	140.5	159.4	216.2	215.4	221.0
Lumber products	1,324	58,108	43.89	42.48	42.09	125.1	125.5	118.2	205.6	199.7	186.0
Iron and steel	1,767	82,269	46.56	45.54	40.66	133.0	138.9	200.0	201.2	205.6	264.4
Transportation	1,190	49,666	41.65	41.93	39.46	191.5	179.2	199.8	244.3	230.2	245.7
Trade	3,458	108,675	31.61	31.97	28.80	156.6	156.2	141.5	228.6	230.0	192.3
- Nine Leading Industries	13,041	501,810	38.48	38.37	35.67	149.5	148.2	164.7	229.0	226.5	220.3

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

^{1/}See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	87.8	-	-	-	85.3	85.1	91.6	-	-	-	82.8
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	91.5	-	-	-	87.0	88.1	90.7	-	-	-	89.2
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	101.8	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	92.9	-	-	-	96.2
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	107.0	-	-	-	99.3	103.9	100.5	-	-	-	108.0
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	114.4	-	-	-	103.0	108.1	107.4	-	-	-	109.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	135.4	87.9	133.5	140.5	124.5	125.0	109.4	100.2	128.3	110.0	121.2
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.2	112.7	122.2	102.4	118.1	115.0	112.2	100.6	136.2	114.2	112.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	116.4	111.8	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.5
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Sept. 1, 1941	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Sept. 1, 1942	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	138.8	154.0	179.4
Sept. 1, 1943	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Sept. 1, 1944	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.6	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.6
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	186.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.3	187.9	165.3	197.0	177.6	204.5	205.1	180.5	166.4	169.4	209.2	215.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1948.

100.0 7.0 0.2 4.0 2.8 29.7 41.4 12.0 5.3 2.3 4.4 9.9

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1932	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Sept. 1, 1933	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Sept. 1, 1934	86.6	99.9	94.3	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	91.8
Sept. 1, 1935	88.7	102.6	98.7	103.9	95.2	105.2	90.1	105.7
Sept. 1, 1936	94.3	97.9	103.4	111.2	97.7	106.9	92.9	110.0
Sept. 1, 1937	107.6	110.0	110.0	113.7	119.4	132.2	98.8	119.6
Sept. 1, 1938	106.6	110.2	108.1	109.0	109.2	121.1	96.5	114.9
Sept. 1, 1939	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Sept. 1, 1940	117.8	138.9	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Sept. 1, 1941	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Sept. 1, 1942	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Sept. 1, 1943	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Sept. 1, 1944	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.6
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.9	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.8	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.8	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.6	204.5	198.6	198.6	198.4	283.5	163.4	240.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1948.								
	14.1	1.5	12.9	1.3	3.2	1.9	3.3	4.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services*	Trade
Sept. 1, 1932	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Sept. 1, 1933	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Sept. 1, 1934	98.8	94.3	86.6	112.4	82.5	83.6	118.1	125.5	117.1
Sept. 1, 1935	102.7	100.8	77.7	128.8	82.1	85.8	110.9	127.8	121.8
Sept. 1, 1936	107.1	105.9	82.7	140.2	86.0	89.4	109.0	137.5	126.3
Sept. 1, 1937	123.2	121.2	143.4	159.1	90.9	89.7	144.6	146.6	130.9
Sept. 1, 1938	115.1	113.8	58.6	157.4	88.3	88.7	133.8	146.7	131.0
Sept. 1, 1939	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Sept. 1, 1940	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Sept. 1, 1941	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Sept. 1, 1942	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Sept. 1, 1943	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Sept. 1, 1944	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.3	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.5
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.3	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.3	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.6	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.6	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.6	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.6	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.3	209.1	217.8	181.1	185.5	145.3	200.6	268.2	220.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1948.

100.0 52.2 3.2 4.1 2.4 9.0 12.6 3.5 13.0

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946	Sept.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	52.2	209.1	206.5	203.3	187.2	198.6	226.2	229.9
Animal products - edible	2.1	256.0	256.8	246.3	252.0	235.2	234.9	201.0
Fur and products	0.2	170.4	168.1	146.3	180.7	141.3	125.3	125.1
Leather and products	1.5	146.5	144.1	152.0	156.4	141.9	136.1	137.8
Boots and shoes	0.9	139.0	137.3	141.8	144.0	131.0	125.2	125.1
Lumber and products	4.0	153.3	154.5	155.7	142.2	130.9	132.6	126.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	146.4	147.1	141.6	122.7	111.1	112.1	107.9
Furniture	0.7	149.2	153.9	157.7	157.4	131.4	129.2	107.5
Other lumber products	0.8	187.2	186.2	211.1	201.5	205.6	213.0	215.5
Musical instruments	.04	39.1	37.7	38.2	38.3	30.4	29.3	52.4
Plant products - edible	3.4	215.7	198.5	206.3	202.4	177.0	196.7	162.5
Pulp and paper products	5.6	187.4	186.3	180.8	167.3	148.3	139.7	135.9
Pulp and paper	2.5	174.2	174.7	171.9	155.2	137.5	128.6	126.6
Paper products	1.1	262.8	256.8	262.3	244.0	221.6	212.5	201.3
Printing and publishing	2.0	178.0	176.4	164.8	157.7	138.2	130.3	125.8
Rubber products	1.0	173.2	173.9	193.5	110.6	178.0	170.7	126.4
Textile products	7.5	178.0	174.7	169.6	161.1	156.2	153.4	157.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	189.2	188.3	177.0	161.7	156.9	155.3	157.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	113.9	115.2	107.1	96.0	106.8	108.7	113.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	0.7	206.7	203.7	201.0	188.5	167.0	167.0	171.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	851.6	839.9	774.9	710.2	614.8	591.5	563.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	166.0	165.9	161.9	157.0	145.7	143.3	143.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	179.4	172.8	170.0	159.8	158.4	152.6	157.6
Other textile products	0.8	157.8	152.4	158.2	169.7	163.4	167.1	174.7
Tobacco	0.5	120.8	116.1	122.5	121.0	121.5	120.9	124.4
Beverages	1.0	365.1	367.5	341.5	308.9	274.6	261.7	233.7
Chemicals and allied products	2.1	344.0	342.5	323.2	317.2	389.9	614.4	627.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	198.5	197.7	187.0	163.9	145.5	134.4	135.8
Electric light and power	1.6	243.0	239.7	207.2	193.0	162.9	150.6	150.0
Electric apparatus	2.4	346.8	346.2	349.0	268.1	279.9	327.8	318.3
Iron and steel products	14.2	219.6	217.6	215.5	195.8	253.7	325.8	349.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	311.9	306.5	272.1	184.5	237.7	246.4	267.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	262.2	260.9	256.4	234.2	216.3	222.0	241.7
Agricultural implements	0.9	221.0	223.1	193.1	160.8	139.9	127.8	130.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.3	176.2	173.7	175.0	164.8	212.1	301.1	292.2
Automobiles and parts	2.0	278.3	275.7	297.2	240.3	269.3	293.1	304.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.0	435.1	442.8	503.0	477.1	1068.2	1359.0	1691.2
Heating appliances	0.4	231.2	225.6	217.2	198.2	180.0	173.6	172.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	230.7	236.8	212.3	181.7	249.5	295.9	326.3
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	224.4	223.7	214.4	216.6	211.9	234.0	268.2
Other iron and steel products	2.3	214.6	210.5	220.2	219.4	277.6	377.1	431.9
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	354.0	351.0	331.5	287.5	315.6	427.2	496.1
Non-metallic mineral products	0.8	227.5	225.6	225.0	220.2	223.2	216.3	217.0
Miscellaneous	0.8	295.4	289.4	289.7	286.2	325.9	360.8	371.9
LOGGING	3.2	217.8	224.0	242.2	193.5	181.4	155.0	129.5
MINING	4.1	181.1	179.7	167.1	155.7	143.9	162.4	158.1
Coal	1.2	89.5	86.9	86.1	92.8	89.4	95.6	93.4
Metallic ores	2.0	332.0	333.5	303.9	266.4	241.5	262.7	295.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.9	270.1	267.9	237.5	202.4	181.1	175.2	166.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	185.5	184.8	171.6	152.9	123.4	113.1	107.4
Telegraphs	0.4	147.9	147.7	144.7	139.6	135.4	133.1	134.4
Telephones	2.0	192.8	192.4	177.3	155.8	119.7	107.6	100.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	145.3	144.9	141.8	131.4	128.3	124.1	120.3
Street railways	2.9	226.5	226.5	227.9	214.8	196.4	189.3	172.7
Steam railways	4.5	118.1	117.5	115.3	110.3	111.1	107.8	105.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	146.0	145.3	134.6	108.9	112.7	111.6	116.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.6	200.6	207.8	179.9	152.3	123.9	130.8	138.3
Building	5.3	236.0	232.8	216.9	165.6	115.2	99.6	153.5
Highway	5.1	261.8	289.6	228.6	199.0	158.3	199.2	166.1
Railway	2.2	104.4	103.7	94.2	94.9	101.7	100.4	97.4
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	268.2	268.7	258.7	239.3	213.1	207.1	198.3
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	279.7	279.7	270.1	245.8	215.5	210.8	195.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	246.7	248.3	236.6	226.6	208.2	200.8	198.3
TRADE	13.0	220.1	219.4	207.2	192.1	172.2	162.0	152.0
Retail	9.2	224.6	224.8	211.2	197.4	176.7	166.7	157.8
Wholesale	3.8	210.0	207.2	198.2	179.8	161.3	150.0	137.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	201.3	200.9	193.2	175.5	172.8	185.5	186.2
FINANCE	-	163.1	163.1	157.4	147.8	130.0	126.1	124.9
Banks and trust companies	-	166.0	166.1	161.1	150.4	133.4	130.1	130.0
Brokerage and stock markets	-	192.8	196.5	198.5	247.7	189.7	146.7	126.7
Insurance	-	156.6	156.3	149.2	158.4	122.1	119.4	118.0
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	199.4	199.0	191.5	174.2	170.8	182.6	183.2

^{1/}The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1948	Aug.1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946	Sept.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943
<u>Maritime</u> <u>Provinces</u>	- Manufacturing	33.9	177.1	177.2	178.1	166.2	190.6	209.3	217.8
	Lumber products	3.7	116.7	123.7	119.9	121.4	111.4	153.1	126.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.6	241.4	240.3	238.6	223.3	205.3	195.8	209.0
	Textile products	3.1	122.7	121.9	127.0	111.3	111.5	110.0	112.2
	Iron and steel	12.1	197.7	195.6	204.8	177.6	285.5	329.0	367.0
	Other manufactures	10.4	191.4	190.9	186.3	185.2	161.1	157.0	150.1
	Logging	2.7	172.7	262.1	252.0	195.8	155.9	173.6	154.3
	Mining	10.6	102.2	97.7	98.4	107.4	99.4	106.3	100.4
	Communications	2.6	159.0	155.4	156.5	143.6	131.9	129.7	124.5
	Transportation	10.2	125.5	121.3	117.0	107.9	137.6	129.5	160.4
	Construction	26.3	399.7	407.9	373.6	327.6	265.2	308.4	299.8
	Services ^{2/}	2.4	346.7	338.9	330.7	323.0	295.9	306.9	297.4
	Trade	11.3	219.5	220.9	220.1	210.4	199.3	180.2	163.0
	- All Industries	100.0	187.9	190.0	184.7	171.9	173.2	184.5	187.8
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	56.5	210.4	207.0	206.3	196.2	205.0	239.9	248.2
	Lumber products	2.8	156.6	162.4	185.2	180.4	162.5	155.7	145.4
	Pulp and paper products	6.8	174.0	172.9	171.3	158.9	144.3	138.5	130.9
	Textile products	13.3	208.3	204.2	197.9	186.1	182.6	177.6	180.2
	Iron and steel	11.7	219.3	213.1	222.3	216.9	271.4	362.0	393.0
	Other manufactures	21.4	232.0	228.4	221.7	210.7	214.8	269.4	278.4
	Logging	4.4	288.6	300.2	316.4	260.9	213.3	195.3	169.1
	Mining	2.6	375.9	372.5	323.6	296.7	269.9	294.1	312.4
	Communications	2.2	193.3	192.6	173.5	154.4	119.9	107.5	101.5
	Transportation	8.3	143.0	144.6	137.2	129.5	121.4	117.3	110.0
	Construction	12.8	180.9	202.5	151.3	123.6	106.1	136.0	122.2
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	244.2	246.2	227.0	216.8	200.0	193.6	179.8
	Trade	10.1	223.4	222.4	216.9	200.6	180.2	169.5	164.3
	- All Industries	100.0	204.5	206.3	196.1	181.4	178.1	200.0	200.7
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	61.8	210.6	207.6	202.9	180.8	190.9	217.2	216.6
	Lumber products	3.1	124.6	124.4	125.6	121.8	115.0	114.3	117.8
	Pulp and paper products	6.2	192.3	191.0	184.0	171.7	147.1	135.5	133.6
	Textile products	6.9	147.4	146.0	141.5	137.6	130.4	129.0	134.3
	Iron and steel	19.7	238.4	236.9	228.8	198.1	239.6	308.9	316.7
	Other manufactures	25.9	242.4	236.4	233.6	203.1	210.8	233.5	222.8
	Logging	1.9	180.5	178.4	217.5	166.9	206.9	132.2	82.7
	Mining	2.9	255.6	258.5	240.9	225.6	203.1	213.7	231.8
	Communications	2.3	180.3	180.3	171.5	149.7	112.3	101.8	92.6
	Transportation	6.7	142.9	142.4	137.7	129.4	122.1	118.0	115.0
	Construction	8.7	189.9	191.0	177.0	155.2	120.6	103.9	123.6
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	279.3	279.5	270.4	249.9	230.1	227.4	223.7
	Trade	12.4	224.7	224.8	205.5	192.0	172.4	162.4	152.1
	- All Industries	100.0	205.1	203.3	196.4	176.1	175.2	186.5	186.1
<u>Prairie</u> <u>Provinces</u>	- Manufacturing	29.7	194.4	193.8	185.2	183.7	175.1	193.7	189.9
	Lumber products	1.9	181.4	189.1	179.8	165.7	147.6	148.9	128.3
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	153.6	150.4	142.0	128.9	115.3	105.7	105.7
	Textile products	2.1	241.7	228.9	224.4	215.4	213.2	222.9	217.2
	Iron and steel	9.1	136.2	136.6	128.4	120.0	121.2	153.8	173.6
	Other manufactures	14.2	277.1	276.5	263.6	274.8	259.9	274.9	245.8
	Logging	0.2	33.1	36.3	69.7	70.8	49.9	52.5	37.9
	Mining	7.3	199.0	194.8	175.2	159.6	139.1	148.7	149.2
	Communications	2.8	183.4	182.6	168.5	150.2	137.7	127.3	124.3
	Transportation	17.1	152.0	152.3	150.8	142.3	138.6	138.5	127.2
	Construction	17.4	172.3	168.4	154.2	133.4	112.7	106.8	113.3
	Services ^{2/}	4.9	266.0	270.6	263.7	248.2	190.7	191.7	170.0
	Trade	20.6	186.1	185.8	182.8	171.4	150.5	142.5	132.7
	- All Industries	100.0	180.5	179.5	172.1	162.0	147.2	150.3	145.3
<u>British</u> <u>Columbia</u>	- Manufacturing	40.0	233.7	233.0	231.3	211.0	255.4	276.0	290.9
	Lumber products	13.7	202.0	198.4	186.6	144.8	133.1	132.2	125.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.8	226.4	227.8	209.5	185.7	171.2	167.6	158.4
	Textile products	0.8	247.0	227.3	196.9	189.4	205.5	207.7	191.4
	Iron and steel	6.4	273.1	284.9	292.9	309.3	752.4	931.4	1121.8
	Other manufactures	14.3	257.9	255.8	270.2	257.1	229.4	220.5	203.6
	Logging	8.7	230.3	215.5	216.5	168.7	148.0	150.9	154.4
	Mining	4.9	119.3	122.4	114.5	81.1	92.1	91.0	98.6
	Communications	2.9	121.0	111.0	184.9	173.3	149.1	138.5	143.7
	Transportation	10.4	162.5	158.3	170.1	139.9	135.7	125.8	113.2
	Construction	12.4	207.0	204.7	193.4	145.9	110.0	110.8	164.3
	Services ^{2/}	4.7	268.6	265.9	267.0	222.9	200.9	176.4	167.0
	Trade	16.0	272.3	266.7	241.7	212.7	187.7	178.4	164.6
	- All Industries	100.0	215.5	212.6	207.5	176.9	183.6	188.1	198.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns at the date under review.

2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1948	Aug. 1 1948	Sept.1 1947	Sept.1 1946	Sept.1 1945	Sept.1 1944	Sept.1 1943
Montreal - Manufacturing		62.1	193.9	188.4	190.3	187.8	195.0	227.0	236.8
Plant products - edible		3.9	185.1	177.7	162.0	152.2	146.0	142.5	137.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)		4.4	191.8	187.4	180.1	167.7	153.0	146.7	137.1
Textiles		12.9	179.0	170.1	168.3	167.1	160.0	155.2	158.8
Tobacco and beverages		4.0	181.6	180.3	182.5	173.0	170.9	172.9	167.8
Iron and steel		15.7	189.6	182.5	195.3	206.5	262.1	355.7	381.2
Other manufactures		21.2	213.3	210.8	211.6	200.7	187.6	215.1	226.1
Communications		2.3	140.2	140.1	127.9	116.1	85.3	75.5	70.6
Transportation		6.4	150.3	162.5	141.7	138.3	122.5	117.6	106.3
Construction		7.8	127.3	129.1	119.8	94.5	68.5	60.9	58.6
Trade		16.6	215.7	214.7	208.5	192.4	172.4	163.3	157.0
Montreal - All Industries		100.0	185.6	182.6	179.9	172.7	169.2	186.2	189.6
Quebec - Manufacturing		56.5	204.1	198.8	200.6	172.7	246.7	359.0	373.6
Leather products		10.4	123.1	119.1	122.4	121.7	116.3	108.4	108.8
Other manufactures		46.1	239.4	233.3	234.6	195.3	304.6	471.6	489.5
Transportation		5.6	114.7	126.4	131.6	98.6	89.3	87.9	80.9
Construction		13.1	254.2	251.3	225.2	170.5	176.9	160.5	179.2
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	204.8	202.1	199.6	172.5	210.7	271.4	277.7
Toronto - Manufacturing		62.8	197.8	193.8	191.6	178.1	195.0	230.0	229.5
Plant products - edible		5.1	192.1	172.8	184.2	182.1	169.5	183.5	153.8
Printing and publishing		8.2	212.5	209.9	200.0	194.2	171.3	161.8	155.9
Textiles		7.6	123.9	121.4	119.1	120.7	114.5	112.8	120.2
Iron and steel		13.2	236.4	232.2	224.8	207.1	291.3	436.5	434.1
Other manufactures		28.7	212.9	210.6	209.7	186.4	202.7	227.5	230.9
Communications		2.2	140.9	141.8	134.7	123.9	90.6	78.2	73.0
Transportation		4.8	173.5	173.7	167.4	157.7	139.2	132.4	127.8
Construction		4.9	200.3	204.9	213.6	167.8	134.1	99.5	108.6
Trade		20.1	206.3	207.3	188.3	177.0	158.6	148.8	138.1
Toronto - All Industries		100.0	198.6	196.6	191.0	176.4	179.8	196.0	195.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing		37.3	154.2	154.6	151.4	149.1	141.2	177.2	180.9
Lumber products		2.1	53.3	52.7	50.9	49.3	43.7	38.1	61.7
Pulp and paper products		13.0	144.4	146.8	141.0	141.7	127.4	130.1	136.0
Other manufactures		22.2	198.1	197.1	195.6	189.8	185.8	259.6	254.6
Construction		16.2	276.5	278.4	221.9	204.7	123.2	129.0	146.2
Trade		27.4	268.8	249.9	229.7	225.3	198.2	191.6	180.0
Ottawa - All Industries		100.0	198.6	197.0	183.8	177.3	156.7	170.9	171.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing		78.8	196.0	195.5	183.9	134.3	172.2	189.8	194.6
Textiles		10.8	110.5	111.7	100.2	103.6	97.8	96.9	99.7
Electrical apparatus		10.4	210.5	214.1	215.8	54.2	185.3	216.2	204.9
Iron and steel		36.2	233.5	232.5	211.5	157.3	212.9	250.8	272.8
Other manufactures		21.4	213.9	210.5	206.8	168.9	175.3	173.2	161.6
Construction		5.7	218.1	215.2	181.9	161.0	126.1	82.0	109.7
Trade		9.1	188.6	190.0	179.2	167.3	158.1	152.4	142.8
Hamilton - All Industries		100.0	198.4	197.6	185.1	141.7	168.9	180.3	184.0
Windsor - Manufacturing		81.5	306.5	306.9	300.3	251.1	288.2	326.9	342.3
Iron and steel		67.5	325.4	323.6	315.1	255.3	300.1	351.1	375.6
Other manufactures		14.0	236.8	248.7	250.3	236.9	248.1	241.3	230.6
Construction		3.8	133.7	123.1	121.7	103.3	80.7	79.6	94.2
Windsor - All Industries		100.0	283.5	284.0	276.2	232.6	268.4	288.4	301.3
Winnipeg - Manufacturing		49.6	177.4	175.2	169.7	167.8	165.0	181.5	180.9
Animal products - edible		6.0	269.3	261.9	254.0	328.9	282.9	305.6	257.6
Printing and publishing		5.1	154.0	150.2	145.4	130.4	118.1	104.2	107.5
Textiles		6.0	243.5	228.5	223.4	214.8	233.4	226.9	225.6
Iron and steel		16.3	136.0	135.3	128.3	119.1	120.6	144.8	165.7
Other manufactures		15.9	207.8	207.1	199.0	188.7	194.2	215.7	203.3
Transportation		6.6	114.2	115.4	108.0	104.8	97.3	91.0	83.5
Construction		6.2	143.1	143.1	119.9	116.7	67.5	51.7	67.8
Trade		29.5	155.8	156.5	155.5	148.4	126.6	118.0	110.8
Winnipeg - All Industries		100.0	183.4	182.8	167.4	153.4	139.9	143.0	139.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing		39.5	274.9	270.7	254.3	241.6	360.1	406.9	459.8
Lumber products		10.9	207.3	192.6	192.5	153.9	141.2	128.9	118.1
Other manufactures		28.6	313.6	315.4	288.3	287.6	476.3	551.8	640.8
Communications		4.9	205.1	205.4	175.7	164.7	139.7	124.8	122.2
Transportation		10.9	146.6	144.7	173.8	130.3	127.9	111.1	94.6
Construction		12.0	259.6	251.7	232.6	171.0	107.4	90.4	121.5
Services ^{2/}		7.2	258.3	260.1	262.5	218.0	197.7	174.9	167.6
Trade		25.3	254.6	251.1	237.5	212.4	190.2	178.9	163.5
Vancouver - All Industries		100.0	240.2	236.8	229.5	201.2	229.7	237.4	253.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns at the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Sept. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Aug. 1, 1948 and Sept. 1, 1947.

Industries	Sept.1, 1948						Aug.1, 1948		Sept.1, 1948	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.		P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,089,397	847,508	241,889	77.8	22.2		78.3	21.7	77.7	22.3
Animal products - edible	44,276	34,991	9,285	79.0	21.0		79.2	20.8	81.2	18.8
Fur and products	4,284	2,713	1,571	63.3	36.7		63.5	36.5	63.9	36.1
Leather and products	30,440	18,605	11,835	61.1	38.9		61.3	38.7	62.4	37.6
Boots and shoes	19,314	11,160	8,154	57.8	42.2		57.6	42.4	59.0	41.0
Lumber and products	82,726	70,459	6,267	92.4	7.6		92.5	7.5	92.2	7.8
Rough and dressed lumber	53,057	50,443	2,614	95.1	4.9		95.2	4.8	94.9	5.1
Furniture	13,604	12,191	1,413	89.6	10.4		90.0	10.0	90.0	10.0
Other lumber products	16,065	13,825	2,240	86.1	13.9		86.1	13.9	86.5	13.5
Plant products - edible	70,312	44,753	25,559	63.6	36.4		67.2	32.8	64.4	35.6
Pulp and paper products	117,663	95,290	22,373	81.0	19.0		81.1	18.9	80.8	19.2
Pulp and paper	52,751	50,319	2,432	95.4	4.6		95.3	4.7	94.6	5.4
Paper products	21,939	14,423	7,516	65.7	34.3		65.8	34.2	64.7	35.3
Printing and publishing	42,973	30,548	12,425	71.1	28.9		71.1	28.9	71.1	28.9
Rubber products	21,864	16,261	5,603	74.4	25.6		74.7	25.3	74.5	25.5
Textile products	156,500	72,133	84,367	46.1	53.9		46.5	53.5	45.5	54.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,014	36,761	22,253	62.3	37.7		62.2	37.8	61.6	38.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,259	13,408	8,851	60.2	39.8		60.5	39.5	60.9	39.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,247	8,697	6,550	57.0	43.0		57.2	42.8	58.4	41.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,069	10,882	5,187	67.7	32.3		67.1	32.9	64.4	35.6
Hosiery and knit goods	25,212	8,914	16,298	35.4	64.6		33.1	66.9	36.2	63.8
Garments and personal furnishings	55,917	17,537	38,380	31.4	68.6		32.2	67.8	30.3	69.7
Other textile products	16,357	8,921	7,436	54.5	45.5		55.1	44.9	54.9	45.1
Tobacco	10,038	4,265	5,773	42.5	57.5		42.0	58.0	43.0	57.0
Beverages	20,492	18,122	2,370	88.4	11.6		88.4	11.6	88.1	11.9
Chemicals and allied products	42,823	32,784	10,039	76.6	23.4		76.8	23.2	74.6	25.4
Clay, glass and stone products	22,894	20,125	2,769	87.9	12.1		87.8	12.2	88.3	11.7
Electric light and power	33,031	29,239	3,792	88.5	11.5		88.4	11.6	89.6	10.4
Electrical apparatus	50,812	36,796	14,016	72.4	27.6		72.8	27.2	68.7	31.3
Iron and steel products	295,735	274,251	21,484	92.7	7.3		92.9	7.1	92.5	7.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,502	37,837	1,665	95.8	4.2		96.3	3.7	95.1	4.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,993	26,654	3,339	88.9	11.1		88.8	11.2	89.2	10.8
Agricultural implements	18,590	17,563	1,027	94.5	5.5		94.6	5.4	95.3	4.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	110,564	104,697	5,867	94.7	5.3		94.7	5.3	94.1	5.9
Automobiles and parts	42,444	38,053	4,391	89.7	10.3		89.6	10.4	89.2	10.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,276	20,661	615	97.1	2.9		97.1	2.9	97.2	2.8
Heating appliances	8,170	7,639	531	93.5	6.5		93.5	6.5	93.2	6.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,998	11,054	944	92.1	7.9		92.4	7.6	92.0	8.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,502	8,107	395	95.4	4.6		95.3	4.7	94.6	5.4
Other iron and steel products	47,140	40,039	7,101	84.9	15.1		85.1	14.9	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	50,669	43,398	7,271	85.7	14.3		86.0	14.0	85.5	14.5
Non-metallic mineral products	16,234	14,857	1,377	91.5	8.5		91.5	8.5	91.2	8.8
Miscellaneous	18,604	12,466	6,138	67.0	33.0		66.8	33.2	67.8	32.2
LOGGING	66,172	64,956	1,216	98.2	1.8		98.2	1.8	98.8	1.2
MINING	85,094	83,168	1,926	97.7	2.3		97.8	2.2	97.8	2.2
Coal	24,677	24,440	237	99.0	1.0		99.0	1.0	98.9	1.1
Metallic ores	42,582	41,744	838	98.0	2.0		98.1	1.9	97.9	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,835	16,984	851	95.2	4.8		95.3	4.7	95.8	4.2
COMMUNICATIONS	50,253	23,871	26,382	47.5	52.5		47.1	52.9	47.6	52.4
Telegraphs	8,719	7,049	1,670	80.8	19.2		80.4	19.6	79.4	20.6
Telephones	40,721	16,233	24,488	39.9	60.1		39.5	60.5	40.1	59.9
TRANSPORTATION	188,137	176,587	11,550	93.9	6.1		93.9	6.1	93.5	6.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,202	56,027	4,175	93.1	6.9		93.1	6.9	92.5	7.5
Steam railway operation	94,175	88,447	5,728	93.9	6.1		93.9	6.1	93.7	6.3
Shipping and stevedoring	33,760	32,113	1,647	95.1	4.9		95.3	4.7	95.3	4.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	262,533	257,690	4,843	98.2	1.8		98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Building	111,580	108,737	2,843	97.5	2.5		97.4	2.6	97.7	2.3
Highway	105,958	104,085	1,873	98.2	1.8		98.6	1.4	98.0	2.0
Railway	44,995	44,868	127	99.7	0.3		99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES	73,549	35,460	38,089	48.2	51.8		48.0	52.0	46.6	53.4
Hotels and restaurants	49,911	25,037	24,874	50.2	49.8		50.3	49.7	49.5	50.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,638	10,423	13,215	44.1	55.9		43.3	56.7	40.2	59.8
TRADE	271,419	167,559	103,860	61.7	38.3		61.2	38.8	60.4	39.6
Retail	191,680	107,005	84,675	55.8	44.2		55.0	45.0	53.7	46.3
Wholesale	79,739	60,554	19,185	75.9	24.1		76.2	23.8	76.6	23.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,086,554	1,656,799	429,755	79.4	20.6		79.7	20.3	79.2	20.8
FINANCE	85,816	45,760	40,056	53.3	46.7		53.3	46.7	52.9	47.1
Banks and trust companies	48,434	24,217	24,217	50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,593	2,362	1,231	65.7	34.3		65.6	34.4	65.6	34.4
Insurance	33,789	19,181	14,608	56.8	43.2		56.8	43.2	58.0	42.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,172,370	1,702,559	469,811	78.4	21.6		78.7	21.3	78.2	21.8

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

Government
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT SECTION

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

OCTOBER 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in September

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
December 8, 1948





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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

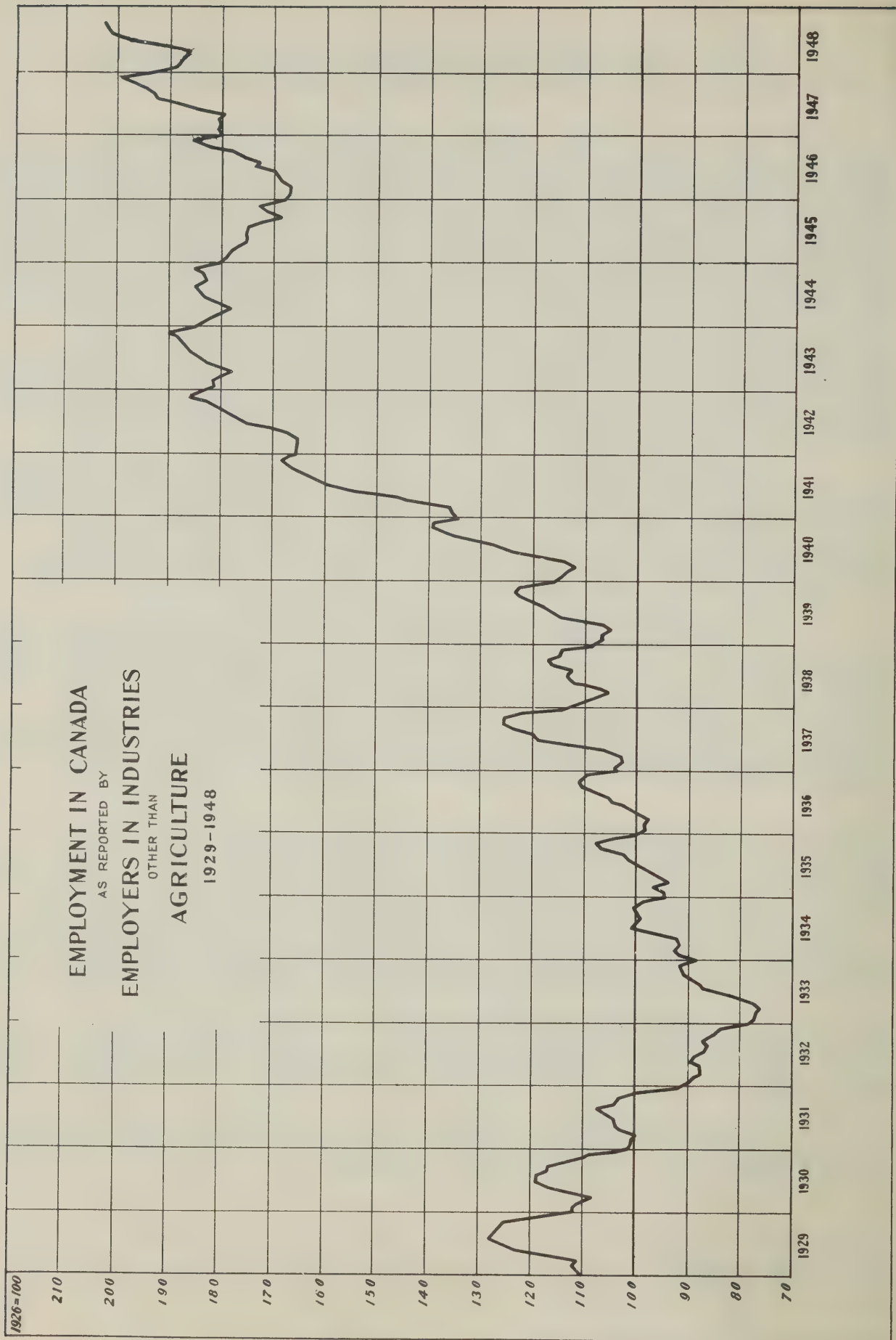
4.-THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.-THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.-THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.-THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SECTION
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment Statistics:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment.

The trend of industrial employment in Canada continued moderately upward at the beginning of October, when 19,359 larger establishments 1/ in the eight major industrial divisions reported an increase of 0.4 p.c. in their working forces. This gain was not equal to that indicated on the average at Oct. 1 in the last 27 years. The index number of employment rose from its previous all-time maximum of 201.8 at Sept. 1, to 202.6 at Oct. 1, when it exceeded by four p.c. the figure of 194.8 recorded at Oct. 1, 1947. During the war years, the highest index for the beginning of October was that of 187.5 in 1943. The increase indicated at Oct. 1, 1948, took place mainly among women, for whom employment rose by 1.7 p.c. The male staffs of the reporting firm were higher by 0.03 p.c. than at Sept. 1.

Industrial activity generally was at a higher level at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1 in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but curtailment was reported by leading firms in the Maritime Provinces and in Alberta and British Columbia. Industrially, there was important expansion in logging, in which the number added to the working forces approximated that at Oct. 1 of last year. Manufacturing, transportation and trade also showed improvement, the gain in trade being on quite a large scale. On the other hand, the trend was unfavourable in mining, communications, construction and hotels and restaurants. The losses in construction were considerable, but those in the remaining divisions were moderate. In manufacturing, the most outstanding changes were the increase of some 6.6 p.c. in vegetable food processing, and the substantial contractions, also seasonal in character, in animal foods, lumber and paper mills.

PAYROLLS.

The weekly expenditures in salaries and wages reported by the firms furnishing statistics in the eight leading industries at the beginning of October were higher by 2.7 p.c. than their payrolls at Sept. 1. This increase, partly seasonal in character, slightly exceeded the gain which had been indicated at Oct. 1 over Sept. 1 in 1947. The substantial rise in the payrolls at the date under review resulted mainly from the payment of higher wage rates in many establishments, together with a return to 1/ See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Canada and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948, Oct. 1, 1947 and Oct. 1, 1946.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
							Employment				Payrolls				
			Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1946	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1946	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1946	
(a) Provinces															
Maritime Provinces	147,181	5,463,362	37.12	36.66	33.56	30.42	123.6	124.1	123.5	115.9	209.7	208.1	189.3	160.5	
Prince Edward Island	3,477	115,894	33.33	34.04	30.28	28.18	153.7	154.5	151.9	130.5	235.0	241.1	211.1	167.8	
Nova Scotia	84,613	3,141,413	37.13	36.72	33.44	30.40	117.7	118.4	117.0	110.5	193.6	192.7	173.6	148.3	
New Brunswick	59,091	2,206,055	37.35	36.72	33.92	30.56	131.9	132.1	132.8	124.4	236.4	233.0	215.8	182.3	
Quebec	522,348	24,948,054	40.09	38.93	35.78	32.04	130.6	130.4	126.7	117.4	218.5	211.8	189.1	156.7	
Ontario	874,888	37,592,460	42.97	41.97	38.47	33.40	128.8	127.3	123.7	111.0	204.2	197.1	175.5	136.5	
Prairie Provinces	250,707	10,661,794	42.53	42.07	37.52	34.04	140.7	140.8	130.0	125.6	225.9	223.6	184.2	151.3	
Manitoba	111,052	4,727,204	42.57	41.68	37.14	33.95	133.9	133.6	124.9	123.2	215.0	209.9	174.8	157.4	
Saskatchewan	49,020	1,982,213	40.44	40.36	35.80	33.06	134.2	133.0	128.0	122.8	209.4	208.9	177.0	156.4	
Alberta	90,636	3,952,377	43.61	43.44	38.98	34.72	154.1	155.7	138.4	130.3	251.0	252.7	201.7	169.3	
British Columbia	205,184	9,088,823	44.30	43.53	40.39	36.73	158.4	160.3	152.7	132.9	246.5	244.8	216.4	171.8	
CANADA	2,100,286	87,754,493	41.78	40.86	37.39	33.15	132.7	132.2	127.6	116.6	214.8	208.9	184.9	149.5	
(b) Cities															
Montreal	299,515	12,123,736	40.48	39.34	36.03	32.84	133.5	131.8	128.6	122.7	210.7	202.1	180.5	157.3	
Quebec City	31,548	1,090,434	34.78	33.91	32.88	28.46	124.3	124.6	121.9	106.0	206.0	200.3	187.0	144.0	
Toronto	270,177	11,473,369	42.47	41.33	38.20	33.41	130.5	129.7	124.7	116.2	206.7	200.0	177.6	144.4	
Ottawa	26,463	941,700	35.59	35.16	32.94	29.30	130.6	131.4	121.2	119.5	200.4	199.3	173.4	151.5	
Hamilton	66,504	2,933,236	44.11	42.83	38.80	32.59	122.7	122.4	116.0	87.8	197.0	189.9	163.7	104.1	
Windsor	41,409	2,145,824	51.82	49.01	44.51	35.86	127.0	123.5	121.7	99.9	176.7	162.5	145.1	95.0	
Winnipeg	69,874	2,892,673	38.54	38.05	33.76	30.77	134.8	133.9	125.9	127.3	203.4	199.6	166.9	153.7	
Vancouver	90,025	3,759,487	41.76	41.05	37.67	34.34	168.0	169.4	168.7	143.8	263.6	261.3	224.9	186.8	
Halifax	22,190	755,453	34.04	34.12	32.45	29.97	123.0	125.0	121.4	126.0	184.7	188.1	173.8	154.5	
Saint John	13,563	455,092	33.55	32.30	31.80	30.02	124.0	131.1	137.7	124.3	194.2	197.6	202.2	172.4	
Sherbrooke	10,590	366,063	34.57	32.43	32.12	28.53	117.0	121.3	113.3	109.0	194.7	189.5	175.0	149.5	
Three Rivers	11,713	483,284	41.26	41.23	37.34	31.99	141.2	143.4	141.5	124.3	197.1	198.4	204.0	183.8	
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,075	798,346	39.77	39.17	37.37	30.84	131.4	132.3	131.7	100.6	230.8	229.0	216.8	136.3	
London	26,562	1,052,399	39.49	39.55	34.97	31.44	148.5	146.7	143.1	135.0	230.3	227.9	195.9	166.1	
Port William - Port Arthur	13,108	598,350	45.65	43.51	41.50	36.73	90.3	91.4	85.9	74.6	155.2	149.9	133.6	102.3	
Regina	11,437	420,180	36.74	36.49	32.71	29.90	135.4	132.0	125.9	120.1	209.9	203.3	178.5	155.4	
Saskatoon	8,024	288,973	36.01	35.74	33.11	30.11	153.6	154.8	159.9	149.2	251.8	251.5	239.2	203.9	
Calgary	22,492	905,341	40.25	39.67	35.37	32.54	138.6	140.7	131.8	126.1	219.5	219.5	184.7	156.7	
Edmonton	22,561	897,752	39.79	38.94	33.74	31.06	172.8	171.8	140.7	134.8	276.5	269.1	194.9	171.7	
Victoria	12,808	501,569	39.15	38.50	36.41	31.23	146.5	149.4	155.2	152.1	228.6	229.0	224.8	189.2	
(c) Industries															
Manufacturing	1,094,187	46,803,166	42.77	41.46	38.04	33.18	124.9	124.7	121.2	112.1	205.8	199.1	177.5	143.0	
Durable Goods ^{1/}	507,861	23,396,445	46.07	44.44	40.94	35.43	119.3	119.5	117.3	103.3	195.0	188.1	170.0	129.9	
Non-Durable Goods	584,014	21,911,041	39.55	38.46	35.21	31.08	128.7	128.1	124.3	120.1	217.0	210.0	186.0	157.8	
Electric Light and Power	32,312	1,495,680	46.29	45.77	41.79	38.11	158.6	162.1	156.6	126.4	232.0	234.4	180.3	143.3	
Logging	80,084	3,110,772	38.84	39.79	36.63	30.54	166.5	159.2	180.7	152.7	322.4	275.9	332.0	254.0	
Mining	84,411	4,297,454	50.91	50.27	45.29	40.25	101.3	102.4	93.2	87.2	161.5	161.2	132.5	111.0	
Communications	49,924	1,927,011	38.60	38.49	34.95	33.07	189.6	190.8	174.3	156.3	255.3	256.8	223.2	159.6	
Transportation	189,729	9,732,930	51.80	50.66	44.45	41.54	148.3	147.3	143.4	134.8	232.5	227.9	194.6	171.0	
Construction and Maintenance	252,661	10,209,938	40.41	39.17	36.55	32.18	138.8	145.0	129.8	109.5	243.4	246.2	206.9	153.7	
Services ^{2/}	72,420	1,905,727	26.31	25.74	24.07	21.59	153.1	155.9	145.8	136.5	243.3	242.4	213.7	183.1	
Trade	276,870	9,767,495	35.28	35.15	31.99	29.03	143.4	140.6	135.0	125.5	212.6	207.7	192.6	154.6	
NIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,100,286	87,754,493	41.78	40.86	37.39	33.15	132.7	132.2	127.6	116.6	214.8	208.9	184.9	149.5	
Finance	87,193	3,397,877	38.97	39.61	37.20	35.59	142.7	140.8	136.2	128.3	191.5	191.7	175.4	158.5	
WIRE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,187,479	91,152,370	41.67	40.81	37.58	33.25	133.1	132.5	128.0	117.1	213.9	208.6	184.5	150.1	

*See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

more normal working conditions following the vacation season. The average earnings of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating employers amounted to \$41.78 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$40.86 at Sept. 1, 1948. The latest figure is the highest in the record of over seven years. In earlier years for which data are available, the Oct. 1 per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$37.39; 1946, \$33.15; 1945, \$32.08; 1944, \$32.36; 1943, \$31.53; 1942, \$29.51, and 1941, \$26.37.

Including the statistics for financial institutions, the latest survey shows an increase of 0.4 p.c. in the total number of employees reported at Oct. 1 as compared with a month earlier, together with an advance of 2.5 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments. The average per person in recorded employment in the nine major industries rose from \$40.81 at that date, to \$41.67 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$37.38 at Oct. 1, 1947.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparison as at Sept. 1, 1948, and Oct. 1, 1947. Table B on page 4 gives a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls since 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of 32.7 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these workers are higher by 114.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1948, amounted to 33.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 113.9 p.c. These increases are the highest in the monthly record. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general advance resulting from the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 24.9 p.c.; the salaries and wages have mounted by 105.8 p.c., and the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment have risen by 67.3 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Oct. 1 had increased by 42.9 p.c. since the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the included non-manufacturing classes showed a gain of 126.2 p.c. in the same comparison.

A comparison with the data reported a year ago shows a general increase of four p.c. in the index of employment in the eight leading industrial groups, as compared with a rise of 16.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls. In manufacturing, there was an advance of 3.1 p.c. at the date under review in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 16 p.c. in the index of salaries and wages, while the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment have mounted by 12.4 p.c. in the 12 months. Among the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, there has been a gain of 5.1 p.c. in the index of employment in the year, together with a rise of 16.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries					Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing				
	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of				Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
1941														
June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49		100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25		100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57
1945														
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22		
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06		
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56		
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55		
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59		
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88		
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94		
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73		
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58		
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54		
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64		
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44		
1946														
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49		
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43		
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43		
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82		
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.18	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24		
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83		
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37		
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66		
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71		
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18		
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45		
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95						

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report and in the table on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

There was a fairly large increase in employment for women at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, according to data received from the larger establishments in the eight leading industries, while the number of men on their staffs rose insignificantly. The gain among women amounted to 1.7 p.c. As already stated, there was a general increase of 0.4 p.c. in the reported total of workers of both sexes. On the whole, the movements indicated at Oct. 1 were seasonal in character, lowered activity in construction being an important factor in the decline among men, while the advance among women took place to a considerable extent in vegetable food and textile factories. Employment for workers of both sexes reached a decidedly higher level in trade, in which the gain was likewise seasonal. There was also a substantial increase in employment for men in logging camps.

The leading firms in the nine major industries reported a rise of 0.4 p.c. in their working forces since Sept. 1; the gain among men amounted to 0.06 p.c. and that among women to 1.8 p.c. The ratios in this group of industries were 781 men and 219 women per 1,000 employees, as compared with 784 and 216 per 1,000, respectively, a month earlier.

As compared with Oct. 1, 1947, there was an increase of some four p.c. in the number of men employed by the larger establishments in the nine major industrial divisions, together with a gain of 3.4 p.c. in their women workers. The ratio per 1,000 persons in recorded employment had then been 780 in the case of men, and 220 in the case of women. At Oct. 1 in earlier years for which data are available, the proportions of women per 1,000 persons on the paylists of leading industrial establishments in the nine major industrial groups were as follows: 1946, 232; 1945, 253; 1944, 271; 1943, 262, and 1942, 235.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1948, and Oct. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index of numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100 should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the number and proportions of male and female workers reported at Oct. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Sept. 1, 1948, and Oct. 1, 1947.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Oct. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Sept. 1, 1948		Oct. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	151,753	129,830	21,923	85.6	14.4	85.7	14.3	85.9	14.1
Prince Edward Island	3,800	2,912	888	76.6	23.4	76.2	23.8	76.0	24.0
Nova Scotia	87,083	75,864	11,219	87.1	12.9	87.4	12.6	87.3	12.7
New Brunswick	60,870	51,054	9,816	83.9	16.1	83.8	16.2	84.3	15.7
Quebec	646,491	498,062	148,429	77.0	23.0	77.5	22.5	77.3	22.7
Ontario	914,231	698,073	216,158	76.4	23.6	76.6	23.4	76.0	24.0
Prairie Provinces	263,326	210,166	53,160	79.8	20.2	79.9	20.1	79.5	20.5
Manitoba	116,712	90,613	26,099	77.6	22.4	78.0	22.0	77.3	22.7
Saskatchewan	52,215	42,117	10,098	80.7	19.3	81.0	19.0	80.5	19.5
Alberta	94,399	77,436	16,963	82.0	18.0	81.6	18.4	81.9	18.1
British Columbia	211,678	171,981	39,697	81.2	18.8	81.7	18.3	80.9	19.1
CANADA	2,187,479	1,708,112	479,367	78.1	21.9	78.4	21.6	78.0	22.0
(b) Cities									
Montreal	317,606	223,093	94,513	70.2	29.8	70.7	29.3	70.2	29.8
Quebec	32,738	23,727	9,011	72.5	27.5	73.1	26.9	73.5	26.5
Toronto	289,713	197,405	92,308	68.1	31.9	68.3	31.7	67.5	32.5
Ottawa	30,319	20,402	9,917	67.3	32.7	68.2	31.8	66.0	34.0
Hamilton	67,899	50,847	17,052	74.9	25.1	75.4	24.6	73.0	27.0
Windsor	42,142	35,598	6,744	84.0	16.0	84.4	15.6	84.5	15.5
Winnipeg	74,317	52,047	22,270	70.0	30.0	70.4	29.6	69.3	30.7
Vancouver	94,205	70,052	24,153	74.4	25.6	74.2	25.8	73.9	26.1
Halifax	22,190	16,039	6,151	72.3	27.7	73.8	26.2	73.3	26.7
Saint John	13,563	9,770	3,793	72.0	28.0	73.9	26.1	73.6	26.4
Sherbrooke	10,590	7,092	3,498	67.0	33.0	68.1	31.9	65.7	34.3
Three Rivers	11,713	9,234	2,479	78.8	21.2	79.7	20.3	78.8	21.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,075	13,835	6,240	68.9	31.1	69.0	31.0	69.4	30.6
London	26,652	18,428	8,224	69.1	30.9	69.6	30.4	68.9	31.1
Fort William - Port Arthur	13,108	11,315	1,793	86.3	13.7	86.3	13.7	86.2	13.8
Regina	11,437	7,581	3,856	66.3	33.7	67.2	32.8	62.3	37.7
Saskatoon	8,024	5,778	2,246	72.0	28.0	72.7	27.3	74.6	25.4
Calgary	22,492	17,111	5,381	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9	76.3	23.7
Edmonton	22,561	16,591	5,970	73.5	26.5	73.4	26.6	69.5	30.5
Victoria	12,808	9,340	3,468	72.9	27.1	74.3	25.7	75.2	24.8
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,094,187	846,805	247,382	77.4	22.6	77.8	22.2	77.1	22.9
Durable Goods ^{1/}	507,861	454,682	53,179	89.5	10.5	89.7	10.3	89.1	10.9
Non-Durable Goods	554,014	363,580	190,434	65.6	34.4	66.3	33.7	65.6	34.4
Electric Light and Power	32,312	28,543	3,769	88.3	11.7	88.5	11.5	89.4	10.6
Logging	80,084	78,684	1,400	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8
Mining	84,411	82,538	1,873	97.8	2.2	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1
Communications	49,924	23,835	26,089	47.7	52.3	47.5	52.5	47.2	52.8
Transportation	189,729	178,159	11,570	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.5	6.5
Construction and Maintenance	252,661	247,842	4,819	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
Services ^{2/}	72,420	35,146	37,274	48.5	51.5	48.2	51.8	46.4	53.6
Trade	276,870	168,834	108,036	61.0	39.0	61.7	38.3	59.8	40.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,100,286	1,661,843	438,443	79.1	20.9	79.4	20.6	79.0	21.0
Finance	87,193	46,269	40,924	53.1	46.9	53.3	46.7	52.9	47.1
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,187,479	1,708,112	479,367	78.1	21.9	78.4	21.6	78.0	22.0

^{1/}This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/}Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/}The October data are subject to revision.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- Further though slight improvement in the employment situation was reported by 9,594 leading manufacturers at Oct. 1, when the increase in their working forces as compared with Sept. 1 amounted to 0.2 p.c. This advance was smaller than usual for the time of year in the experience of the period since 1920.

There was pronounced seasonal expansion in employment in vegetable food processing at Oct. 1, although the gain of 6.6 p.c. was not equal to that usually indicated at the beginning of October. Increases on a smaller scale were reported in paper products, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. On the other hand, the trend was downward in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, clay, glass and stone, and non-metallic mineral product plants. In the durable manufactured goods division taken as a whole, there was a slight falling-off in employment, while the index number in the non-durable classes showed a general advance of 0.5 p.c.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index of employment in manufacturing at the first of October of the present year was 209.9, as compared with 209.5 a month earlier; at Oct. 1, 1947, the index had stood at 203.6. The latest figure was lower than those at the same date in 1944, 1943 and 1942, but was otherwise the maximum for the beginning of October.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The sums expended in weekly salaries and wages at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments were higher by 3.4 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The advance was partly due to the payment of higher rates of salaries and wages in certain industries and establishments, and partly reflected a return to more normal working conditions following the summer vacation season. The per capita weekly earnings of persons employed by leading manufacturers were decidedly higher, rising from \$41.46 in the last report, to \$42.77 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.04 at Oct. 1, 1947, \$33.18 at Oct. 1, 1946, \$32.54 at Oct. 1, 1945, \$33.02 at Oct. 1, 1944, and \$32.37 at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest figure is the highest in the record of 7½ years.

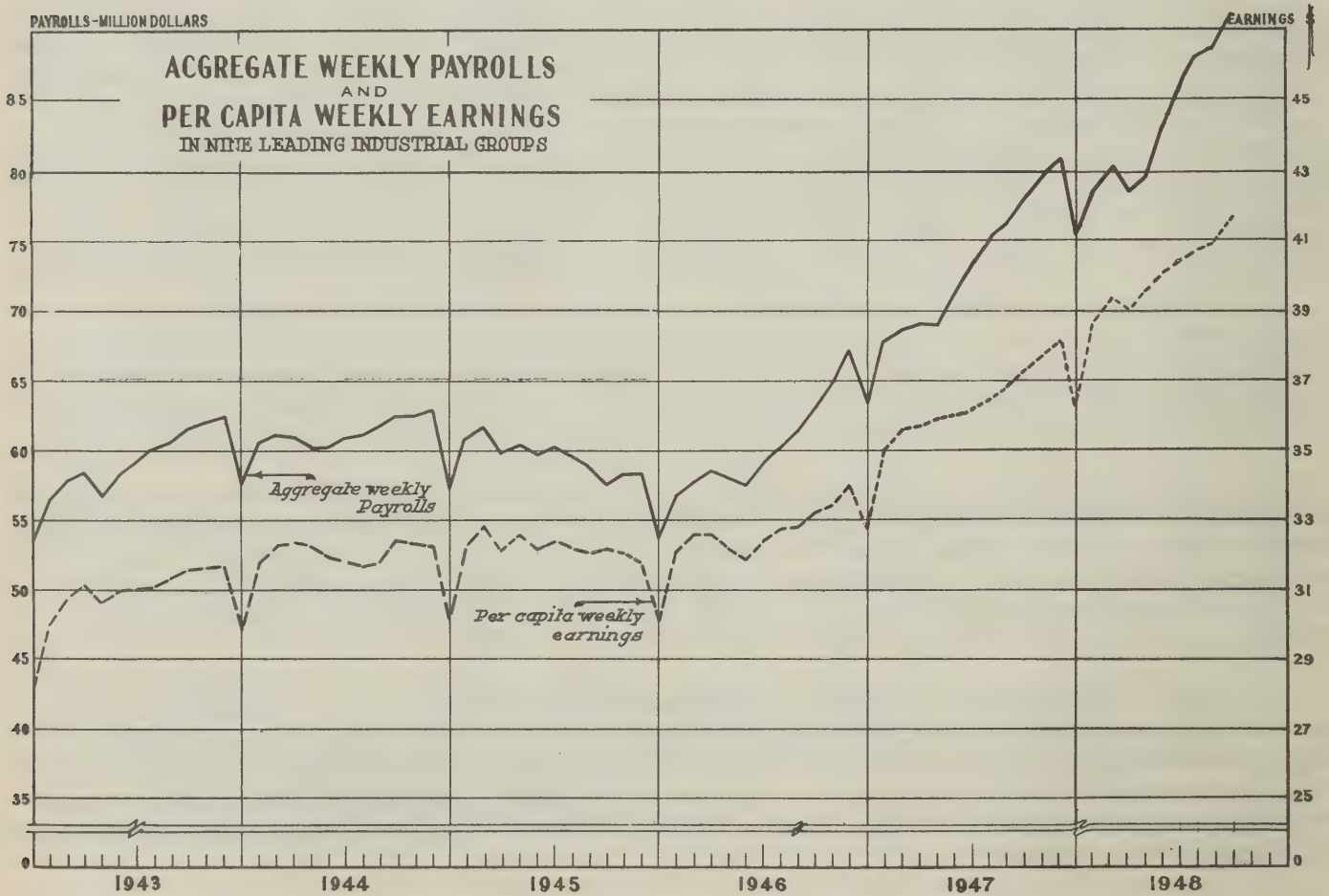
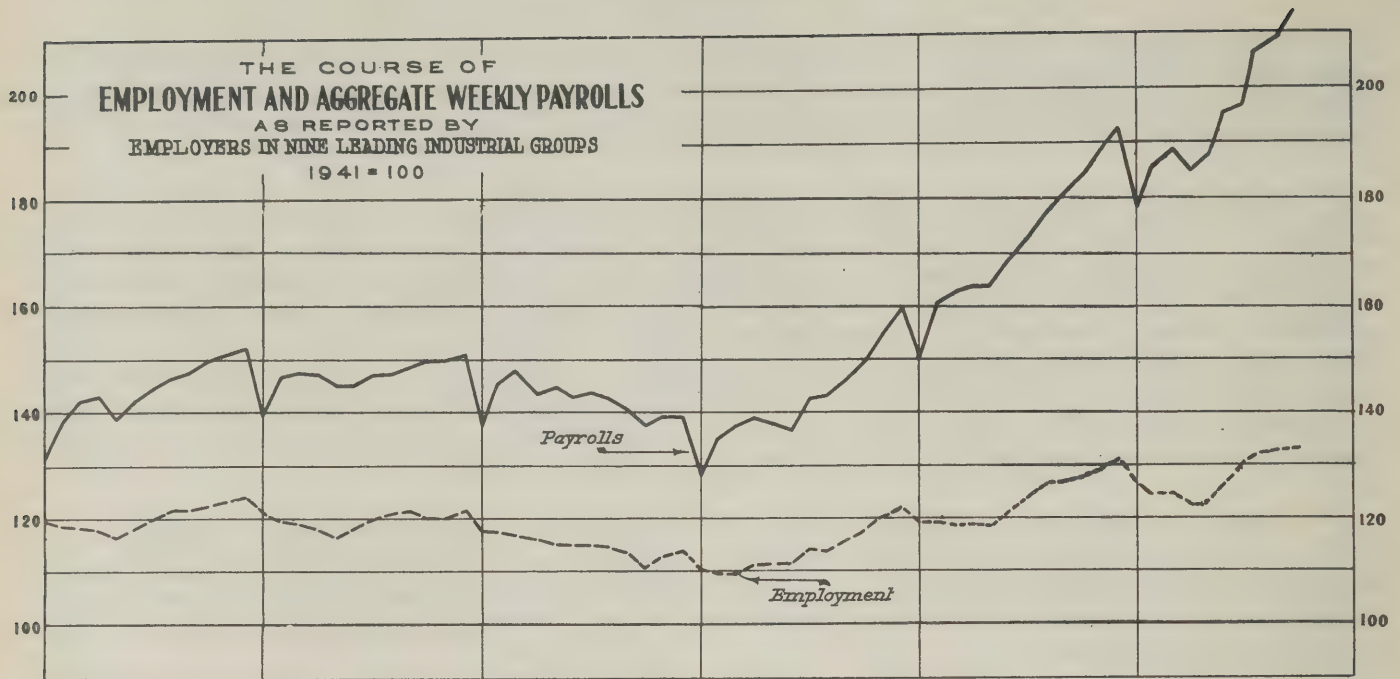
Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the reporting employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Oct. 1, 1948, stood at 205.8, as compared with 199.1 at Sept. 1, 1948, and 177.5 at Oct. 1, 1947. The payroll figure at the date under review showed a gain of 16 p.c. in the latter comparison, while the index number of employment in manufacturing was higher by 3.1 p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing:- The minor increase in employment reported in manufacturing at the beginning of October as compared with Sept. 1 took place among women workers, there being a decrease among men. To a considerable extent, these movements were seasonal in character. Of the total number of persons on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers, 774 per 1,000 were men, and 226 per 1,000 were women.

Among the male employees of leading manufacturers, there was a general reduction of 0.3 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1; there were losses in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products. On the other hand, larger numbers of men were reported in the vegetable food, rubber, paper product, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and other classes.

There was an increase of two p.c. in the number of women reported by the co-operating manufacturers at Oct. 1 as compared with a month earlier. The most marked expansion in employment for such workers was in the vegetable food processing and the textile-using industries, but the trend was also favourable in paper product, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, and miscellaneous manufactured product factories.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



As compared with Oct. 1, 1947, there was a gain of about 1.9 p.c., in the number of women in recorded employment in factories, with an increase of about 3.4 p.c. in the number of men.

The proportion of women rose from 222 per 1,000 workers at Sept. 1, to 226 at the beginning of October, when the ratio was lower than that of 229 at Oct. 1, 1947; at the same date in earlier years in which surveys of sex distribution were made, the proportions per 1,000 workers had been as follows: 1946, 241; 1945, 260; 1944, 283; 1943, 279, and 1942, 257.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS IN THE MAJOR NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- Employment in logging showed a substantial seasonal increase at Oct. 1, when the expansion was below average for the time of year. The 673 co-operating employers reported a staff greater by 19.7 p.c. than they had indicated at Sept. 1. Activity generally was higher than at the beginning of October in any preceding year of the record except 1947; in that comparison, the latest index of employment, at 263.6, showed a decline of 7.9 p.c., while there was a loss of 2.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls in the year. On the other hand, the sums distributed at the first of October by leading operators were higher by 16.8 p.c. than their weekly salaries and wages at the beginning of September.

The per capita weekly earnings at the date under review were \$38.84, as compared with \$39.79 paid on or about Sept. 1. The Oct. 1, 1947, average had been \$36.63. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the indicated earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly **higher** than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Tables 2 and 3 at the back of this report.

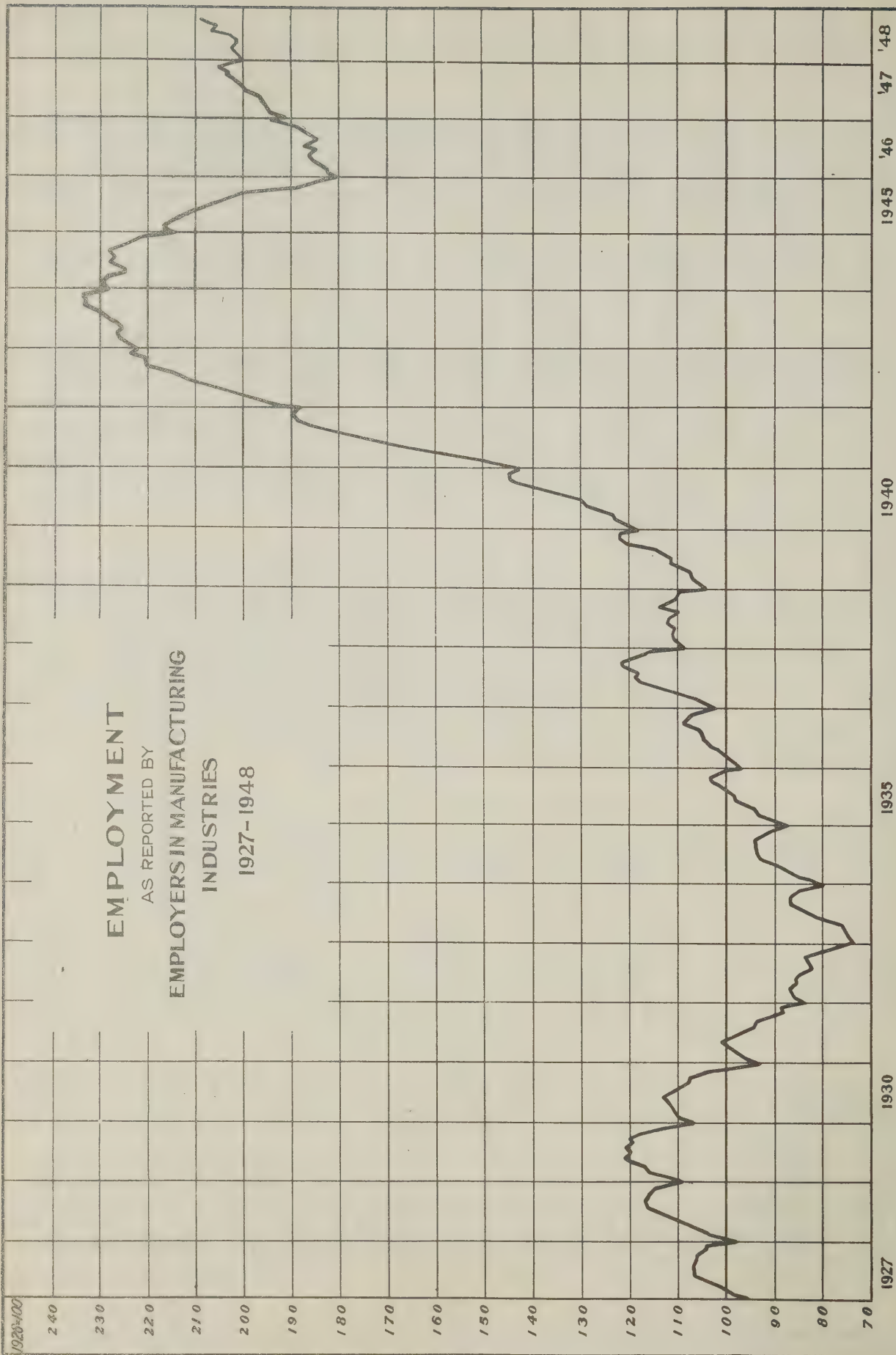
Mining.- The trend in mining continued downward, according to returns from 688 operators whose employees were fewer by 1.1 p.c. than at Sept. 1. Slightly greater activity was noted in coal-mining, but the trend in the production of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores was unfavourable. The index of employment in the mining group at Oct. 1, at 179.5, was 8.7 p.c. above that of 165.2 at the same date in 1947.

In spite of the falling-off in employment at Oct. 1, there was an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading mining companies as compared with Sept. 1. The per capita earnings reported in the industry rose from \$50.27 at Sept. 1 to \$50.91 at the date under review, as compared with \$45.29 at Oct. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of aggregate payrolls has risen by 21.9 p.c.

Communications.- There was a seasonal decline in employment in the communications group as a whole at Oct. 1, when the number of employees reported by the co-operating establishments was less by 0.7 p.c. than in the preceding month. The loss was seasonal in character, approximating the average for the time of year. The indicated payrolls were also slightly lower, there being a falling-off of 0.4 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. The average per employee, however, rose from \$38.49 at that date to \$38.60 at the first of October; the per capita figure at Oct. 1, 1947, had been \$34.95. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 184.3, being 8.8 p.c. above that of 169.4 at Oct. 1, 1947, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 19.1 p.c.

Transportation.- Activity in transportation was generally greater at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1. Local and steam railway transportation was decidedly busier, but there was a decline in shipping and stevedoring. The staffs of the 868 leading firms

EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES
1927-1948



and branches from which information was received were larger by 0.7 p.c. than at the beginning of September, while the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed were greater by two p.c. The average per employee rose from \$50.66 at that date, to \$51.30 at the beginning of October; the figure at Oct. 1, 1947, had been \$44.45. In the 12 months, the index of employment has risen by 3.4 p.c., to 146.5, while the index of weekly payrolls has advanced by 19.5 p.c.

Construction and Maintenance.- The volume of employment afforded in these industries considerably declined at the beginning of October, when the index number was lower by 4.2 p.c. than at the first of September. The trend was downward in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance work. The weekly payrolls distributed by the 2,386 contractors furnishing data were lower by 1.1 p.c. The average earnings of their employee stood at \$39.17 at Sept. 1 and \$40.41 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.55 at Oct. 1, 1947. In connection with these averages, it should be recalled that large numbers of unskilled and casual workers are employed in construction, as well as many **highly** skilled tradesmen.

The latest index of employment in construction reached a new high level for the early autumn, standing at 193.0, a figure which exceeded by seven p.c. that of 180.4 at the beginning of October of last year. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 18.2 p.c., and the average weekly earnings, by 10.6 p.c.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed a considerable seasonal contraction, while little general change was indicated in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. The personnel of the 1,230 leading firms in the service industries for which monthly statistics are available was less by 1.8 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers at the beginning of October, however, were greater by 0.4 p.c.

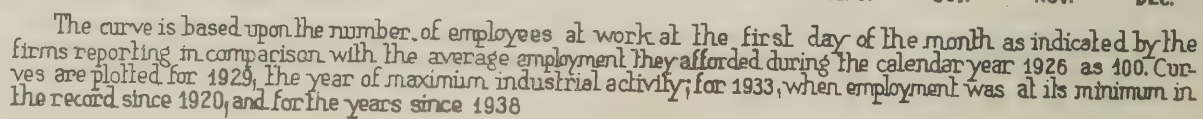
The index of employment, at 263.6, was higher by five p.c. than that of 251.0 at Oct. 1, 1947, while there was an increase of 13.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls in the year. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$26.31 at the latest date, were a good deal higher than the Sept. 1 figure of \$25.74, also considerably exceeding the Oct. 1, 1947, average of \$24.07. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many workers receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division employed over two-thirds of the total staff reported in the included service industries as a whole at the beginning of October.

Trade.- There was a substantial seasonal gain in trade at Oct. 1. The improvement was rather below-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Information was received from 3,837 of the larger employers, whose working forces rose by 1.9 p.c. from Sept. 1. Their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages mounted by 2.3 p.c. in the month. The average per employee was \$35.28 at the latest date, as compared with \$35.15 in the preceding report, and \$31.99 at Oct. 1, 1947.

The index number of employment in trade at Oct. 1 stood at 224.8, as compared with 211.7 at the same date a year earlier. The increase of 6.2 p.c. in this comparison was accompanied by that of 16.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- The number of returns received from leading financial institutions was 1,022, in which the staffs had risen by 1.5 p.c. since their last report. The weekly expenditures in salaries and wages at the date under review, however, were lower by 0.1 p.c. than at Sept. 1, when higher commission payments had been reported. The per capita figure was \$38.97, as compared with \$39.61 in the last report, and \$37.20 at Oct. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index of employment in financial institutions, at 165.7, showed an advance of 4.8 p.c., while the index number of payrolls was higher by 9.2 p.c.

1926=100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in the larger industrial establishments in the eight major industrial divisions advanced at the beginning of October in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and **Saskatchewan**, but the trend was downward in the Maritime Provinces and in Alberta and British Columbia. In all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Alberta, there were increases in the amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages. Except in Prince Edward Island, the average earnings at Oct. 1 were also higher than at Sept. 1, 1948. In all areas, the per capita figures exceeded those indicated at Oct. 1 in 1947, and earlier years.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a moderate decline in industrial employment in the Maritime Provinces at Oct. 1, when the 1,413 leading establishments co-operating in the monthly survey reduced their staffs by 0.4 p.c. as compared with the beginning of September. The general index of employment in the area stood at 188.3, practically the same as that of 188.2 recorded 12 months earlier.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was slacker than at Sept. 1, largely as a result of curtailment in food and lumber products. Other branches of manufacturing reported relatively little change on the whole. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants showed lowered activity, partly seasonal in character, while there was a large increase in employment in logging. Some improvement was also noted in trade.

In spite of the decrease of 0.4 p.c. in the general index number of employment in this area at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, there was a gain of 0.8 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls, which exceeded by 10.8 p.c. the figure indicated at Oct. 1, 1947. The salaries and wages reported at the date under review averaged \$37.12, rising from \$36.66 at the beginning of September. A year earlier, the per capita figure was \$33.56.

Quebec.- Slight improvement was shown in Quebec at Oct. 1, when 5,158 of the larger employers in the eight leading industries reported an increase of 0.2 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of September. The advance, though seasonal in character, was below-average in size, being also smaller than the gain indicated at Oct. 1, 1947.

The sums distributed by the co-operating firms in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review exceeded by 3.2 p.c. their payrolls at Sept. 1. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees had then been \$38.93, rising to \$40.10 at the date under review, as compared with \$35.78 at Oct. 1 of last year. The latest index number of employment, at 205.5, was 3.1 p.c. above that of 199.3 at the beginning of October in 1947, since when the payrolls have mounted by 15.6 p.c.

Substantially heightened activity was shown in logging, and there were advances on a smaller scale in transportation and trade as compared with Sept. 1. On the other hand, the trend was downward in manufacturing, mining and construction and maintenance, the losses in the last-named being considerable. In the manufacturing division, there were contractions in the lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral industries. The reductions were not large. Increases, also on a moderate scale, were reported in the textile, iron and steel and miscellaneous manufactured product industries.

Ontario.- Seasonal improvement in the employment situation was indicated in Ontario at the first of October. Returns were received from 7,777 leading establishments in the eight major industrial groups in which the working forces was greater by

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

1.2 p.c. than at the beginning of September.

The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment also advanced, the increase in the month amounting to 3.6 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$42.97; this is the highest in the record of 7½ years. The mean a month earlier was \$41.97, and that at the beginning of October of last year, \$38.47. The index of employment, at 207.8 at the date under review, was 1.2 p.c. above the Sept. 1 figure of 205.4, and exceeded the Oct. 1, 1947, index of 199.6 by 4.1 p.c. The latest index of payrolls showed an increase of 16.4 p.c. in the latter comparison, while the per capita earnings were higher by 11.7 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario showed considerable expansion, partly due to seasonal causes. There were declines in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product plants, but important expansion was indicated in the vegetable food industries, and there were smaller advances in the paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions. The seasonal increase in vegetable food processing amounted to 11.1 p.c. In the non-manufacturing groups, communications, construction and hotels and restaurants showed reduced activity, while mining, logging, transportation and storage and trade were seasonally brisker. The gain in logging was substantial.

Prairie Provinces.- Lowered industrial activity was indicated in Alberta at Oct. 1, when the trend was moderately upward in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants afforded considerably less employment, the losses being largely due to seasonal causes. On the other hand, transportation and trade reported fairly marked improvement, also seasonal in character, and manufacturing showed a slight advance. Within the last-named group, there were reductions in animal food, paper product, beverage and clay, glass and stone plants. Heightened activity, however, was indicated in vegetable food processing, in which the gains were large.

Information was furnished at Oct. 1 by 2,627 leading employers in the Prairie Area, whose staffs declined by 0.1 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms at the beginning of October, however, were higher by one p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$42.07 at Sept. 1, to a new all-time high of \$42.53 at the date under review; the Oct. 1, 1947, figure had been \$37.52. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has mounted by 8.2 p.c., standing at 180.5. The index of weekly payrolls shows a rise of 22.6 p.c. in the same comparison.

British Columbia.- There was a downward movement in employment in this province at the beginning of October, according to data received from 2,383 of the larger firms in the eight leading industries; their working force was lower by 1.1 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The general decrease at the date under review was seasonal in character. Widespread losses were indicated in manufacturing, and the trend was also unfavourable in mining, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants. Improvement was noted in transportation and trade. Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy reductions were in animal and vegetable food processing, beverage, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal plants.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the establishments co-operating in the Oct. 1 survey were higher by 0.6 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The per capita earnings of their employees were also higher, at \$44.30, as compared with \$43.53 in the preceding report, and \$40.39 at Oct. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 13.8 p.c., while that of employment, at 213.7 at Oct. 1, exceeded by 3.7 p.c. the figure of 206.0 recorded at the same date in 1947. The average earnings have risen by 9.7 p.c. in the year.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS^{1/} IN THE
LARGER CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Oct. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- There was a decline in industrial employment in Halifax at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was quieter, mainly in the iron and steel division, and transportation and construction also showed lowered activity, but communications and trade reported slight improvement. The 268 leading firms furnishing statistics indicated a reduction of 1.6 p.c. in their working forces as compared with a month earlier, while their weekly salaries and wages were lower by 1.8 p.c. The average earnings of their employees fell from \$34.12 at Sept. 1, to \$34.04 at the date under review, when the figure was nevertheless a good deal higher than that of \$32.45 at Oct. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Halifax has advanced by 1.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 6.3 p.c., while the per capita weekly earnings have risen by 4.9 p.c.

Saint John.- Employment in Saint John was at a considerably lower level at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1, according to data received from 191 of the larger employers in the major industrial groups in the city, whose staffs were reduced by 5.4 p.c. in the month. Rather greater activity was indicated in construction and trade, but the trend was downward in transportation. Small losses were also noted in manufacturing and some other groups.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the firms furnishing data fell by 1.7 p.c. between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. On the other hand, the per capita earnings rose from \$32.30 at the former date, to \$33.55 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$31.80 twelve months earlier. Since then, the index of employment in Saint John has declined by 10 p.c. and that of payrolls, by four p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial employment in Montreal reached a higher level at Oct. 1 than at Sept. 1, there being improvement in manufacturing, transportation, in the included service industries, and in trade. On the other hand, construction was slacker. Within the manufacturing division, textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants afforded more employment, but the electrical apparatus, petroleum product and some other industries showed moderate curtailment.

The 2,931 leading establishments furnishing information at Oct. 1 reported an increase of 1.3 p.c. in their employees as compared with Sept. 1, together with a rise of 4.2 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages. There was also an increase in the per capita earnings of members of their staffs, which stood at \$40.48 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$39.34 at Sept. 1, 1948, and \$36.03 at Oct. 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by 3.7 p.c. to 188.3, and there has been a gain of 16.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The average weekly earnings have risen by 12.4 p.c. in the same comparison.

Quebec City.- A slightly downward trend in employment was noted in Quebec at the beginning of October, when the 352 larger employers in the major industrial groups reduced their staffs by 0.2 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages, on the other hand, were higher by 2.4 p.c., partly as a result of longer working hours following the termination of the vacation season, and partly due to increased wage-rates in some establishments. The latest per capita figure, at \$34.78, was higher than that of \$33.91 at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1947, average of \$32.28.

There was moderate curtailment at the date under review in leather, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. Trade, on the other hand, afforded rather more

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

employment. The index of employment was 203.8, as compared with 199.8 at Oct. 1 of last year. The increase in the 12 months amounted to two p.c., and that in the index of payrolls, to 9.6 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- Industrial activity in Sherbrooke declined at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, according to data received from 121 of the leading employers whose staffs fell by 3.6 p.c. in the month. The sums paid in weekly salaries and wages by these establishments, however, advanced by 2.8 p.c., largely due to upward adjustment of wage rates, together with the resumption of operations on a more usual scale after the vacation season. The average per employee rose from \$32.43 at Sept. 1, to \$34.57 at Oct. 1, as compared with the Oct. 1, 1947, figure of \$32.12. In the year, there has been an increase of 3.2 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 11.3 p.c. in that of weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Industrial employment in Three Rivers showed a moderate recession at Oct. 1, when 106 of the larger firms in the city reported a reduction of 0.8 p.c. in their working forces, and of 0.7 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages. The reported earnings averaged \$41.26 at the first of October, and \$41.23 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$37.34 at the beginning of October in 1947. Since then, the index of employment has decreased by 0.2 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 3.4 p.c. Curtailment was noted at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in transportation and construction, while trade afforded slightly more employment.

Toronto.- Industrial employment in Toronto showed further improvement at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was more active, and there were minor advances in those branches of the service industry for which data are available. Slight declines were noted in communications, transportation, building and wholesale trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were also losses in animal food and beverage plants, but increases in employment were indicated in leather, vegetable food, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories. The changes were not particularly large.

The 2,730 co-operating firms reported a rise of 0.6 p.c. in their staffs at Oct. 1, together with an increase of 3.3 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at the date under review. The index of employment at the latest date was 200.0, being 4.6 p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1947, figure of 191.2. The index of payrolls has risen by 16.4 p.c. in 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$42.47 at Oct. 1, and \$41.33 at Sept. 1, 1948; the Oct. 1, 1947, mean was \$38.20. The latest figure is the highest in the record of over seven years.

Ottawa.- The general trend of industrial employment in Ottawa was unfavourable at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was quieter, there being small losses in food, paper product, printing and publishing, beverage and some other plants. Trade also showed slightly reduced activity, while improvement, also on a small scale, was indicated in construction. Statistics received from 326 of the larger firms showed a decrease of 0.7 p.c. in their personnel. The salaries and wages which they distributed at Oct. 1, however, were higher by 0.5 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The per capita figure was then \$35.16, rising to \$35.59 at Oct. 1, 1948, as compared with \$32.94 at Oct. 1, 1947. The index of employment in Ottawa, at 196.6, was 7.7 p.c. higher than that of 182.6 at Oct. 1, 1947, since when the index of payrolls has increased by 15.6 p.c.

Hamilton.- Moderate improvement in employment was noted in Hamilton at Oct. 1, according to statistics compiled from 457 firms, whose working forces were higher by 0.2 p.c. than at Sept. 1. Greater activity was indicated in construction and trade, while manufacturing released employees; the most noteworthy decline was in iron and steel plants. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers on or about Oct. 1 mounted by 3.7 p.c. in the month. The per capita earnings of their

employees advanced from \$42.63 in the preceding period of observation, to \$44.11 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.80 at Oct. 1 of last year. In the 12 months, the general index of employment, standing at 198.7, shows a gain of 5.8 p.c., while that of payrolls has risen by 20.3 p.c.

Windsor.- Considerable expansion in industrial activity at Oct. 1 was indicated in Windsor, where manufacturing, notably of vegetable foods and iron and steel products, afforded more employment than at Sept. 1. The changes in other industries were slight. The 281 co-operating employers reported an increase of 2.8 p.c. in the number of their employees, together with a rise of 8.7 p.c. in their weekly salaries and wages. Overtime work contributed to the important gain in the payrolls. The average per worker at Oct. 1 was \$51.82, as compared with \$49.01 at Sept. 1, and \$44.51 at Oct. 1, 1947.

The latest index of employment, at 292.0, exceeded by 4.4 p.c. that of 279.7 at the beginning of October in 1947. The index number of payrolls has advanced by 21.8 p.c. in the 12 months.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A slackening in industrial activity was indicated in Fort William and Port Arthur at Oct. 1, according to data furnished by 145 representative firms in the major industrial divisions. Their staffs declined by 1.3 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, but their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages rose by 3.6 p.c. in the same comparison. The weekly earnings per employee were \$45.65, considerably exceeding those of \$43.51 in the preceding report; the mean at Oct. 1, 1947, had also been lower, at \$41.50. Since then, the index number of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has advanced by 5.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16.2 p.c.

There were decreases in employment at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1, in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel and pulp and paper plants, and also in construction. Transportation was rather more active.

London.- The 297 larger establishments in London co-operating in the Oct. 1 survey of employment and payrolls showed an increase of 1.2 p.c. in the number of men and women on their staffs as compared with Sept. 1. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at the date under review were higher by one p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$39.49, as compared with \$39.55 in the last report, and \$34.97 at Oct. 1, 1947. There was a minor advance in employment at the beginning of October in manufacturing, mainly in vegetable food and textile plants. Trade was also busier. In the last year, there has been a gain of 3.7 p.c. in the index number of employment in London, accompanied by that of 17.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a falling-off in recorded employment in Kitchener and Waterloo at Oct. 1, when statements were received from 193 of the leading establishments in the major industrial groups, in which the employees were reduced by 0.7 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. There were small losses in animal food, lumber, leather, beverage and iron and steel plants, while slight advances were indicated in vegetable food processing and rubber factories. Among the non-manufacturing classes, construction afforded rather less employment. The changes in other groups were slight. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating firms exceeded by 0.8 p.c. their disbursements in the preceding period of observation. The increase was due, in the main, to the payment of higher wage rates in certain industries, together with a return to more normal working hours following the vacation season. The average earnings per employee were \$39.77, as compared with \$39.17 paid at the beginning of September, and \$37.37 at Oct. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index number of employment has fallen by 0.2 p.c., but the index of payrolls has mounted by 6.5 p.c.

Winnipeg.- A moderate increase in industrial employment was noted in Winnipeg

at Oct. 1, when small losses were indicated in manufacturing, construction and some other industries, but trade showed heightened activity. The staffs of the 752 representative firms furnishing statistics in the eight major industrial groups rose by 0.6 p.c. at Oct. 1 as compared with Sept. 1, while their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages advanced by 1.9 p.c. in the same comparison. The average earnings of their employees rose from \$38.05 at Sept. 1, to \$38.54 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$33.76 at Oct. 1, 1947.

The index number of employment, at 164.7, was seven p.c. above the Oct. 1, 1947, figure of 153.9, while the index of payrolls has shown an advance of 21.9 p.c. in the 12 months. It will be recalled that the situation at Oct. 1, 1947, had been seriously affected by the industrial disputes then in effect in the meat packing industry.

Regina.- Further improvement in the situation was indicated in Regina at Oct. 1, when the index of employment advanced by 2.5 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. Trade afforded more employment, while the trends in most other industrial divisions were unfavourable. Data were compiled from 181 of the larger establishments, in which the decline in the working forces was accompanied by an increase of 3.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages they distributed. The average earnings per person in recorded employment stood at \$36.74, as compared with \$36.49 at Sept. 1, and \$32.71 at Oct. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 7.5 p.c., and that of payrolls by 17.6 p.c.

Saskatoon.- The general trend in employment in Saskatoon was slightly downward at Oct. 1. Construction released some employees. The employees reported in trade were rather larger, while the changes in other groups were insignificant. The staffs of the 153 leading firms for whom statistics were received were lower by 0.7 p.c. than at the beginning of September, but there was an increase of one p.c. in their payrolls in the same comparison. The average weekly earnings of their employees rose from \$35.74 in the preceding report, to \$36.01 at the first of October. The mean at Oct. 1, 1947, was lower, at \$33.11. In the last year, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has decreased by 3.9 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has advanced by 5.3 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a slackening in industrial activity in Calgary at the beginning of October, when the personnel of the 318 co-operating employers was lower by 1.5 p.c. than at Sept. 1. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms showed little change, the index falling by a small fraction. The average earnings per worker were higher, standing at \$40.25, as compared with \$39.67 at the beginning of September, and \$35.37 at Oct. 1 of a year ago. Since then, there has been a gain of 5.2 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 18.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Edmonton.- Information received at Oct. 1 from 272 of the leading industrial establishments in Edmonton indicated moderate improvement in employment, the index number rising by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1. The payroll disbursements at Oct. 1 were higher by 2.7 p.c. The trend in employment was upward in manufacturing, notably in the petroleum and iron and steel industries, and trade was also busier. The average earnings per employee rose from \$38.94 at Sept. 1, to \$39.79 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$33.74 at Oct. 1, 1947, when the dispute in the meat-packing industry had been an important factor in the situation. The latest index number of employment showed an increase of 22.9 p.c. in the latter comparison, while that of weekly salaries and wages was higher by 41.9 p.c.

Vancouver.- Curtailment in industrial activity was noted at the beginning of October in Vancouver, where there were fairly large contractions in manufacturing and construction. Within the manufacturing group, losses were reported in the vegetable food and iron and steel industries, while lumber mills were rather busier. Improvement was also indicated in transportation and retail trade. The 1,043 larger firms furnish-

ing data had reduced their staffs by 0.8 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, but in the month their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages rose by 0.9 p.c. In the last year, the index of payrolls in this city has advanced by 17.2 p.c., and that of employment, by 5.9 p.c. The latest figure of per capita earnings, at \$41.76, was the highest in the record, exceeding the figure of \$41.05 indicated a month earlier, and that of \$37.67 reported at Oct. 1, 1947.

Victoria.- There was a decline in industrial employment in Victoria at Oct. 1, when the personnel of the 219 co-operating employers was lower by 1.9 p.c. than at Sept. 1. Manufacturing, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade showed moderate curtailment, which in some cases was seasonal in character. Within the manufacturing division, there were slight decreases in a number of industries. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by leading firms at the date under review were reduced by 0.2 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, when the average per employee had been \$38.50. This was considerably lower than the most recent per capita figure of \$39.16; that at Oct. 1, 1947, had been \$36.41. Since then, the index of employment in Victoria has fallen by 5.6 p.c., while the index of weekly payrolls has advanced by 1.7 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the most recent data on employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1948, and Oct. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the statistics of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll figures, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Oct. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Sept. 1, 1948, and Oct. 1, 1947.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls					
			Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947			
		\$	\$	\$										
MANUFACTURING	1,094,187	46,803,166	42.77	41.46	38.04	124.9	124.7	121.2	205.8	199.1	177.5			
Animal products - edible	42,914	1,707,309	39.78	38.66	35.25	143.5	148.3	110.3	229.2	230.1	155.6			
Fur and products	4,402	179,550	40.79	37.82	35.10	141.7	138.6	121.5	216.0	196.0	159.5			
Leather and products	30,311	952,453	31.42	30.29	28.47	106.6	106.5	110.8	176.2	169.7	157.2			
Boots and shoes	19,305	581,170	30.10	29.01	27.32	106.1	106.1	106.9	179.7	173.3	164.3			
Lumber and its products	84,852	3,199,604	37.71	36.53	34.35	126.7	128.6	126.2	221.2	218.1	204.9			
Rough and dressed lumber	51,962	2,015,751	38.79	37.51	35.64	123.4	126.2	119.4	225.4	222.9	199.5			
Furniture	16,941	632,310	37.32	36.41	32.94	143.9	143.6	140.3	198.5	193.2	192.9			
Other lumber products	15,949	551,543	34.58	33.95	31.97	126.9	128.1	139.9	236.0	233.7	235.7			
Plant products - edible	76,326	2,579,920	33.80	33.16	30.66	174.9	164.1	177.2	262.2	241.4	241.4			
Pulp and paper products	116,329	5,666,556	48.71	47.86	43.63	144.3	146.1	140.9	236.2	234.8	207.2			
Pulp and paper	51,540	2,939,957	57.04	56.48	51.21	141.2	144.6	140.2	252.8	256.2	227.9			
Paper products	22,221	874,621	39.36	37.87	34.44	158.8	157.0	153.4	261.7	249.0	222.6			
Printing and publishing	42,568	1,851,978	43.51	42.38	38.91	140.8	142.2	133.0	205.4	202.0	174.7			
Rubber products	22,096	982,371	44.48	41.68	41.15	130.1	128.7	143.9	246.8	228.8	251.6			
Textile products	158,648	5,276,273	33.26	31.43	28.90	113.1	112.1	107.8	196.6	184.1	162.8			
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,646	2,091,538	35.66	33.87	30.79	110.7	111.6	105.0	208.9	200.0	171.2			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,377	777,613	34.75	32.14	29.84	91.0	90.5	85.8	164.6	151.5	133.1			
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,615	507,464	34.72	33.46	30.43	106.4	111.0	108.3	206.9	208.0	184.8			
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,096	600,939	37.33	36.26	32.04	145.7	145.9	135.0	293.4	285.3	233.3			
Hosiery and knit goods	25,849	781,473	30.23	28.39	26.42	119.0	118.0	114.1	198.5	184.8	166.3			
Garments and personal furnishings	57,626	1,811,502	31.44	29.56	27.40	118.6	115.4	111.6	194.0	177.4	159.4			
Other textile products	16,527	591,765	35.81	32.62	31.13	96.0	95.1	96.3	166.7	150.3	144.5			
Tobacco	10,177	384,370	37.77	35.70	31.70	114.4	112.9	115.8	240.7	224.4	204.5			
Beverages	19,625	885,924	45.14	45.17	40.60	169.8	177.3	164.2	259.0	270.6	224.7			
Chemicals and allied products	42,813	1,953,348	45.63	44.75	40.89	97.5	97.6	92.6	164.8	161.9	140.5			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,719	992,388	43.68	42.50	38.88	147.7	149.4	138.3	257.6	253.4	215.4			
Electric light and power	32,312	1,495,680	46.29	45.77	41.79	158.6	162.1	156.6	232.0	234.4	180.3			
Electrical apparatus	51,947	2,358,340	45.40	44.19	39.36	163.9	162.7	166.1	278.4	268.8	242.0			
Iron and steel products	296,801	14,409,233	48.55	46.58	43.02	110.8	110.4	108.6	176.6	168.9	153.3			
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,119	2,001,844	51.17	49.80	45.18	146.3	147.7	128.7	202.3	198.8	164.4			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,281	1,388,970	45.67	44.58	41.46	117.5	116.5	115.2	187.8	180.9	166.8			
Agricultural implements	18,714	906,815	48.46	43.62	42.59	206.2	204.5	178.4	377.9	337.6	287.9			
Land vehicles and aircraft	112,511	5,716,498	50.61	49.34	43.98	99.0	97.5	97.8	154.8	148.0	132.5			
Automobiles and parts	43,250	2,320,550	53.65	50.18	46.77	110.5	108.7	117.3	154.3	142.0	142.8			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	20,153	959,725	47.62	44.85	44.92	102.9	107.8	123.9	164.0	161.8	166.2			
Heating appliances	8,201	350,680	42.76	41.06	37.78	146.5	145.4	138.7	237.2	226.0	196.8			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,032	564,802	46.94	44.98	43.64	102.3	102.1	92.0	197.8	189.2	164.5			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,513	393,842	46.78	42.35	40.76	96.7	96.6	92.9	156.5	179.7	163.8			
Other iron and steel products	47,277	2,126,057	44.97	42.73	40.32	100.1	99.9	102.3	166.0	157.5	146.9			
Non-ferrous metal products	50,616	2,401,463	47.44	46.50	42.47	121.7	121.8	115.5	209.4	205.4	178.0			
Non-metallic mineral products	15,881	830,689	52.31	52.11	45.31	123.8	126.7	123.1	222.1	226.3	166.7			
Miscellaneous	15,416	547,296	35.50	34.73	33.00	140.2	138.5	136.4	254.8	246.2	208.3			
LOGGING	80,084	3,110,772	38.84	39.79	36.63	166.5	159.2	180.7	322.4	275.9	332.0			
MINING	84,411	4,297,454	50.21	50.27	45.29	101.3	102.4	93.2	161.5	161.2	132.5			
Coal	24,798	1,246,083	50.25	50.06	44.57	98.4	98.0	94.6	194.1	192.9	165.7			
Metallic ores	42,144	2,250,803	53.41	52.87	48.17	88.3	89.2	80.4	130.0	130.1	106.9			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,469	800,568	45.83	44.43	39.36	163.7	168.9	143.0	277.3	277.4	210.2			
COMMUNICATIONS	49,924	1,927,011	38.60	38.49	34.95	189.6	180.8	174.3	265.8	266.8	223.2			
Telegraphs	8,709	393,890	45.23	45.22	38.61	127.9	128.1	123.9	227.1	227.3	187.8			
Telephones	40,359	1,501,336	37.20	37.08	34.11	207.2	209.1	189.8	276.0	277.5	233.7			
TRANSPORTATION	189,729	9,732,930	51.30	50.66	44.45	148.3	147.3	143.4	232.5	227.9	194.6			
Street railways, cartage and storage	61,393	2,714,498	44.22	44.20	39.38	157.5	154.7	156.7	239.0	234.7	211.5			
Steam railway operations	95,142	5,545,916	58.29	57.94	49.63	138.9	137.5	133.5	223.5	219.8	163.0			
Shipping and stevedoring	33,194	1,472,514	44.36	41.90	39.00	151.1	154.4	141.2	258.3	249.2	212.1			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	252,661	10,209,938	40.41	39.17	36.55	138.8	145.0	129.8	243.4	246.2	205.9			
Building	111,696	4,921,544	44.06	42.72	39.75	167.3	169.0	156.3	255.4	250.0	215.4			
Highway	96,454	3,408,050	35.33	33.88	33.11	132.2	145.1	126.6	241.8	254.7	216.9			
Railway	44,511	1,890,344	42.24	42.72	36.29	102.9	104.0	91.4	216.8	223.7	167.2			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	72,420	1,905,727	26.31	25.74	24.07	153.1	155.9	145.8	243.3	242.4	213.7			
Hotels and restaurants	48,641	1,207,824	24.83	24.31	22.92	164.3	159.2	155.2	269.9	272.1	235.6			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,779	697,903	29.35	28.79	26.37	134.9	134.2	130.3	207.9	202.8	183.8			
TRADE	276,870	9,767,495	35.28	35.15	31.99	143.4	140.6	135.0	212.6	207.7	182.6			
Retail	196,099	6,456,040	32.92	32.90	29.54	139.5	136.9	132.4	210.1	206.1	180.0			
Wholesale	80,771	3,311,455	41.00	40.62	38.00	157.0	153.8	146.5	217.5	211.3	167.8			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,100,286	87,754,493	41.78	40.86	37.39	132.7	132.2	127.6	214.8	209.3	184.9			
FINANCE	87,193	3,397,877	38.97	39.61	37.20	142.7	140.6	136.2	191.5	191.7	175.4			
Banks and trust companies	49,821	1,728,638	34.70	34.91	32.86	153.5	149.1	144.6	203.9	199.4	182.0			
Brokerage and stock market	3,521	165,287	46.94	46.73	44.53	153.2	156.3	162.2	208.4	211.5	228.4			
Insurance	33,851	1,503,952	44.43	45.68	42.66	128.3	128.3	123.5	177.4	182.1	164.3			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,187,479	91,152,370	41.67	40.81	37.38	133.1	132.5	128.0	215.9	208.6	184.5			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947
MARITIME PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	49,217	1,922,674	39.07	38.68	34.45	115.0	117.4	117.0	193.6	195.8	173.8
Lumber products	4,978	146,684	29.47	29.42	28.07	95.5	104.7	105.0	155.9	170.6	164.7
Pulp and paper products	6,725	332,573	49.45	49.05	42.04	127.9	129.0	123.8	240.3	240.4	197.8
Iron and steel	17,762	817,080	46.00	45.56	40.39	107.9	108.0	112.6	181.5	180.0	166.3
Logging	5,642	176,207	31.23	35.12	35.91	94.3	67.5	111.5	193.4	155.8	263.1
Mining	15,519	728,861	46.97	44.94	41.17	85.8	86.3	83.9	175.8	169.2	150.7
Transportation	14,075	658,807	46.81	45.12	39.93	138.8	147.4	139.9	223.9	229.1	190.7
Construction	38,425	1,280,479	33.32	32.51	30.56	157.1	158.8	154.3	273.3	269.5	244.8
Trade	17,110	502,470	29.37	29.47	27.34	134.0	131.9	131.5	193.5	191.1	177.5
- Eight Leading Industries	147,181	5,465,562	37.12	36.66	33.56	123.6	124.1	123.5	209.7	208.1	189.3
QUEBEC											
Manufacturing	350,361	14,270,694	40.73	39.26	36.23	121.0	121.1	118.6	205.7	198.4	179.4
Lumber products	18,161	635,991	34.91	33.86	30.28	108.8	111.0	123.9	228.3	226.6	240.3
Pulp and paper products	41,196	2,068,505	50.21	49.37	45.48	137.9	139.9	136.7	237.6	236.8	213.5
Textile products	87,016	2,854,773	32.81	30.68	28.06	118.3	117.1	112.0	206.7	191.5	167.5
Chemicals	17,002	759,313	44.66	43.76	40.42	81.7	81.4	80.3	135.1	131.9	119.3
Iron and steel	72,811	3,443,154	47.29	45.32	42.48	114.7	113.9	116.4	179.8	171.1	163.6
Logging	33,710	1,115,237	33.02	33.59	32.27	157.1	128.4	173.0	379.6	315.4	407.0
Mining	15,765	763,082	48.40	46.73	42.33	125.9	127.9	109.5	186.1	182.6	146.1
Communications	13,329	546,679	41.01	40.17	37.21	209.9	211.3	185.8	271.5	267.6	218.0
Transportation	52,159	2,655,896	50.92	50.46	43.63	151.0	149.0	144.9	241.0	235.5	197.8
Construction	72,849	2,839,736	38.93	38.75	34.66	136.8	150.0	126.6	242.2	250.3	200.2
Services ^{1/}	19,662	502,744	25.57	24.97	24.18	166.6	165.4	152.5	244.4	237.0	215.6
Trade	64,511	2,264,986	35.11	34.85	31.58	139.6	135.8	135.1	206.9	199.7	177.3
- Eight Leading Industries	622,346	24,948,054	40.09	38.93	35.78	130.6	130.4	126.7	218.5	211.8	189.1
ONTARIO											
Manufacturing	538,798	23,848,461	44.26	42.85	39.37	124.1	122.9	120.0	201.3	193.0	173.2
Lumber products	27,802	1,000,532	35.99	35.42	32.37	125.5	126.6	124.6	207.9	206.4	189.7
Plant products - edible	42,967	1,451,426	33.79	33.16	30.55	188.6	169.9	186.2	272.8	241.1	249.8
Pulp and paper products	52,701	2,513,667	47.70	46.85	42.42	151.9	153.0	148.1	233.9	236.4	208.0
Textile products	60,402	2,085,776	34.53	32.95	30.60	105.9	104.8	101.3	183.2	172.9	155.2
Chemicals	21,173	977,586	46.17	45.39	41.34	108.2	108.6	99.5	183.7	180.3	151.3
Electrical apparatus	36,468	1,634,345	46.19	44.77	40.01	166.6	164.3	163.5	277.4	265.2	236.3
Iron and steel	170,545	8,452,397	49.56	47.11	43.92	107.7	107.1	103.5	171.5	162.3	146.0
Non-ferrous metal products	29,461	1,379,702	46.83	45.91	41.82	121.6	120.6	117.9	215.8	209.9	186.9
Logging	22,056	854,379	38.74	39.27	34.07	217.4	165.4	245.7	467.8	360.9	463.3
Mining	25,405	1,304,600	51.35	51.34	45.89	82.0	81.4	75.4	119.3	118.5	98.3
Communications	19,907	772,320	38.80	38.56	35.06	199.6	200.6	188.0	278.2	279.2	239.0
Transportation	57,868	2,973,516	51.38	51.00	45.27	152.4	151.7	143.8	226.8	224.2	188.9
Construction	74,426	3,217,364	43.23	42.19	39.80	128.1	129.5	120.6	217.4	214.5	188.3
Services ^{1/}	28,442	745,298	26.20	25.98	23.64	139.7	140.1	133.9	233.8	229.3	202.8
Trade	107,986	3,876,522	35.90	35.81	32.70	136.9	136.2	127.1	203.7	202.0	174.3
- Eight Leading Industries	874,888	37,592,460	42.97	41.97	38.47	128.8	127.3	123.7	204.2	197.1	175.5
PRAIRIE PROVINCES											
Manufacturing	74,649	3,105,617	41.60	41.16	36.13	139.8	139.8	122.3	224.0	221.6	170.1
Animal products - edible	11,670	494,954	42.41	40.16	36.25	150.7	153.9	88.3	231.4	223.8	122.1
Lumber products	5,411	197,696	36.54	35.98	31.99	132.9	135.1	118.9	220.5	220.5	170.2
Plant products - edible	8,160	285,725	35.02	36.73	31.64	178.5	157.4	176.9	253.2	234.5	226.5
Textile products	5,177	166,001	30.13	28.70	26.47	122.9	122.8	114.1	212.3	201.9	172.7
Iron and steel	22,614	1,067,473	46.76	46.75	39.26	122.5	123.0	115.2	208.0	208.8	165.9
Mining	18,223	996,804	54.69	55.95	49.93	164.0	163.6	143.8	255.0	260.3	204.1
Communications	6,972	268,391	38.50	38.18	34.32	164.4	166.0	150.0	245.2	245.6	199.4
Transportation	44,085	2,527,613	52.80	52.22	45.77	141.3	137.6	137.7	218.8	210.8	185.2
Construction	42,260	1,766,097	41.55	40.99	36.49	128.1	132.0	114.4	237.9	241.8	186.6
Services ^{1/}	11,395	309,491	27.16	25.97	24.39	150.3	163.4	145.9	239.7	249.2	211.5
Trade	52,516	1,876,347	35.73	35.42	32.44	143.7	141.2	141.0	212.0	206.6	189.0
- Eight Leading Industries	250,707	10,661,794	42.53	42.07	37.52	140.7	140.8	130.0	225.9	223.6	184.2
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Manufacturing	81,162	3,655,720	45.04	43.77	40.80	144.8	147.8	145.5	231.9	230.2	210.2
Animal products - edible	6,354	264,810	41.68	40.63	35.94	150.9	163.0	166.8	252.3	265.6	233.0
Lumber products	28,500	1,220,701	42.83	41.12	41.29	160.5	151.0	137.8	242.0	233.0	214.5
Plant products - edible	6,051	199,668	33.00	32.54	30.43	180.0	192.0	271.6	302.4	318.0	388.4
Pulp and paper products	9,780	499,790	51.10	50.28	46.54	149.9	152.4	141.7	233.1	233.0	206.5
Iron and steel	13,069	639,129	48.90	47.63	44.57	109.2	111.2	113.2	178.1	176.5	168.7
Non-ferrous metal products	4,353	237,210	54.49	52.64	48.35	132.6	136.8	121.3	204.5	204.1	166.2
Logging	18,069	945,305	52.52	50.96	50.47	191.1	190.3	180.8	252.5	244.9	231.6
Mining	9,499	504,307	53.09	51.19	47.08	94.4	102.5	91.8	142.9	149.5	122.6
Transportation	21,542	1,117,098	51.86	50.94	44.54	159.9	159.0	160.3	268.6	262.4	231.7
Construction	24,701	1,116,262	45.19	44.68	41.86	189.4	200.9	179.1	332.0	348.2	292.7
Services ^{1/}	9,515	280,651	29.50	29.31	26.24	183.4	187.7	183.3	290.1	295.0	261.0
Trade	34,747	1,247,170	35.89	36.06	32.36	180.1	171.5	158.4	275.6	263.6	222.0
- Eight Leading Industries	205,164	9,088,823	44.30	43.53	40.39	158.4	160.3	152.7	246.3	244.8	216.4

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Oct. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls					
						Oct. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947	Oct. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	930	30,830	33.15	33.19	29.02	166.9	166.0	130.1	274.6	273.5	187.4			
Trade	672	14,538	21.63	21.59	21.61	117.1	118.1	125.4	144.6	145.6	154.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,477	115,894	33.33	34.04	30.28	153.7	154.3	151.9	235.0	241.1	211.1			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	26,486	1,026,925	38.77	38.61	34.33	110.1	112.6	111.2	176.9	180.1	158.3			
Animal products - edible	2,441	71,768	29.40	31.25	24.76	109.1	120.6	114.8	169.5	199.1	141.7			
Iron and steel	12,261	565,989	46.16	45.92	40.58	100.1	100.7	100.8	173.3	173.3	153.3			
Mining	14,448	686,371	47.51	45.51	41.52	86.2	86.9	84.5	177.7	171.6	152.2			
Coal	13,321	642,052	48.20	46.19	42.11	84.0	84.1	81.3	175.1	167.9	148.1			
Transportation	7,094	319,092	44.98	43.85	38.38	129.0	130.7	125.7	211.6	209.0	176.2			
Steam railway operations	3,710	197,445	53.22	52.36	43.25	110.4	108.8	107.4	200.8	194.8	158.6			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,362	81,250	34.40	33.14	31.20	158.7	169.2	151.5	229.3	235.5	200.0			
Construction	22,778	716,868	31.47	31.34	29.57	134.6	134.2	137.6	237.2	235.4	227.6			
Building	4,781	159,846	33.43	32.83	32.32	95.1	91.8	78.4	145.9	138.3	115.6			
Highway	16,288	488,278	29.98	30.10	28.63	159.1	159.4	169.9	303.7	305.5	309.7			
Retail trade	6,333	167,784	26.45	26.46	24.87	131.4	129.9	129.5	190.1	187.6	173.3			
Wholesale trade	2,930	107,057	36.54	37.39	33.94	151.7	145.6	147.6	200.7	197.2	182.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	84,613	3,141,413	37.13	36.72	33.44	117.7	118.4	117.0	193.6	192.7	173.6			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	21,801	864,919	39.67	39.00	34.77	118.4	120.8	122.8	215.7	216.3	195.9			
Lumber products	2,922	91,237	31.22	30.98	28.87	83.3	93.1	98.2	157.8	174.6	171.0			
Pulp and paper products	4,337	237,930	54.86	54.28	46.35	128.1	128.6	125.5	253.1	251.4	201.0			
Iron and steel	5,260	241,117	45.84	44.93	40.13	119.2	118.1	135.8	200.4	194.5	199.9			
Logging	4,939	159,136	32.22	37.40	37.04	99.2	67.0	122.8	195.8	153.6	278.6			
Transportation	6,349	308,956	48.67	45.95	41.25	141.6	158.0	147.6	235.5	248.1	205.0			
Steam railway operations	4,255	238,862	56.14	56.84	46.87	143.2	141.8	142.2	230.9	231.5	191.5			
Construction	14,791	533,270	36.05	34.04	32.22	180.7	186.9	161.9	346.1	338.0	277.4			
Highway	7,536	263,613	34.98	30.79	31.59	176.8	191.9	173.8	432.0	408.2	379.3			
Railway	3,095	121,720	39.33	39.30	34.24	116.7	115.1	95.3	255.8	252.2	181.8			
Retail trade	4,883	133,407	27.32	27.55	24.84	131.9	130.8	127.8	204.2	204.1	179.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	59,091	2,206,055	37.33	36.72	33.92	131.9	132.1	132.8	236.4	233.0	215.8			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	41,366	1,723,141	41.66	40.98	36.02	132.5	133.1	118.2	214.0	211.3	165.0			
Animal products - edible	4,238	187,762	44.30	41.61	39.98	134.9	141.4	66.5	215.2	211.9	102.7			
Plant products - edible	3,550	122,441	34.49	35.38	30.56	158.2	147.8	164.9	230.9	208.2	200.3			
Pulp and paper products	3,947	172,536	43.71	41.95	38.62	139.4	146.1	130.1	212.2	213.5	175.6			
Textiles	4,287	128,680	30.02	28.63	26.02	123.4	124.2	112.5	209.8	201.5	165.6			
Iron and steel	15,126	711,246	47.02	46.67	39.27	122.0	122.6	115.4	209.1	208.8	165.2			
Transportation	20,522	1,121,314	54.64	52.22	46.75	144.2	139.6	140.1	233.1	215.6	194.1			
Street railways	7,882	346,434	43.95	43.09	39.15	157.4	156.2	151.9	238.5	232.0	207.6			
Steam railway operations	12,459	765,977	61.48	58.28	51.69	134.3	127.8	129.4	229.0	206.6	185.5			
Construction	14,569	597,150	40.99	40.31	35.71	118.4	122.9	100.0	204.5	208.6	152.3			
Building	5,524	237,356	42.97	41.20	36.04	115.5	115.9	94.2	162.8	156.7	115.3			
Railway	5,159	221,717	42.98	43.83	36.95	92.7	96.3	86.8	201.7	213.6	162.2			
Services ^{1/}	4,559	120,906	26.52	26.26	23.66	158.3	158.9	151.5	242.1	240.5	208.9			
Retail trade	16,247	559,073	34.41	34.24	30.85	145.7	141.4	148.8	211.8	204.6	197.5			
Wholesale trade	7,266	289,967	39.91	39.46	36.48	131.7	131.3	135.7	189.4	186.7	171.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	111,052	4,727,204	42.57	41.68	37.14	133.9	133.6	124.9	215.0	209.9	174.8			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,780	446,335	41.40	40.47	36.26	138.9	140.7	127.2	212.2	210.0	169.3			
Animal products - edible	3,426	131,878	38.49	36.92	32.62	167.7	169.2	132.5	255.7	246.9	171.0			
Street railways	5,197	180,366	34.71	36.83	33.45	118.3	105.1	119.5	163.0	153.6	157.4			
Steam railway operations	5,126	323,284	63.07	62.29	54.15	134.2	134.2	127.7	194.2	191.7	158.4			
Construction	11,798	472,170	40.02	39.95	34.31	126.0	130.4	121.6	242.3	250.4	200.5			
Highway	4,578	178,657	39.03	38.95	34.76	144.6	151.3	131.2	278.5	290.8	225.0			
Railway	4,241	183,227	43.20	42.89	34.51	94.2	98.1	86.0	187.3	193.5	136.6			
Retail trade	7,203	238,610	33.13	33.19	29.85	136.7	126.9	129.3	217.2	201.9	187.7			
Wholesale trade	4,440	172,346	38.82	38.14	35.28	128.7	130.1	124.5	199.5	198.1	176.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	49,020	1,982,213	40.44	40.36	35.80	134.2	133.0	128.0	209.4	206.9	177.0			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	22,503	936,141	41.80	41.83	36.28	155.6	153.4	128.4	252.3	250.3	182.0			
Animal products - edible	4,008	175,314	43.78	41.36	36.48	155.8	156.4	87.4	233.9	221.8	114.1			
Plant products - edible	3,476	117,486	33.80	36.93	30.85	202.1	173.5	195.6	284.5	266.8	253.0			
Iron and steel	5,268	242,809	46.09	47.14	39.30	146.0	144.5	131.3	236.3	239.2	181.2			
Mining	14,108	767,451	54.40	56.17	49.70	190.1	188.0	166.4	279.0	284.9	223.6			
Coal	8,059	431,698	53.57	56.83	49.20	151.0	150.6	145.1	243.7	257.7	215.0			
Transportation	13,240	702,649	53.07	53.69	45.92	148.0	148.8	145.1	230.1	234.2	195.4			
Street railways	4,672	199,065	42.61	42.52	39.07	136.0	136.5	135.3	191.2	191.5	174.6			
Steam railway operations	7,880	476,113	60.42	61.32	50.44	143.6	144.4	136.3	243.3	248.3	192.9			
Construction	15,893	686,777	43.21	42.41	38.96	138.6	141.5	121.4	273.1	273.8	215.8			
Highway	7,067	282,058	39.81	39.27	41.92	142.9	144.1	129.4	251.4	249.5	241.3			
Railway	3,808	168,161	44.18	44.09	37.59	87.5	91.2	74.9	200.9	208.9	146.0			
Services ^{1/}	4,714	132,908	28.19	25.88	25.23	151.8	182.6	149.9	231.5	255.7	207.8			
Retail trade	11,671	391,299	33.53	33.23	30.72	148.3	149.6	139.1	233.4	233.4	202.1			
Wholesale trade	5,689	225,052	39.56	38.56	36.47	147.4	145.9	140.7	216.3	208.8	185.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	90,635	3,952,377	43.61	43.44	38.98	154.1	155.7	138.4	251.0	252.7	201.7			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947			
MONTREAL														
Manufacturing	185,871	7,734,163	41.61	40.04	36.86	123.0	121.6	119.7	198.5	188.8	171.2			
Plant products - edible	11,244	414,104	38.85	35.30	33.01	127.3	126.9	116.3	221.3	211.5	180.9			
Pulp and paper products	12,943	572,988	44.26	42.44	39.63	154.0	155.2	147.3	235.9	228.0	203.2			
Textiles	39,531	1,332,413	33.88	31.63	28.78	115.9	112.8	108.3	196.7	178.8	156.1			
Tobacco	6,067	238,463	39.30	36.89	33.71	103.3	101.3	107.2	235.2	216.5	209.3			
Iron and steel	47,623	2,302,406	48.35	46.49	42.84	105.7	103.3	107.2	162.0	152.2	145.4			
Communications	6,843	312,683	45.69	45.68	42.39	214.9	215.7	192.8	264.6	265.4	220.0			
Transportation	19,454	897,686	46.14	45.31	40.24	152.4	148.7	144.6	255.3	244.4	210.1			
Construction	22,793	988,885	43.40	42.71	37.62	186.5	190.8	175.7	292.0	294.0	243.8			
Services ^{1/}	13,915	370,089	26.60	25.84	25.66	160.7	158.1	150.3	231.7	221.5	213.3			
Trade	50,371	1,903,912	35.81	35.58	32.31	143.3	138.8	138.1	204.1	196.4	175.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	299,515	12,123,786	40.48	39.34	36.03	133.5	131.8	128.6	210.7	202.1	180.5			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	17,464	633,274	36.26	35.04	34.22	106.6	107.5	106.1	179.3	174.6	168.7			
Iron and steel	3,566	166,620	43.92	41.76	45.57	138.9	143.2	173.8	211.1	206.8	271.6			
Transportation	1,850	69,751	37.70	36.68	38.76	173.9	166.2	190.6	223.4	207.7	259.6			
Construction	4,065	154,984	38.13	37.20	32.31	158.1	160.8	149.6	308.5	306.0	252.2			
Services ^{1/}	1,980	50,653	25.58	25.16	22.10	176.7	170.1	168.5	328.8	329.9	271.9			
Trade	5,291	155,985	29.48	29.55	26.39	147.9	145.3	139.4	213.5	210.2	181.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	31,548	1,090,434	34.78	33.91	32.28	124.3	124.6	121.9	206.0	200.3	187.0			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	170,162	7,468,461	43.89	42.30	39.17	122.8	121.6	117.1	200.4	191.1	170.2			
Plant products - edible	14,071	490,224	34.34	34.84	31.61	132.1	128.4	132.4	192.3	186.8	174.9			
Pulp and paper products	22,066	995,682	45.12	44.06	39.63	142.7	142.1	136.9	215.0	209.1	181.7			
Textiles	20,943	765,777	36.56	34.98	32.63	105.5	103.3	98.8	182.7	171.1	152.5			
Chemicals	10,671	474,367	44.45	43.81	39.90	139.1	139.3	129.8	238.5	235.3	201.3			
Electrical apparatus	15,872	742,189	46.76	44.79	40.71	169.3	165.4	171.6	292.3	273.6	256.9			
Iron and steel	35,693	1,711,480	47.95	45.15	42.79	102.9	101.6	97.2	169.9	158.0	143.4			
Communications	5,804	258,302	44.50	44.15	41.70	195.5	198.7	182.8	252.6	254.8	221.3			
Transportation	12,780	589,539	46.13	46.20	40.13	166.2	167.0	158.8	253.7	255.3	210.6			
Construction	13,095	641,994	49.03	48.73	44.67	148.3	149.4	164.3	226.3	226.7	228.9			
Services ^{1/}	14,277	409,817	28.70	28.11	25.26	126.9	125.6	125.1	224.5	217.5	196.7			
Trade	54,025	2,103,429	38.93	38.52	35.53	140.3	140.4	129.8	205.7	203.7	176.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	270,177	11,473,369	42.47	41.33	38.20	130.5	129.7	124.7	206.7	200.0	177.6			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	9,767	392,173	40.15	39.17	36.65	100.7	102.4	100.8	165.5	164.2	148.3			
Pulp and paper products	3,400	149,726	44.04	41.68	39.38	121.3	124.1	121.2	186.8	180.7	166.9			
Iron and steel	1,889	80,195	42.45	40.91	39.30	57.7	57.9	57.9	110.0	106.5	102.2			
Construction	4,357	162,192	37.23	36.77	36.69	172.1	169.5	152.7	271.6	264.3	206.4			
Services ^{1/}	2,755	67,071	24.35	24.53	22.07	146.2	144.2	144.6	256.7	255.1	234.0			
Trade	7,205	219,569	30.47	29.83	28.01	147.6	150.1	134.2	205.3	204.4	182.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	26,463	941,700	35.59	35.16	32.94	130.5	131.4	121.2	200.4	199.3	173.4			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,005	2,384,270	45.85	44.16	40.00	117.6	118.4	112.7	191.2	185.2	160.1			
Textiles	7,220	234,746	32.51	30.78	29.15	104.0	103.3	95.8	168.4	158.2	139.6			
Electrical apparatus	6,986	327,251	46.84	45.44	39.13	151.9	150.0	135.9	235.4	225.2	202.6			
Iron and steel	23,770	1,213,564	51.05	49.27	45.27	108.2	109.5	99.2	174.1	170.1	141.4			
Construction	3,985	183,538	46.06	43.46	40.87	149.4	140.6	115.2	255.7	227.2	174.7			
Trade	6,264	217,527	34.73	34.76	31.85	128.4	124.2	122.1	192.9	186.9	166.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	66,504	2,933,236	44.11	42.63	38.80	122.7	122.4	116.0	197.0	189.9	163.7			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	33,861	1,849,094	54.61	51.31	46.32	122.2	118.1	118.0	169.4	153.9	138.8			
Iron and steel	27,727	1,578,076	56.91	52.57	47.98	117.9	115.3	112.8	163.3	147.5	131.7			
Construction	1,385	66,041	47.68	48.33	44.03	203.8	195.8	181.4	328.9	320.2	270.4			
Trade	3,484	121,343	34.83	34.87	30.65	165.6	166.0	138.3	198.8	200.0	157.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	41,409	2,145,824	51.62	49.01	44.51	127.0	123.5	121.7	176.7	162.5	145.1			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	34,377	1,396,065	40.61	40.00	34.97	131.8	132.1	116.9	211.4	208.7	161.3			
Animal products - edible	3,997	177,999	44.53	41.96	40.53	133.3	138.2	62.4	212.2	208.7	96.9			
Plant products - edible	3,278	115,150	35.13	35.98	30.69	158.0	140.5	162.5	224.6	204.6	199.4			
Textiles	4,110	125,079	30.43	29.02	26.19	120.4	121.1	110.9	207.2	198.8	163.9			
Iron and steel	11,458	527,475	46.12	46.01	38.34	120.3	121.4	113.6	204.8	206.1	160.8			
Communications	1,195	44,744	37.44	37.38	30.24	166.3	162.9	157.4	197.3	192.1	173.4			
Transportation	4,589	192,422	41.93	41.61	37.62	156.8	156.6	148.7	217.9	215.8	186.4			
Construction	4,323	180,723	41.80	40.00	37.96	93.1	94.2	77.2	131.0	126.7	103.0			
Services ^{1/}	4,274	112,858	26.41	26.08	23.50	160.8	160.7	154.7	242.7	239.6	210.3			
Trade	21,005	761,470	36.25	36.07	32.71	143.1	139.6	146.6	207.9	201.8	192.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	69,874	2,692,673	38.54	38.05	33.76	134.8	133.9	125.8	203.4	199.6	166.9			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	35,122	1,555,019	44.27	43.39	40.75	145.4	147.8	133.1	228.5	227.7	192.4			
Lumber products	10,139	437,081	43.11	43.04	41.59	160.7	159.1	143.5	240.5	237.7	209.4			
Iron and steel	8,780	433,730	49.40	47.11	45.22	105.7	108.4	100.9	174.0	170.2	163.1			
Communications	4,427	160,493	36.25	36.20	31.86	188.9	188.7	164.0	252.2	251.5	208.0			
Transportation	9,861	455,002	46.14	44.65	40.35	174.0	172.6	193.7	259.7	249.4	251.6			
Construction	10,928	529,253	48.43	46.18	43.52	328.0	338.8	286.5	536.6	527.4	428.6			
Services ^{1/}	6,487	194,169	29.93	30.05	26.52	186.3	188.5	187.5	285.7	290.3	260.7			
Trade	23,170	864,166	37.30	37.44	33.18	160.2	158.7	152.1	254.1	252.8	215.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	90,025	3,759,487	41.76	41.05	37.67	168.0	169.4	158.7	263.6	261.3	224.9			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

^{1/}See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons^a Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Oct. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
							Employment			Payrolls		
				Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,106	275,069	38.71	39.11	36.02	98.3	100.6	110.4	167.2	172.9	174.1
	Plant products - edible	1,189	32,286	27.15	27.26	24.91	89.2	89.4	84.1	145.1	146.1	125.5
	Iron and steel	2,776	122,349	44.07	44.51	41.25	88.9	94.0	115.8	156.2	166.8	190.4
	Transportation	2,156	75,424	54.06	52.67	51.54	178.2	196.3	165.3	240.9	254.5	206.8
	Construction	3,756	131,648	55.05	54.88	54.27	152.7	155.6	127.6	190.2	192.9	155.6
	Services ¹ /	1,116	25,401	22.76	21.93	20.61	100.9	99.7	97.2	151.8	144.6	132.4
	Trade	5,546	167,483	30.20	29.92	28.51	136.7	136.1	130.4	190.5	188.0	172.6
	- Mine Leading Industries	22,190	755,453	34.04	34.12	32.45	123.0	125.0	121.4	184.7	188.1	173.6
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,775	179,848	37.66	36.55	35.59	95.6	96.6	127.3	164.4	161.2	206.7
	Iron and steel	776	31,700	40.85	39.81	42.45	58.3	54.6	128.8	87.1	79.4	199.9
	Trade	3,066	91,797	29.94	29.73	27.92	108.7	106.7	114.7	165.9	161.7	163.1
	- Mine Leading Industries	13,563	456,092	33.55	32.30	31.80	124.0	131.1	137.7	194.2	197.6	202.2
SHERBROOKE	Manufacturing	7,408	262,968	35.51	32.76	32.71	103.8	109.8	109.4	176.2	171.9	171.4
	Textiles	4,074	132,215	32.45	29.05	28.74	95.8	105.9	100.8	169.1	167.2	157.4
	Iron and steel	1,921	81,672	42.52	41.15	41.64	96.3	95.4	106.8	156.8	150.4	173.4
	- Mine Leading Industries	10,590	366,063	34.57	32.43	32.12	117.0	121.3	113.3	194.7	189.5	175.0
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,787	388,933	44.26	44.40	39.58	138.3	138.1	132.5	221.9	222.3	190.1
	Pulp and paper products	4,029	223,537	55.46	57.88	51.91	140.6	141.6	135.1	240.9	252.9	216.5
	Textiles	2,227	65,587	29.45	27.68	21.11	95.7	94.6	93.8	162.5	151.1	114.2
	- Mine Leading Industries	11,713	483,284	41.26	41.23	37.34	141.2	143.4	141.5	197.1	198.4	204.0
KITCHENER WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,119	643,989	39.95	39.19	37.68	130.7	131.7	133.5	229.3	226.7	220.5
	Animal products - edible	1,360	56,623	41.63	40.29	41.44	128.2	130.6	86.3	214.4	214.7	145.9
	Leather products	1,590	62,387	39.24	37.91	35.98	95.6	97.3	105.5	167.0	164.1	168.9
	Lumber products	1,993	77,666	39.97	37.99	36.98	149.6	152.7	141.5	254.4	253.2	226.3
	Rubber products	5,112	217,496	42.55	42.06	40.37	153.9	152.9	175.2	273.9	268.9	295.9
	Textiles	1,698	55,855	31.72	31.48	29.54	98.3	96.9	96.4	179.9	176.0	163.6
	Iron and steel	1,163	48,122	41.58	41.37	40.70	112.6	115.8	123.1	188.7	194.1	203.0
	- Mine Leading Industries	20,075	798,346	39.77	39.17	37.37	131.4	132.3	131.7	230.8	229.0	216.8
LONDON	Manufacturing	16,218	661,096	40.76	40.05	35.48	141.7	140.9	137.6	232.5	227.1	195.3
	Plant products - edible	2,529	80,178	31.70	33.02	32.06	153.3	150.0	148.5	232.5	237.2	217.2
	Pulp and paper products	2,306	99,578	43.18	41.90	35.50	146.9	145.6	159.6	235.9	226.8	210.6
	Textiles	1,821	40,566	30.71	29.80	26.37	81.2	78.9	80.4	145.4	137.1	115.0
	Iron and steel	4,063	189,107	46.54	45.26	39.21	141.7	142.6	140.6	238.6	233.4	199.4
	Trade	3,978	140,955	35.44	35.90	32.35	153.6	148.6	143.9	205.8	201.6	177.0
	- Mine Leading Industries	26,552	1,052,399	39.49	39.55	34.97	148.5	146.7	143.1	230.3	227.9	195.9
FT. WILLIAM FT. ARTHUR	Manufacturing	6,170	318,994	51.70	49.88	45.18	68.6	70.9	69.2	132.2	131.7	116.1
	Pulp and paper products	2,404	139,918	58.20	58.33	51.70	153.1	157.0	152.7	242.1	248.8	214.5
	Iron and steel	2,104	105,524	60.15	48.16	41.95	31.1	32.7	31.0	63.6	61.4	52.9
	Transportation	2,459	115,845	47.11	42.43	44.11	166.8	154.8	145.3	186.1	185.5	162.9
	Trade	2,068	74,786	36.16	34.44	31.53	131.9	134.0	119.5	227.0	219.5	186.1
	- Mine Leading Industries	13,108	598,350	45.65	43.51	41.50	90.3	91.4	85.9	155.2	149.9	133.6
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,425	98,297	40.47	40.34	36.83	107.1	107.7	98.0	151.7	152.1	124.7
	Animal products - edible	604	24,107	39.91	40.59	33.87	153.8	146.2	102.9	216.7	209.4	123.0
	Trade	5,176	184,301	35.61	35.66	31.16	147.9	136.7	142.8	232.7	215.4	196.3
	- Mine Leading Industries	11,437	420,130	36.74	36.49	32.71	135.4	132.0	125.9	209.9	205.3	178.5
SASKATON	Manufacturing	2,342	92,738	39.60	39.13	35.69	196.1	195.4	193.9	297.3	292.7	255.3
	Animal products - edible	898	34,548	38.47	38.11	34.21	247.4	248.8	251.8	350.7	359.3	325.8
	Trade	2,890	98,029	33.92	33.58	31.20	131.5	129.8	125.2	202.0	196.1	182.0
	- Mine Leading Industries	8,024	289,973	36.01	35.74	33.11	153.6	154.6	159.9	251.8	251.5	239.2
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,973	353,493	44.34	43.93	38.16	140.9	143.0	124.8	231.4	232.7	178.2
	Animal products - edible	1,134	51,351	45.28	41.10	36.71	126.9	123.6	85.4	214.7	189.7	110.0
	Plant products - edible	1,010	41,435	41.02	40.17	34.85	139.2	138.1	142.8	242.8	239.1	211.5
	Iron and steel	2,648	119,414	45.10	46.63	38.81	141.1	140.7	126.9	216.0	222.7	167.2
	Construction	1,702	71,994	42.50	41.33	33.53	92.8	95.0	109.9	189.9	190.0	178.5
	Trade	7,692	278,812	36.25	35.69	33.59	142.0	142.8	133.9	208.8	206.8	184.0
	- Mine Leading Industries	22,492	905,341	40.25	39.67	35.37	138.6	140.7	131.8	219.5	219.6	184.7
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,551	316,784	41.95	41.01	35.92	148.4	146.9	110.2	244.1	236.6	158.2
	Animal products - edible	2,501	110,859	44.33	42.38	38.33	160.0	162.4	71.9	234.9	227.8	105.3
	Iron and steel	1,768	81,019	45.88	46.24	39.33	144.4	140.5	125.3	256.9	251.9	191.0
	Construction	3,580	176,564	49.32	47.41	37.61	305.1	308.2	197.7	534.4	518.8	264.0
	Trade	6,989	241,211	34.51	33.77	31.31	173.0	172.5	166.0	260.5	254.1	220.7
	- Mine Leading Industries	22,561	897,752	39.79	38.94	33.74	172.8	171.8	140.7	276.5	269.1	194.9
VICTORIA	Manufacturing	5,213	234,448	44.97	44.68	41.68	137.4	139.3	160.9	214.8	216.2	232.3
	Lumber products	1,378	62,641	45.46	43.14	42.55	128.5	130.1	122.3	214.8	206.3	195.0
	Iron and steel	1,773	80,331	45.31	46.56	43.78	133.4	133.0	203.3	196.5	201.2	239.4
	Transportation	1,157	50,706	43.63	41.65	40.48	186.2	191.5	203.1	250.0	244.3	256.1
	Trade	3,407	109,370	32.10	31.61	29.21	154.2	156.6	145.0	228.0	226.5	194.2
	- Mine Leading Industries	12,808	501,559	39.16	38.50	36.41	146.5	149.4	155.2	228.6	229.0	224.6

^a See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	150.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.9	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Oct. 1, 1941	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Oct. 1, 1942	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.6
Oct. 1, 1943	187.5	190.8	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Oct. 1, 1944	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	186.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	158.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.9	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	186.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.6	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	202.6	188.3	164.6	197.6	177.9	205.5	207.8	180.5	167.0	171.0	207.3	213.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1948.

100.0 7.0 0.2 4.0 2.8 29.6 41.7 11.9 5.3 2.3 4.3 9.8

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	98.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.5	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Oct. 1, 1939	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Oct. 1, 1940	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Oct. 1, 1941	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Oct. 1, 1942	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Oct. 1, 1943	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Oct. 1, 1944	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.8	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	182.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.3	203.8	200.0	196.6	198.7	292.0	164.7	238.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1948.

14.3 1.5 12.9 1.3 3.2 2.0 3.3 4.3

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	103.9	127.4	129.6
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	165.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.3	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	119.7	115.5	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Oct. 1, 1941	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Oct. 1, 1942	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Oct. 1, 1943	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	166.3
Oct. 1, 1944	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	345.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.2	153.4	168.0	132.6	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	202.6	209.9	263.5	179.5	184.3	146.5	193.0	263.6	224.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1948.

100.0 52.1 3.8 4.0 2.4 9.0 12.0 3.5 13.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1946	Oct.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1943
MANUFACTURING	52.1	209.9	209.5	203.6	188.4	188.3	223.7	231.4
Animal products - edible	2.0	248.1	256.4	190.7	242.2	238.8	229.1	197.2
Fur and products	0.2	175.1	171.3	150.2	166.8	146.7	126.9	123.0
Leather and products	1.5	146.0	146.9	151.8	157.6	142.5	135.6	136.3
Boots and shoes	0.9	139.0	139.0	140.0	145.3	132.0	124.5	123.5
Lumber and its products	4.1	153.2	155.5	152.6	140.1	126.4	126.1	124.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	142.8	146.0	138.1	120.4	107.2	104.4	105.2
Furniture	0.8	161.0	160.7	157.0	157.9	134.7	124.9	107.7
Other lumber products	0.8	188.5	190.2	207.8	196.9	191.0	209.1	210.6
Musical instruments	.04	39.3	39.1	39.7	38.5	32.1	28.5	50.1
Plant products - edible	3.6	234.0	219.6	237.1	228.3	203.2	214.1	185.6
Pulp and paper products	5.5	185.2	187.4	180.7	167.3	148.1	137.7	134.2
Pulp and paper	2.5	170.2	174.2	169.0	153.4	134.8	125.3	124.0
Paper products	1.0	265.6	262.6	256.7	250.3	225.5	209.4	201.2
Printing and publishing	2.0	176.3	178.0	166.5	157.8	139.8	130.3	124.3
Rubber products	1.1	175.1	173.2	193.7	113.8	173.2	171.2	131.8
Textile products	7.6	180.3	178.7	171.9	165.3	159.0	154.9	156.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	188.0	189.6	178.4	169.0	158.5	154.9	156.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	114.5	113.9	107.9	107.0	107.5	108.1	112.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	0.7	198.2	206.7	201.8	189.4	168.7	165.7	169.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	853.0	854.2	790.3	714.1	622.8	598.8	556.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	170.2	168.7	163.2	157.1	148.8	143.6	143.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	184.5	179.5	173.7	164.3	163.7	155.7	159.5
Other textile products	0.8	159.4	157.8	159.8	169.7	161.9	170.4	170.7
Tobacco	0.5	122.4	120.8	123.9	124.4	126.3	124.5	126.8
Beverages	0.9	349.2	364.6	337.5	312.0	283.7	263.4	243.6
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	343.6	344.0	326.5	315.6	363.6	611.7	624.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	196.9	199.1	184.3	160.2	145.6	130.9	137.7
Electric light and power	1.5	237.7	243.0	204.7	189.4	160.2	147.3	146.2
Electrical apparatus	2.5	349.3	346.3	354.0	270.1	266.5	323.1	323.4
Iron and steel products	14.1	220.4	219.6	216.2	194.2	215.0	318.9	351.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	308.9	311.9	271.9	182.4	228.8	245.5	265.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	264.7	262.4	259.4	237.8	213.7	218.2	239.5
Agricultural implements	0.9	222.5	220.7	192.5	166.0	140.3	128.1	128.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.3	179.2	176.5	177.2	161.8	161.2	296.4	300.2
Automobiles and parts	2.1	283.5	278.9	300.9	236.0	171.3	291.0	301.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.0	412.1	431.7	496.1	475.1	876.3	1341.1	1667.0
Heating appliances	0.4	232.1	230.3	219.7	194.6	178.4	173.2	168.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	231.4	231.0	208.2	181.1	235.5	289.6	316.8
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	224.7	224.4	215.8	215.3	198.3	234.0	274.3
Other iron and steel products	2.2	215.0	214.6	219.8	217.1	241.5	361.8	431.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	353.6	354.0	335.7	285.2	295.5	411.9	501.1
Non-metallic mineral products	0.8	222.5	227.6	221.3	212.0	217.0	212.1	213.4
Miscellaneous	0.7	319.1	315.1	288.8	281.5	297.6	350.9	371.5
LOGGING	3.8	263.6	220.3	286.1	241.7	205.2	181.0	146.0
MINING	4.0	179.5	181.5	165.2	154.5	143.6	150.6	154.1
Coal	1.2	90.0	89.7	86.6	93.7	90.4	95.5	94.0
Metallic ores	2.0	328.6	332.0	299.0	262.6	236.7	257.6	285.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	263.6	272.0	230.2	197.2	184.1	173.5	155.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.4	184.3	185.5	169.4	151.9	123.4	111.6	106.4
Telegraphs	0.4	147.7	147.9	143.1	137.7	136.5	129.8	133.2
Telephones	1.9	191.0	192.8	175.0	155.0	119.5	106.6	99.1
TRANSPORTATION	9.0	146.5	145.5	141.7	133.2	127.3	125.2	120.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	2.9	230.8	226.8	229.5	219.0	197.5	188.7	174.3
Steam railway operations	4.5	119.3	118.1	114.7	110.5	110.5	107.9	106.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	143.4	146.5	134.0	114.2	107.6	118.0	109.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.0	193.0	201.5	180.4	152.2	124.7	114.2	136.9
Building	5.3	236.1	238.4	220.6	165.6	122.1	100.0	145.9
Highway	4.6	238.3	261.7	228.3	201.8	155.8	149.0	169.1
Railway	2.1	103.5	104.4	91.8	91.7	99.2	97.2	98.4
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.5	263.6	268.4	251.0	235.1	209.9	205.4	198.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	272.2	280.3	257.2	238.4	208.3	207.8	199.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.2	247.7	246.3	239.3	228.7	213.0	201.3	197.5
TRADE	13.2	224.8	220.5	211.7	196.8	176.5	165.7	156.3
Retail	9.3	229.6	225.4	217.9	204.0	182.4	171.8	163.6
Wholesale	3.9	213.8	209.5	199.6	180.0	162.6	150.5	137.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	202.6	201.8	194.8	178.1	168.7	183.3	187.5
FINANCE	-	165.7	163.2	158.1	148.9	134.0	128.5	125.6
Banks and trust companies	-	170.8	166.0	160.9	150.3	137.1	132.7	129.8
Brokerage and stock markets	-	188.9	192.7	200.0	245.8	191.7	148.2	124.7
Insurance	-	156.9	156.9	151.0	141.3	126.5	121.7	120.0
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	200.8	199.9	193.1	176.7	167.0	180.6	184.5

^{1/}The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1948	Sept. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1947	Oct. 1 1946	Oct. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943
Maritime	- Manufacturing	33.4	175.0	178.7	178.1	165.9	182.8	212.1	216.9
Provinces	Lumber products	3.4	107.0	117.3	117.6	116.6	103.5	133.0	118.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.6	239.3	241.4	231.7	219.9	199.1	188.7	202.4
	Textile products	3.0	121.5	122.7	129.1	112.9	112.2	107.5	110.8
	Iron and steel	12.1	197.5	197.7	206.1	178.8	265.6	342.4	369.9
	Other manufactures	10.4	191.7	197.0	185.2	186.1	162.6	167.1	161.2
	Logging	3.8	244.9	175.4	289.7	240.4	185.2	212.3	185.0
	Mining	10.6	102.0	102.6	99.7	110.1	102.0	106.8	99.6
	Communications	2.6	159.6	159.0	156.9	142.6	134.1	130.2	125.6
	Transportation	9.6	118.3	125.6	119.2	111.5	130.3	142.6	156.1
	Construction	26.1	397.4	401.5	390.1	346.8	259.0	309.2	322.0
	Services ^{2/}	2.3	331.3	346.7	298.7	284.9	292.3	297.0	301.7
	Trade	11.6	226.1	222.5	221.8	217.2	207.2	185.5	169.6
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	188.3	189.1	188.2	176.7	170.5	189.1	190.8
Quebec	- Manufacturing	56.3	210.5	210.6	206.2	196.4	196.7	236.7	250.3
	Lumber products	2.9	156.5	159.8	178.3	171.2	159.6	147.0	142.2
	Pulp and paper products	6.6	171.6	174.0	170.1	157.0	144.1	136.1	129.8
	Textile products	14.0	212.4	210.3	201.2	193.7	185.9	180.7	181.7
	Iron and steel	11.7	220.6	219.1	223.9	213.4	237.8	354.4	400.6
	Other manufactures	21.1	230.8	231.8	219.8	210.0	209.0	265.3	279.8
	Logging	5.4	358.3	292.7	394.4	354.7	255.8	248.9	204.6
	Mining	2.6	371.0	377.0	322.7	290.1	269.1	287.5	308.9
	Communications	2.1	192.1	193.3	170.0	151.8	119.0	106.5	99.5
	Transportation	8.4	145.0	143.0	139.1	131.0	121.4	118.2	108.8
	Construction	11.7	165.7	181.7	153.3	122.4	106.9	89.9	120.0
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	247.4	245.6	226.4	217.5	194.1	193.1	188.5
	Trade	10.4	230.5	224.2	223.0	203.7	183.8	173.6	170.0
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	205.5	205.1	199.3	184.7	175.0	183.8	203.0
Ontario	- Manufacturing	61.8	212.9	210.9	205.9	183.5	179.8	215.4	218.0
	Lumber products	3.2	125.5	126.6	124.6	120.6	107.7	110.8	114.1
	Pulp and paper products	6.0	191.0	192.3	186.2	173.8	147.9	134.6	131.9
	Textile products	6.9	149.2	147.6	142.7	138.7	132.5	129.6	132.3
	Iron and steel	19.6	239.7	238.5	230.5	196.1	197.4	302.3	316.7
	Other manufactures	26.0	247.8	243.5	238.4	211.1	213.3	234.6	228.7
	Logging	2.5	240.9	183.3	272.2	212.3	234.1	150.5	95.9
	Mining	2.9	257.3	255.6	236.7	224.4	198.5	213.7	219.7
	Communications	2.3	178.5	180.3	169.0	150.4	113.2	99.9	93.3
	Transportation	6.6	144.3	143.7	136.2	128.7	121.8	118.2	115.4
	Construction	8.5	188.0	190.1	177.0	154.2	125.1	103.0	120.8
	Services ^{2/}	3.3	278.7	279.4	267.2	246.1	227.0	225.5	223.3
	Trade	12.3	226.1	224.8	209.8	196.7	176.2	165.1	155.1
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	207.8	205.4	199.6	179.0	169.6	185.9	187.2
Prairie	- Manufacturing	29.8	194.6	194.6	170.3	180.0	171.7	188.8	190.4
Provinces	Lumber products	2.2	187.4	190.5	167.6	156.7	144.8	139.8	124.0
	Pulp and paper products	2.3	148.1	153.6	136.3	126.6	111.5	102.9	101.3
	Textile products	2.1	242.0	241.7	224.6	219.6	211.6	220.3	215.5
	Iron and steel	9.0	135.6	136.2	127.5	121.6	116.5	148.3	174.9
	Other manufactures	14.2	280.8	277.5	226.5	264.4	257.8	270.6	247.9
	Logging	0.2	35.3	33.1	61.4	67.9	52.3	53.8	34.1
	Mining	7.3	199.4	198.9	174.8	155.6	139.3	148.2	147.3
	Communications	2.8	181.7	183.4	165.7	148.0	138.2	124.2	121.7
	Transportation	17.6	156.1	152.0	152.2	145.8	137.7	136.0	128.0
	Construction	16.9	167.5	172.6	149.7	129.7	112.7	101.5	114.2
	Services ^{2/}	4.5	244.6	265.9	237.4	236.5	199.1	188.3	169.4
	Trade	20.9	189.4	186.1	185.9	175.3	156.5	147.2	137.4
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	180.6	180.6	166.8	161.1	147.4	148.0	146.4
British	- Manufacturing	39.7	229.5	234.3	230.6	212.8	233.1	270.2	292.9
Columbia	Lumber products	13.9	202.3	202.9	185.2	149.4	132.3	127.8	126.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.8	222.8	226.4	210.6	186.3	171.1	165.1	157.2
	Textile products	0.8	231.3	224.4	221.2	199.8	199.7	204.0	191.7
	Iron and steel	6.4	268.4	273.1	278.1	308.9	571.5	880.9	1112.6
	Other manufactures	13.8	249.0	260.3	272.1	256.2	237.1	229.7	211.7
	Logging	8.8	232.0	231.0	219.5	176.3	148.4	154.1	153.0
	Mining	4.6	111.1	120.6	107.5	76.8	91.3	84.8	97.4
	Communications	2.9	212.1	212.0	185.6	170.7	145.3	137.4	139.5
	Transportation	10.5	162.3	161.4	162.7	145.7	134.8	126.6	114.8
	Construction	12.0	198.7	210.7	187.9	144.5	105.3	107.1	146.9
	Services ^{2/}	4.6	262.3	268.4	262.1	227.7	196.9	177.2	164.2
	Trade	16.9	286.0	272.3	251.5	218.7	189.9	182.5	166.6
B.C.	- All Industries	100.0	213.7	216.2	206.0	179.3	174.2	185.6	197.4

^{1/} Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1948	Sept.1 1948	Oct.1 1947	Oct.1 1946	Oct.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1943
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	62.1	196.2	193.9	190.9	187.5	186.3	224.9	240.1
	Plant products - edible	3.8	183.3	182.8	187.5	154.6	149.2	143.4	137.4
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	190.3	191.8	182.1	187.4	157.1	145.9	139.0
	Textiles	13.1	184.2	179.3	172.1	170.2	165.0	159.5	159.9
	Tobacco and beverages	4.0	182.4	181.6	184.2	174.3	173.7	172.7	169.5
	Iron and steel	15.9	194.5	190.0	197.3	200.9	224.7	349.0	388.0
	Other manufactures	21.0	213.3	213.3	206.7	201.6	185.5	211.4	229.3
	Communications	2.3	139.7	140.2	125.2	114.6	85.8	75.3	68.9
	Transportation	6.5	154.1	150.3	146.2	143.1	121.6	118.1	96.8
	Construction	7.6	125.3	128.2	118.1	92.4	70.4	59.9	56.4
	Trade	16.8	224.0	216.9	215.8	196.3	176.1	167.9	163.5
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	188.3	185.9	181.5	173.2	164.5	185.6	192.0
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	55.7	200.6	202.2	199.5	174.3	219.9	356.0	381.9
	Leather products	10.2	120.4	123.1	120.8	124.0	117.0	107.8	109.3
	Other manufactures	45.5	235.6	236.7	233.8	196.6	265.6	469.0	501.2
	Transportation	5.9	120.0	114.7	131.5	99.5	89.9	86.5	79.6
	Construction	13.0	249.8	254.1	236.4	173.1	180.7	157.3	177.4
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	203.8	204.3	199.8	173.8	196.3	268.7	282.4
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	63.0	199.8	197.8	190.5	180.3	183.0	225.7	230.3
	Plant products - edible	5.2	196.9	191.3	197.3	203.4	181.0	188.1	158.0
	Printing and publishing	8.2	213.4	212.5	204.7	197.1	174.1	161.5	153.1
	Textiles	7.8	126.6	123.9	118.5	122.9	118.8	114.0	119.1
	Iron and steel	13.2	239.3	236.4	226.2	207.4	230.8	418.7	438.4
	Other manufactures	28.6	213.7	212.7	202.7	185.4	194.8	223.4	231.2
	Communications	2.2	138.6	140.9	129.6	123.8	90.8	77.8	72.6
	Transportation	4.7	172.7	173.5	164.8	155.6	141.9	131.3	128.5
	Construction	4.8	200.9	202.5	222.6	165.0	145.6	100.3	105.1
	Trade	20.0	206.6	206.8	191.2	181.0	162.6	151.5	141.9
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	200.0	198.8	191.2	178.2	173.3	195.8	196.7
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	36.9	151.0	153.5	151.1	149.7	138.1	175.4	184.3
	Lumber products	2.3	54.8	54.6	47.0	50.0	44.2	37.4	61.3
	Pulp and paper	12.8	141.2	144.4	141.1	143.5	128.2	128.6	135.0
	Other manufactures	21.8	194.2	197.4	194.7	189.5	178.8	257.4	262.5
	Construction	16.5	277.7	273.6	214.2	206.7	120.4	127.1	145.3
	Trade	27.2	254.4	258.8	231.3	233.6	205.5	192.9	179.8
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.6	197.9	182.6	179.9	156.2	170.1	173.6
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	78.2	194.8	196.1	186.7	134.5	170.1	189.0	192.5
	Textiles	10.9	111.8	111.0	103.0	105.9	100.5	98.8	99.9
	Electrical apparatus	10.5	213.5	210.5	220.0	56.4	189.5	213.1	204.4
	Iron and steel	35.7	230.6	233.5	211.4	154.2	203.4	245.4	269.2
	Other manufactures	21.1	210.7	213.6	213.4	169.1	176.9	178.1	158.6
	Construction	6.0	228.4	215.0	176.1	159.4	139.4	87.2	108.4
	Trade	9.4	194.9	188.6	185.4	170.9	163.1	156.7	142.7
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	198.7	198.2	187.8	142.1	168.4	180.3	181.9
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	81.8	315.9	305.5	305.1	247.1	166.5	320.7	337.8
	Iron and steel	67.0	332.7	325.4	318.3	250.5	144.3	345.9	367.9
	Other manufactures	14.8	257.1	255.8	260.5	235.7	241.2	236.0	236.7
	Construction	3.3	139.2	133.7	123.9	108.3	82.7	75.2	95.7
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	292.0	284.0	279.7	229.6	162.9	284.1	297.2
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	49.2	177.2	177.6	157.1	167.0	158.5	179.9	181.6
	Animal products - edible	5.7	258.0	269.3	120.7	322.1	300.7	289.9	232.7
	Printing and publishing	4.8	147.6	154.0	139.4	125.0	112.3	99.5	100.9
	Textiles	5.9	242.0	243.5	222.9	215.4	219.7	224.2	223.2
	Iron and steel	16.4	133.8	135.0	126.5	118.4	111.6	145.1	166.0
	Other manufactures	16.4	215.6	208.4	205.5	191.4	185.7	217.6	210.8
	Transportation	6.6	113.7	113.5	107.8	107.1	98.2	90.9	82.1
	Construction	6.2	144.1	145.7	119.4	122.0	76.5	55.1	65.3
	Trade	30.1	159.7	155.8	163.6	155.1	134.9	125.4	118.3
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	164.7	163.6	153.9	155.6	140.7	144.6	142.1
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	39.1	269.6	274.1	246.7	243.6	306.5	391.9	461.1
	Lumber products	11.3	210.9	208.8	188.3	163.0	141.4	125.3	119.0
	Other manufactures	27.8	303.9	312.2	278.6	285.7	394.2	530.7	641.3
	Communications	4.9	205.3	205.1	178.3	163.2	134.0	124.8	121.4
	Transportation	11.0	145.6	144.5	162.1	135.5	127.6	111.6	94.1
	Construction	12.1	259.8	268.3	226.9	170.2	106.9	88.9	122.8
	Services ^{2/}	7.2	255.2	258.3	256.9	224.8	194.0	175.1	166.8
	Trade	25.7	257.0	254.6	244.0	216.6	190.7	180.8	164.4
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	238.4	240.4	225.2	204.1	209.3	232.0	254.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Sept. 1, 1948 and Oct. 1, 1947.

Industries	Oct. 1, 1948					Sept. 1, 1948		Oct. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,094,187	846,805	247,382	77.4	22.6	77.8	22.2	77.1	22.9
Animal products - edible	42,914	34,249	8,665	79.8	20.2	79.0	21.0	81.4	18.6
Fur and products	4,402	2,786	1,616	63.3	36.7	63.3	36.7	61.7	38.3
Leather and products	30,311	18,464	11,847	60.9	39.1	61.1	38.9	62.0	38.0
Boots and shoes	19,305	11,091	8,214	57.5	42.5	57.8	42.2	58.5	41.5
Lumber and products	84,852	77,919	6,933	91.8	8.2	92.4	7.6	92.1	7.9
Rough and dressed lumber	51,962	49,349	2,613	95.0	5.0	95.1	4.9	94.7	5.3
Furniture	16,941	14,856	2,085	87.7	12.3	89.6	10.4	90.5	9.5
Other lumber products	15,949	13,714	2,235	86.0	14.0	86.1	13.9	86.6	13.4
Plant products - edible	76,326	47,700	28,626	62.5	37.5	63.6	36.4	62.3	37.7
Pulp and paper products	116,329	93,956	22,373	80.8	19.2	81.0	19.0	80.6	19.4
Pulp and paper	51,540	49,077	2,463	95.2	4.8	95.4	4.6	94.8	5.2
Paper products	22,221	14,608	7,613	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3	64.4	35.6
Printing and publishing	42,568	30,271	12,297	71.1	28.9	71.1	28.9	71.3	28.7
Rubber products	22,096	16,428	5,668	74.3	25.7	74.4	25.6	75.0	25.0
Textile products	158,648	72,394	86,254	45.6	54.4	46.1	53.9	45.1	54.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	58,646	36,498	22,148	62.2	37.8	62.3	37.7	60.9	39.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,377	13,391	8,986	59.8	40.2	60.2	39.8	60.1	39.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,615	8,424	6,191	57.6	42.4	57.0	43.0	57.4	42.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,096	10,860	5,236	67.5	32.5	67.7	32.3	64.4	35.6
Hosiery and knit goods	25,849	9,173	16,676	35.5	64.5	35.4	64.6	35.9	64.1
Garments and personal furnishings	57,626	17,805	39,821	30.9	69.1	31.4	68.6	30.2	69.8
Other textile products	16,527	8,918	7,609	54.0	46.0	54.5	45.5	53.9	46.1
Tobacco	10,177	4,353	5,824	42.8	57.2	42.5	57.5	42.7	57.3
Beverages	19,625	17,207	2,418	87.7	12.3	88.4	11.6	87.0	13.0
Chemicals and allied products	42,813	32,497	10,316	75.9	24.1	76.6	23.4	75.0	25.0
Clay, glass and stone products	22,719	20,001	2,718	88.0	12.0	87.9	12.1	88.3	11.7
Electric light and power	32,312	28,543	3,769	88.3	11.7	88.5	11.5	89.4	10.6
Electrical apparatus	51,947	37,628	14,321	72.4	27.6	72.4	27.6	68.4	31.6
Iron and steel products	296,801	274,945	21,856	92.6	7.4	92.7	7.3	92.5	7.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,119	37,459	1,660	95.8	4.2	95.8	4.2	95.2	4.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,281	26,924	3,357	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.1	89.2	10.8
Agricultural implements	18,714	17,690	1,024	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5	95.4	4.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	112,511	106,395	6,116	94.6	5.4	94.7	5.3	94.1	5.9
Automobiles and parts	43,260	38,694	4,566	89.5	10.5	89.7	10.3	89.1	10.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	20,153	19,532	621	96.9	3.1	97.1	2.9	97.2	2.8
Heating appliances	8,201	7,670	531	93.5	6.5	93.5	6.5	93.3	6.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,032	11,092	940	92.2	7.8	92.1	7.9	92.0	8.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,513	8,123	390	95.4	4.6	95.4	4.6	94.6	5.4
Other iron and steel products	47,277	40,060	7,217	84.7	15.3	84.9	15.1	85.1	14.9
Non-ferrous metal products	50,616	43,357	7,259	85.7	14.3	85.7	14.3	85.8	14.2
Non-metallic mineral products	15,881	14,540	1,341	91.6	8.4	91.5	8.5	91.4	8.6
Miscellaneous	15,418	9,840	5,578	63.8	36.2	67.0	33.0	66.3	33.7
LOGGING	80,084	76,684	1,400	95.8	4.2	95.8	4.2	95.8	4.2
MINING	84,411	82,538	1,873	97.8	2.2	97.7	2.3	97.9	2.1
Coal	24,798	24,562	236	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	42,144	41,303	841	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,469	16,673	796	95.4	4.6	95.2	4.8	96.1	3.9
COMMUNICATIONS	49,924	23,835	26,089	47.7	52.3	47.5	52.5	47.2	52.8
Telegraphs	8,709	7,053	1,656	81.0	19.0	80.8	19.2	79.0	21.0
Telephones	40,359	16,156	24,203	40.0	60.0	39.9	60.1	39.6	60.4
TRANSPORTATION	189,729	178,159	11,570	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1	93.5	6.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	61,393	57,140	4,253	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9	92.6	7.4
Steam railway operation	95,142	89,450	5,692	94.0	6.0	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Shipping and stevedoring	33,194	31,569	1,625	95.1	4.9	95.1	4.9	95.1	4.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	252,661	247,842	4,819	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
Building	111,696	108,835	2,861	97.4	2.6	97.5	2.5	97.8	2.2
Highway	96,454	94,626	1,828	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8	98.4	1.6
Railway	44,511	44,381	130	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	72,420	35,146	37,274	48.5	51.5	48.2	51.8	46.4	53.6
Hotels and restaurants	48,641	24,639	24,002	50.7	49.3	50.2	49.8	49.2	50.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,779	10,507	13,272	44.2	55.8	44.1	55.9	40.9	59.1
TRADE	276,870	166,834	108,036	61.0	39.0	61.7	38.3	59.8	40.2
Retail	198,099	108,247	87,852	55.2	44.8	55.8	44.2	53.1	46.9
Wholesale	80,771	60,587	20,184	75.0	25.0	75.9	24.1	76.3	23.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,100,286	1,661,843	438,443	79.1	20.9	79.4	20.6	79.0	21.0
FINANCE	87,193	46,269	40,924	53.1	46.9	53.3	46.7	52.9	47.1
Banks and trust companies	49,821	24,826	24,995	49.8	50.2	50.0	50.0	48.5	51.5
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,521	2,304	1,217	65.4	34.6	65.7	34.3	65.7	34.3
Insurance	33,851	19,139	14,712	56.5	43.5	56.8	43.2	57.8	42.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,187,479	1,708,112	479,367	78.1	21.9	78.4	21.6	78.0	22.0

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72-002

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

NOVEMBER 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in October

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
January 11, 1949



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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

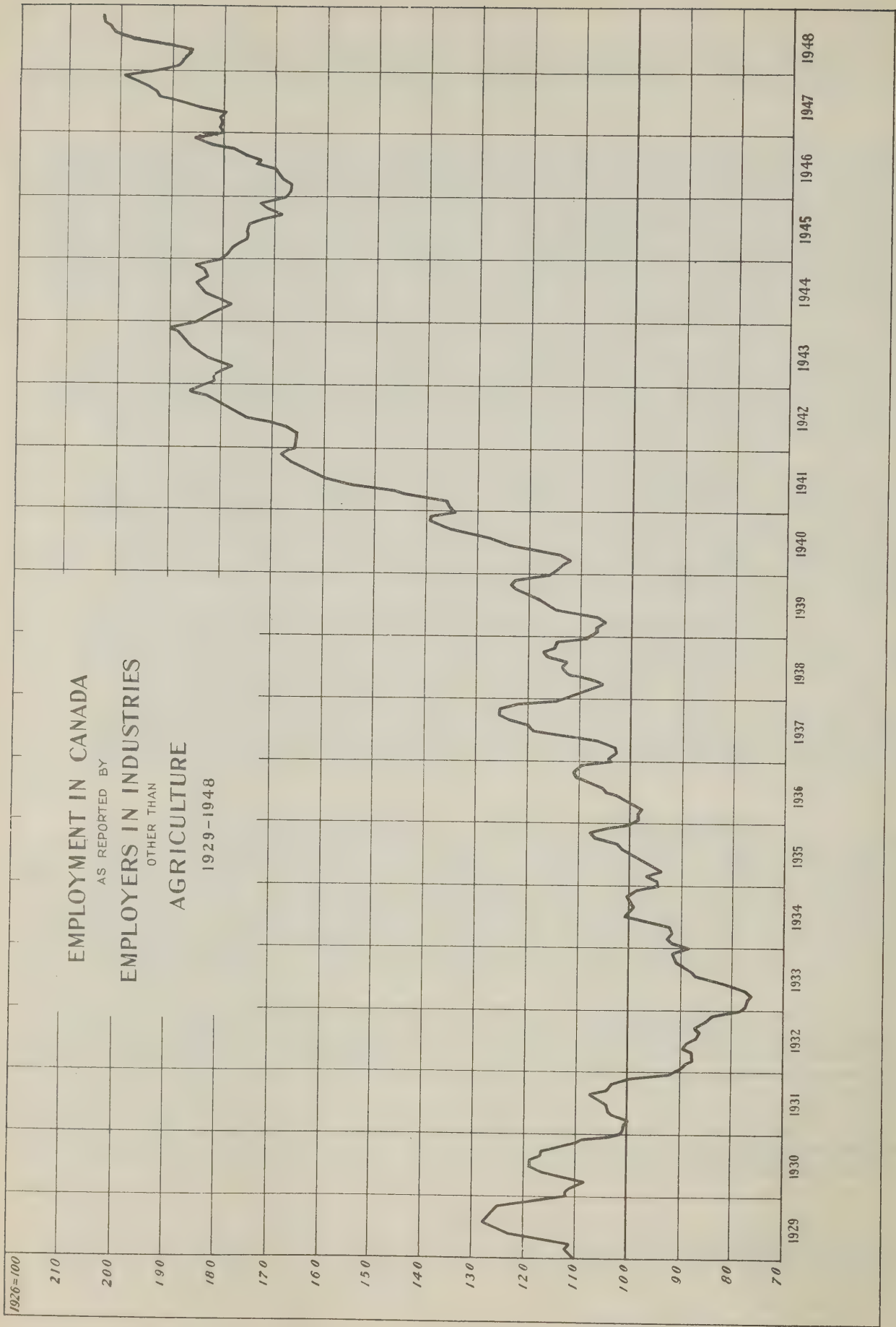
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS SECTION
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN OCTOBER, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further small increase in industrial employment in the Dominion at the beginning of November, when the advance was the sixth in as many months. The percentage rise in the index number between May 1 and Nov. 1 in 1948 was rather less than in the corresponding months in 1947, although it slightly exceeded the average increase recorded in the same period in the years, 1939-47, and was also greater than that generally indicated in pre-war years.

The 19,488 leading establishments^{1/} co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls in the eight major industrial divisions reported a gain of 0.1 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Oct. 1. This increase was accompanied by that of 0.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by these firms. An advance in employment between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 is usual according to the experience of the years since 1938. The latest gain, however, was not equal to the average at the beginning of November in the last nine years.

Improvement over Oct. 1 was noted at the date under review in logging, mining and trade, in which recorded employment rose by 19.6 p.c., 0.7 p.c. and 2.6 p.c., respectively. The trend in the remaining major industrial classes was downward. The percentage losses varied from 2.4 p.c. in construction and 3.8 p.c. in the service industries for which data are available, to 0.8 p.c. in communications and 0.9 p.c. in manufacturing. Within the last-named group, there were marked increases in the textile division, with smaller advances in the paper product, printing and publishing, rubber, electrical apparatus, miscellaneous manufactured product and some other industries. Lumber and pulp and paper mills, vegetable food-processing and iron and steel plants, however, showed curtailment, which in some cases was seasonal. The seasonal factor also influenced the changes in many other industries.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Table A.-Number of Persons Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948, Nov. 1, 1947 and Nov. 1, 1946.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at					Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
			Nov. 1, 1948					Employment						
			Nov. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1948	Nov. 1, 1947	Nov. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1948	Nov. 1, 1947	Nov. 1, 1946	Nov. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1948	Nov. 1, 1947	Nov. 1, 1946
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	151,820	5,646,886	37.19	37.16	33.60	30.75	127.4	126.5	126.8	117.5	216.8	214.9	194.6	164.7
Prince Edward Island	3,403	116,454	34.22	33.33	30.12	28.58	150.4	153.7	149.8	130.4	236.1	235.0	170.2	130.4
Nova Scotia	88,237	3,277,607	37.15	37.13	33.47	30.98	122.7	122.5	120.0	115.4	202.0	201.6	107.9	157.8
New Brunswick	60,180	2,252,835	37.43	37.42	33.97	30.51	134.2	131.9	137.1	120.6	241.5	237.1	222.9	176.4
Quebec	627,179	25,265,443	40.28	40.08	36.27	32.31	131.7	130.8	129.5	120.2	221.5	218.8	196.0	161.9
Ontario	877,866	38,194,358	42.50	42.04	38.99	33.58	129.2	129.1	126.4	114.8	207.2	205.0	180.3	141.9
Prairie Provinces	250,538	10,743,220	42.88	42.47	37.71	34.22	135.0	134.9	132.6	127.7	227.5	225.9	188.9	165.0
Manitoba	112,060	4,751,624	42.40	42.56	37.36	34.06	135.0	134.2	128.9	126.2	216.0	215.4	181.6	161.9
Saskatchewan	48,244	1,971,479	40.86	40.44	36.57	33.15	131.9	134.3	131.9	126.3	208.0	209.4	186.3	161.3
Alberta	90,234	4,020,117	44.55	43.45	38.85	35.07	153.3	154.3	138.2	130.4	255.1	250.4	200.9	171.6
British Columbia	203,111	9,146,620	45.03	44.28	40.66	36.50	156.8	159.2	150.6	135.1	247.7	247.4	214.8	173.5
CANADA	2,110,534	86,986,537	42.15	41.80	37.79	33.33	133.3	133.1	129.5	119.6	217.8	215.7	189.7	154.1
(b) Cities														
Montreal	302,310	12,367,981	40.91	40.59	36.74	33.33	134.8	135.6	129.6	123.6	213.4	209.8	185.6	150.6
Quebec City	31,084	1,085,400	34.92	34.77	32.70	28.70	123.1	124.3	121.3	106.8	203.9	208.0	188.1	146.2
Toronto	274,542	11,792,959	42.96	42.60	38.59	33.59	132.4	130.6	128.2	118.4	212.2	207.6	184.6	147.4
Ottawa	27,152	977,728	36.01	35.53	32.67	29.46	133.6	130.4	121.4	119.9	207.6	200.0	172.1	132.6
Hamilton	67,200	2,851,493	43.92	44.12	38.70	33.17	123.8	122.5	117.2	106.8	197.9	187.0	164.8	129.0
Windsor	40,922	2,102,676	51.38	51.90	45.60	36.90	125.4	127.0	121.2	104.7	173.1	176.8	148.1	102.4
Winnipeg	71,324	2,749,502	38.55	38.56	34.21	31.07	137.5	134.9	132.7	130.8	207.6	203.8	178.2	159.5
Vancouver	89,921	3,845,194	42.76	41.86	37.97	34.55	167.8	168.1	155.3	148.0	269.4	264.1	221.9	183.2
Halifax	22,197	757,990	34.15	34.04	32.58	29.79	123.1	123.0	124.2	131.8	185.3	184.7	171.3	131.8
Saint John	13,742	464,977	33.84	33.56	32.03	29.65	125.6	124.0	129.9	121.2	198.4	194.2	192.0	166.3
Sherbrooke	10,566	368,630	34.89	34.57	32.24	27.68	116.7	117.0	116.7	110.4	196.1	194.7	180.8	146.9
Three Rivers	11,646	484,831	41.63	41.24	36.65	31.99	140.4	141.2	142.9	124.8	225.2	224.4	203.2	154.4
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,329	834,248	41.04	39.50	37.46	29.66	132.9	131.6	135.3	118.9	240.7	231.1	223.3	164.8
London	27,014	1,069,725	39.60	39.44	35.43	31.58	150.4	148.8	145.4	136.3	234.0	230.5	201.6	168.4
Port William - Port Arthur	13,165	597,354	45.37	45.66	41.80	35.68	90.7	90.3	87.1	75.2	155.0	155.2	136.5	100.2
Regina	11,566	429,933	37.18	36.72	33.25	29.76	136.4	135.2	129.8	125.0	214.5	209.9	187.1	160.9
Saskatoon	7,972	286,300	35.91	36.09	33.85	29.85	152.2	154.1	161.6	152.1	248.8	253.2	247.1	206.1
Calgary	22,710	925,146	40.74	40.20	36.21	32.60	139.3	138.4	134.3	125.6	223.9	219.5	192.5	156.3
Edmonton	22,940	929,320	40.51	39.81	34.72	31.00	175.5	173.5	152.4	142.9	285.8	277.5	217.2	181.9
Victoria	12,825	501,189	39.08	39.15	36.28	31.80	146.8	146.5	148.7	145.9	228.4	226.6	215.7	196.9
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,084,333	47,003,521	43.35	42.85	38.52	33.45	123.9	125.0	122.1	114.8	206.8	206.3	181.2	147.5
Durable Goods 1/	505,820	23,463,628	46.39	46.12	41.26	35.83	118.8	119.4	117.5	107.4	195.3	195.3	171.9	136.1
Non-Durable Goods	546,335	22,034,125	40.33	39.63	35.86	31.17	127.1	128.8	125.9	121.6	218.5	217.6	192.0	160.5
Electric Light and Power	32,178	1,805,768	46.79	46.37	42.20	38.91	157.9	158.3	155.2	123.5	233.5	232.6	180.4	147.8
Lumber	97,249	3,662,340	37.66	38.46	37.83	30.28	202.2	169.1	222.6	188.6	381.9	326.1	422.3	286.7
Mining	85,045	4,361,488	51.28	51.04	44.87	40.22	102.1	101.4	94.8	88.3	163.9	161.9	133.3	112.1
Communications	49,506	1,934,268	39.07	38.56	35.37	33.45	188.0	189.6	172.8	158.0	266.8	266.5	224.0	194.2
Transportation	186,672	9,673,448	51.77	51.31	45.03	41.28	146.1	148.4	139.9	137.3	231.0	232.7	192.1	173.2
Construction and Maintenance	252,929	10,361,380	40.97	40.35	36.65	32.67	138.6	141.9	130.4	109.3	246.1	248.3	207.6	155.5
Services 2/	69,702	1,871,854	26.86	26.32	24.49	21.95	147.3	153.1	142.3	130.6	238.9	243.3	211.1	177.4
Trade	284,898	10,118,250	35.52	35.30	32.36	29.13	147.1	143.4	138.2	128.4	219.4	212.6	188.6	158.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,110,534	86,986,537	42.16	41.80	37.79	33.33	133.3	133.1	129.5	119.6	217.8	215.7	189.7	154.4
Finance	87,186	3,407,282	39.08	38.99	37.30	35.52	142.7	142.7	136.4	128.4	192.0	191.5	175.6	158.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,197,720	92,393,819	42.04	41.69	37.77	33.42	133.6	133.5	129.8	120.0	216.7	214.7	189.1	154.6

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

1/ This classification comprises the following:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

2/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of November was 203.5, as compared with 203.3 at Oct. 1, 1948, and 197.8 at Nov. 1, 1947. In 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the Nov. 1 indexes had been 182.7, 171.2, 183.8, 188.7 and 183.3, respectively. The latest index is the highest in the record of 28 years. As compared with Nov. 1, 1947, there was an increase of 2.9 p.c., accompanied by that of 14.8 p.c. in the index of payrolls, which also reached a new all-time maximum at the date under review.

Payrolls.- The employers whose returns were tabulated reported a rise of 0.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages¹/they disbursed at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1. A further upward movement in wage rates in several industries was a factor in the higher expenditures, also favourably affected by slightly expanding employment at Nov. 1. The indicated weekly earnings then averaged \$42.16²/, as compared with \$41.80 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$37.79 at Nov. 1, 1947. At the same date in earlier years for which statistics are available, the per capita figures were as follows:- 1946, \$33.33; 1945, \$31.95; 1944, \$32.29; 1943, \$31.60; 1942, \$29.81, and 1941, \$27.02. In the period from June 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings of the typical person in recorded employment have risen by 67 p.c.

If the statistics for financial institutions are included, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment rose by 0.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The sums received in salaries and wages by these persons at the date under review were higher by 0.9 p.c. The average weekly earnings per employee in the nine principal industries, including finance, were \$42.04; this exceeded the per capita figure of \$41.69 indicated at the beginning of October. At Nov. 1, 1947, the average in the nine leading industrial groups was \$37.77.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 larger industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1948, and Nov. 1, 1947. Table B on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls in the period since 1944. The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100.

The table on page 4 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 33.3 p.c. in the index number of employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 2), while that of aggregate weekly salaries and wages has risen by 117.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Nov. 1, 1948, has amounted to 33.6 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 116.7 p.c. These are the maximum increases so far recorded. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

¹/For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income".

²/The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings.

B.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941=100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
<u>1941</u>				\$				\$				\$
June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57
<u>1945</u>												
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	126.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
<u>1946</u>												
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.5	32.53	109.4	137.3	129.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.18	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.31	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
<u>1947</u>												
Jan. 1	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.3	160.8	140.7	35.98
May 1	118.2	163.9	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	168.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.8	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.5	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25
<u>1948</u>												
Jan. 1	127.2	178.3	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.4	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.63	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38
Mar. 1	124.3	188.8	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.50	120.6	187.0	157.3	40.23
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.6	39.04	120.2	183.8	154.9	39.60
May 1	122.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	188.7	159.5	40.78
June 1	126.4	195.2	154.3	40.01	125.9	195.4	155.7	40.02	121.2	189.6	158.9	40.63
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.45	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.3	195.7	161.0	41.17
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.81	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.86	124.7	199.1	162.1	41.46
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.6	41.89	133.1	215.7	165.5	41.80	125.0	206.3	167.6	42.85
Nov. 1	133.6	216.7	164.9	42.04	133.3	217.8	167.0	42.16	123.9	206.8	169.5	43.35

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 23.9 p.c.; the salaries and wages have mounted by 106.8 p.c., and the weekly earnings per person in recorded employment have risen by 69.5 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Nov. 1 showed an advance of 45.5 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls, while the index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in these classes was higher by 131.5 p.c. than at June 1, 1941.

In the last 12 months, the indexes of employment and payrolls in manufacturing have risen by 1.5 p.c. and 14.1 p.c., respectively, while the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment have mounted by 12.5 p.c. A composite index for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a gain of 4.5 p.c. in the 12 months, accompanied by a rise of 15.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report, and in Table A on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

Leading industrial establishments reported slightly heightened employment for workers of both sexes at the beginning of November as compared with Oct. 1; in the eight major industries, the gain among men and women amounted in each case to approximately 0.1 p.c. The outstanding change among men was the seasonal increase in employment in logging camps. Mining and trade also showed improvement. On the other hand, there were considerable losses in employment among male workers in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

Among women, there was a minor falling-off in employment in manufacturing as a whole. Important seasonal losses were recorded in vegetable food processing, while textile factories provided work for considerably more workers of that sex than at Oct. 1. Trading establishments also indicated substantially higher levels of employment. In communications and hotels and restaurants, however, there were large seasonal reductions in the number of female employees.

In the nine major industries, the co-operating establishments reported an increase of 0.1 p.c. in their forces since Oct. 1. The increases amounted to 0.1 p.c. in the case of male and of female workers. The ratios in this group of industries at Nov. 1 were 781 men and 219 women per 1,000 employees; these proportions were the same as those indicated at Oct. 1, 1948.

In comparison with Nov. 1, 1947, the reported number of men in the nine major industrial divisions showed an increase of some three p.c., while there was a gain of about 2.6 p.c. in the indicated number of women. The proportions per 1,000 persons in recorded employment were then 780 in the case of men, and 220 in the case of women. A year earlier, the ratios had been 772 men and 228 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment.

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Nov. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Nov. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Oct. 1, 1948		Nov. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	156,385	134,455	21,930	86.0	14.0	85.6	14.4	85.7	14.3
Prince Edward Island	3,726	2,849	877	76.5	23.5	76.6	23.4	75.9	24.1
Nova Scotia	90,702	79,557	11,345	87.5	12.5	87.1	12.9	87.2	12.8
New Brunswick	61,957	52,249	9,708	84.3	15.7	83.9	16.1	84.2	15.8
Quebec	651,308	501,668	149,640	77.0	23.0	77.0	23.0	77.5	22.5
Ontario	917,275	700,144	217,131	76.3	23.7	76.4	23.6	76.1	23.9
Prairie Provinces	263,112	209,153	53,959	79.5	20.5	79.8	20.2	79.3	20.7
Manitoba	117,698	90,594	27,104	77.0	23.0	77.6	22.4	76.8	23.2
Saskatchewan	51,440	41,163	10,277	80.0	20.0	80.7	19.3	80.5	19.5
Alberta	93,974	77,396	16,578	82.4	17.6	82.0	18.0	82.0	18.0
British Columbia	209,640	170,503	39,137	81.3	18.7	81.2	18.8	80.7	19.3
CANADA	2,197,720	1,715,923	481,797	78.1	21.9	78.1	21.9	78.0	22.0
(b) Cities									
Montreal	320,348	224,438	95,910	70.1	29.9	70.2	29.8	70.1	29.9
Quebec	32,480	23,340	9,140	71.9	28.1	72.5	27.5	73.3	26.7
Toronto	294,086	199,222	94,864	67.7	32.3	68.1	31.9	67.3	32.7
Ottawa	30,993	20,954	10,039	67.6	32.4	67.3	32.7	66.1	33.9
Hamilton	68,601	50,996	17,605	74.3	25.7	74.9	25.1	72.7	27.3
Windsor	41,660	35,000	6,660	84.0	16.0	84.0	16.0	83.9	16.1
Winnipeg	75,755	52,440	23,315	69.2	30.8	70.0	30.0	68.9	31.1
Vancouver	94,111	70,035	24,076	74.4	25.6	74.4	25.6	73.2	26.8
Halifax	22,197	15,943	6,254	71.8	28.2	72.3	27.7	72.1	27.9
Saint John	13,742	10,070	3,672	73.3	26.7	72.0	28.0	71.7	28.3
Sherbrooke	10,566	7,057	3,509	66.8	33.2	67.0	33.0	65.6	34.4
Three Rivers	11,646	9,116	2,530	78.3	21.7	78.8	21.2	79.1	20.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,329	13,962	6,367	68.7	31.3	68.9	31.1	69.3	30.7
London	27,014	18,531	8,483	68.6	31.4	69.1	30.9	68.7	31.3
Port William - Port Arthur	13,165	11,329	1,836	86.1	13.9	86.3	13.7	85.9	14.1
Regina	11,566	7,531	4,035	65.1	34.9	66.3	33.7	63.4	36.6
Saskatoon	7,972	5,722	2,250	71.8	28.2	72.0	28.0	74.2	25.8
Calgary	22,710	17,217	5,493	75.8	24.2	76.1	23.9	76.1	23.9
Edmonton	22,940	16,801	6,139	73.2	26.8	73.5	26.5	70.3	29.7
Victoria	12,826	9,424	3,402	73.5	26.5	72.9	27.1	74.6	25.4
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,084,333	837,615	246,718	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6	77.0	23.0
Durable Goods ^{1/}	505,820	451,876	53,944	89.3	10.7	89.5	10.5	89.1	10.9
Non-Durable Goods	546,335	357,351	188,984	65.4	34.6	65.6	34.4	65.6	34.4
Electric Light and Power	32,178	28,388	3,790	88.2	11.8	88.3	11.7	89.4	10.6
Logging	97,249	95,600	1,649	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Mining	85,045	83,270	1,775	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1
Communications	49,596	23,536	25,970	47.5	52.5	47.7	52.3	47.3	52.7
Transportation	186,872	175,786	11,086	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Construction and Maintenance	252,929	248,277	4,652	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7
Services ^{2/}	69,702	33,838	35,864	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.5	46.6	53.4
Trade	284,898	171,749	113,149	60.3	39.7	61.0	39.0	59.4	40.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,110,534	1,669,671	440,863	79.1	20.9	79.1	20.9	79.0	21.0
Finance	87,186	46,252	40,934	53.0	47.0	53.1	46.9	52.9	47.1
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,197,720	1,715,923	481,797	78.1	21.9	78.1	21.9	78.0	22.0

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The November data are subject to revision.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1948, and Nov. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Nov. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Oct. 1, 1948, and Nov. 1, 1947.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

1. Manufacturing.

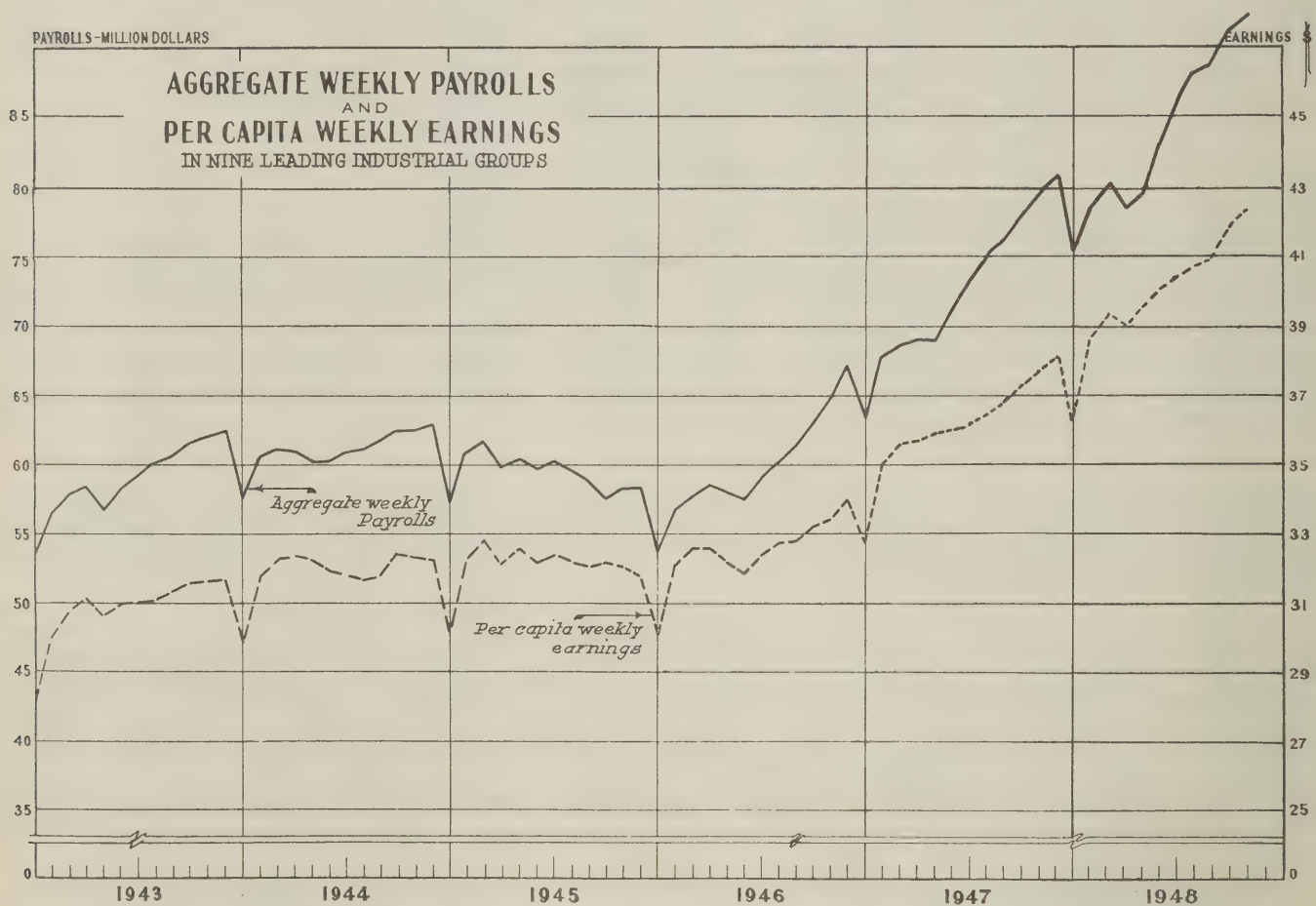
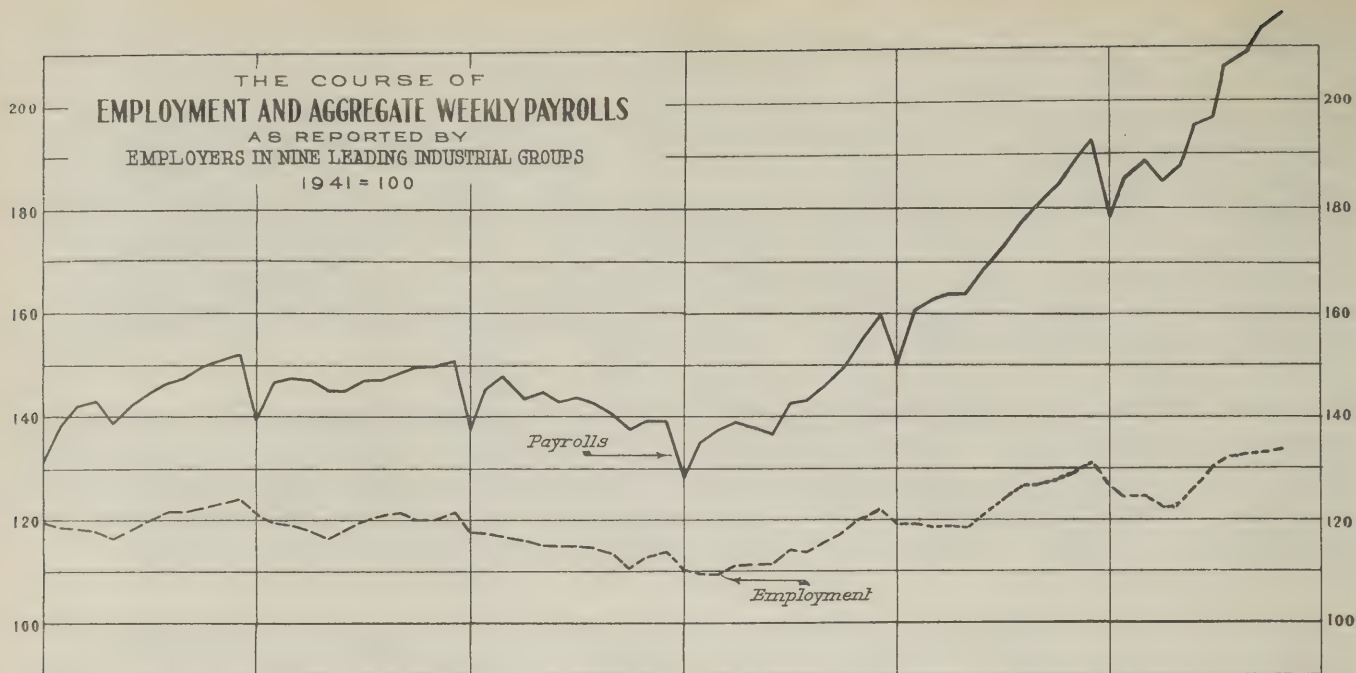
Employment.- Curtailment in employment in manufacturing was reported at the first of November, when the trend was generally retrogressive in the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods industries. The loss in the former category was stated at 0.5 p.c., and that in the latter, at 1.3 p.c. The decline reported in manufacturing as a whole, amounting to 0.9 p.c., was largely seasonal in character, the movement at Nov. 1 having been downward in 19 of the 28 years for which monthly data are available. The latest reduction approximated the average in size.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the index fell from 210.0 at Oct. 1, 1948, to 208.1 at the date under review. This decrease was accompanied by a small increase in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 9,600 firms furnishing data in the manufacturing group.

The most pronounced change at the beginning of November took place in the vegetable food industries, in which a decline of 11.7 p.c. was recorded as the season's work drew to a close. There were fairly large decreases in animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in leather, printing and publishing, paper product, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. The outstanding gain was that of 1.5 p.c. in the textile group, in which the change was seasonal in character.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- In spite of the decline in the index number of employment in manufacturing at Nov. 1, there was an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The latest figure was the highest in the record of $7\frac{1}{2}$ years. The per capita earnings also reached a new maximum at \$43.35, as compared with \$42.85 at Oct. 1, and \$38.52 at Nov. 1, 1947. At the same date in earlier years for which statistics are available, the averages were as follows:- 1946, \$33.45; 1945, \$32.64; 1944, \$33.20; 1943, \$32.62; 1942, \$30.70, and 1941, \$27.59.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Nov. 1, 1948, reached a new maximum, standing at 206.8, as compared with 206.3 at Oct. 1, 1948, and 181.2 at Nov. 1, 1947. There was an increase of 14.1 p.c. in the payroll figure at the date under review as compared with 12 months earlier, while the advance in the index of employment amounted to 1.5 p.c. The most recent index of payrolls exceeded by 18.9 p.c. the wartime peak figure of 174.0 indicated at Dec. 1, 1943, although the index of employment was then 11 p.c. above the latest index in manufacturing.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- Employment for persons of both sexes was at a lower level in manufacturing at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1. The loss among women was slight, amounting only to 0.3 p.c., while that among men was 1.1 p.c. Employees of the former sex made up 228 per 1,000 workers reported at the date under review, as compared with 226 per 1,000 a month earlier.

Among men, there were gains over Oct. 1 in leather, printing and publishing, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus and some other classes. Animal food processing, lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage and iron and steel factories, however, reported smaller numbers of male employees. Among women, there were increases at Nov. 1 as compared with a month earlier in the lumber, paper product, printing and publishing, textile, tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions. On the other hand, there were declines among such workers in animal and vegetable food processing.

As compared with Nov. 1, 1947, there was an advance of about 1.8 p.c. in the number of men employed by leading manufacturers, together with a gain of approximately 0.5 p.c. in their female employees. The proportions of men per 1,000 persons in recorded employment at the beginning of November in 1947 had stood at 770, and that of women, at 230, while in 1946, the ratios were 763 and 237 per 1,000, respectively, at the beginning of November.

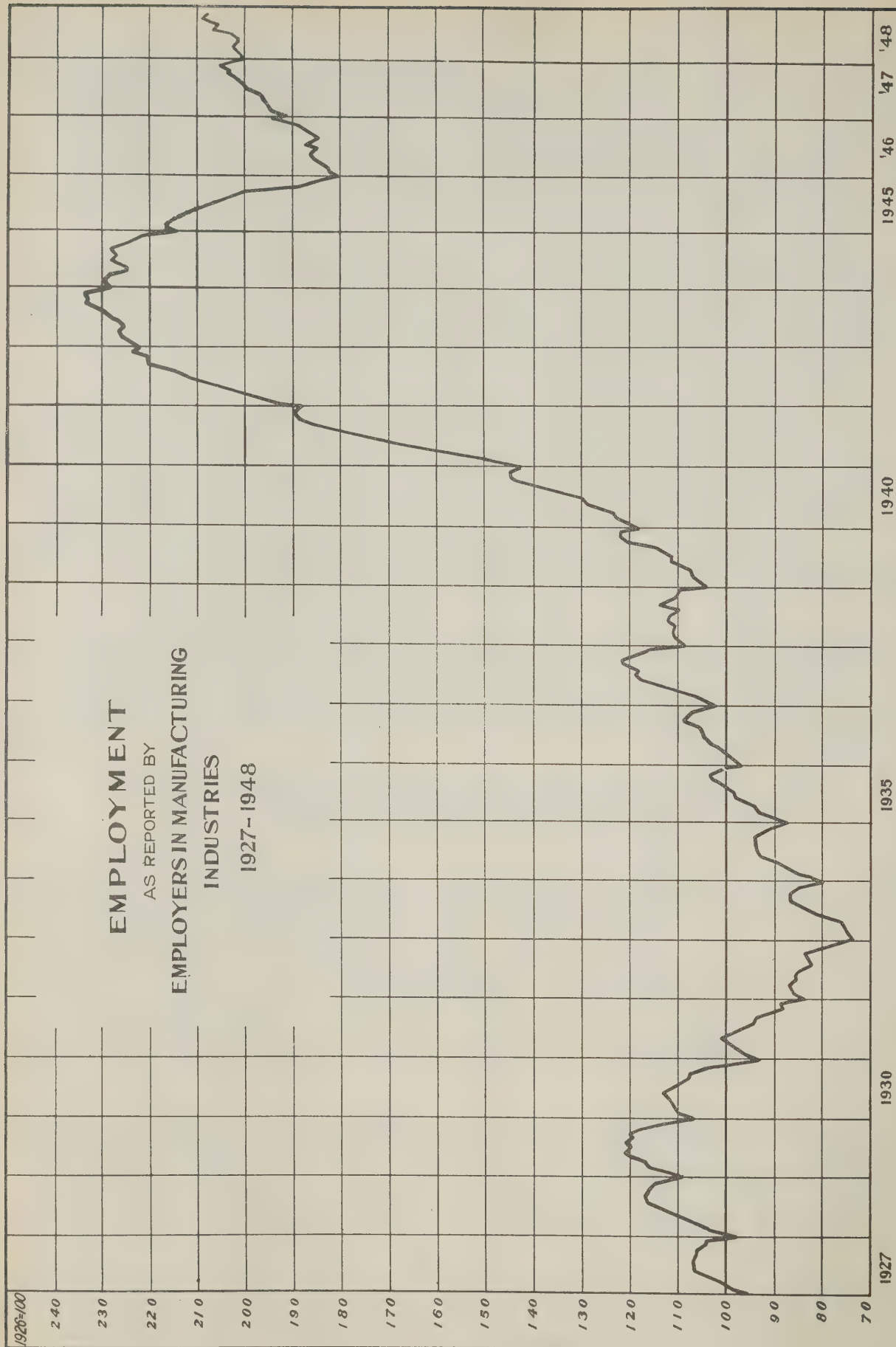
THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR
NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- There was further important expansion in logging at Nov. 1, 1948, according to information furnished by 678 leading operators, whose staffs were higher by 19.6 p.c. than at Oct. 1. This increase was of approximately the same size as that indicated a month earlier, but was somewhat smaller than the gain noted at Nov. 1, 1947. The index of employment, at 320.1, showed a decrease of 9.1 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1, 1947, but was otherwise the highest figure in the record for that date. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the firms co-operating in the latest survey showed an advance of 17.1 p.c. over the sums which they had distributed in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls, however, was 9.6 p.c. below that indicated at Nov. 1, 1947.

The per capita earnings fell from \$38.46 at October 1, 1948, to \$37.66 at the date under review, when several factors affected the figure. Among these may be mentioned the fact that many camps opened later in 1948 than in recently-preceding years, so that a considerable proportion of the reported employees did not work throughout the period reviewed. Another factor was the payment of unusually high proportions of bushmen in Quebec at the basic rates, their production allowances being accumulated for disbursement at a later date. While this method of payment has always been common in certain parts of the country, the practice had a greater-than-usual effect upon the most recent statistics of earnings. As a result of these and other factors, the per capita figure in logging at Nov. 1, 1948, was slightly lower than that of \$37.83 indicated at Nov. 1, 1947, although it exceeded the average of \$30.28 indicated at Nov. 1, 1946, and was also higher than in any other November of the record. In considering the statistics of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging,

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES**
1927-1948



frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also a factor in lowering the reported earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being considerably higher than in any other province. (See Table 2 towards the back of this report).

Mining.- Moderately heightened activity was indicated in mining at the beginning of November, when information tabulated from 671 leading operators showed a combined working force which exceeded by 0.7 p.c. the staffs reported in their last return. The extraction of coal and metallic ores afforded more employment, but there was a decline in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. The index of employment in the mining group at Nov. 1, at 180.9, was 7.7 p.c. above that of 168.0 at the same date in 1947. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 23 p.c.

The weekly payrolls reported by the co-operating firms at the latest date were higher by 1.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings were also higher, at \$51.28, as compared with \$51.04 in the preceding period of observation. The latest figure of average earnings was considerably higher than that of \$44.87 at Nov. 1, 1947.

Communications.- The trend in the communications division continued seasonally downward. The staffs of the co-operating establishments were lower by 0.8 p.c. at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1. On the other hand, there was an advance of 0.5 p.c. in the payrolls distributed by these establishments. The per capita earnings of their employees rose from \$38.56 a month earlier, to \$39.07 at the first of November; a year earlier, the figure had been \$35.37. Based on the 1926 average at 100, the latest index of employment was 182.7; this was 8.8 p.c. above that of 168.0 at Nov. 1, 1947, since when there was a gain of 19.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Transportation and Storage.- Considerable seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at Nov. 1. All branches of the industry shared in the decline, which was particularly marked in the shipping and stevedoring division. Employment in transportation as a whole, however, was in greater volume than at the same date in any earlier year of the record. The index stood at 144.3, -4.4 p.c. above that of 138.2 at Nov. 1, 1947; this gain in the year was accompanied by a rise of 20.2 p.c. in the index number of payrolls.

The staffs of the 870 firms and branches furnishing returns were lower by 1.6 p.c. than at Oct. 1, while their aggregate disbursements in weekly salaries and wages were lower by 0.7 p.c. The average earnings of their employees, however, advanced from \$51.31 at Oct. 1, to \$51.77 at the first of November, when the mean substantially exceeded that of \$45.03 indicated 12 months earlier.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was further recession in employment in construction; while this was seasonal in character, it was rather less-than-average for the time of year. Building construction was more active, but the trend was decidedly downward in work on the railroads, streets and highways. Statements were tabulated from 2,473 contractors who reported a falling-off of 2.4 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Oct. 1, together with a loss of 0.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed at Nov. 1. The per capita earnings stood at \$40.97 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.35 at the beginning of October. The Nov. 1, 1947, figure was \$36.65.

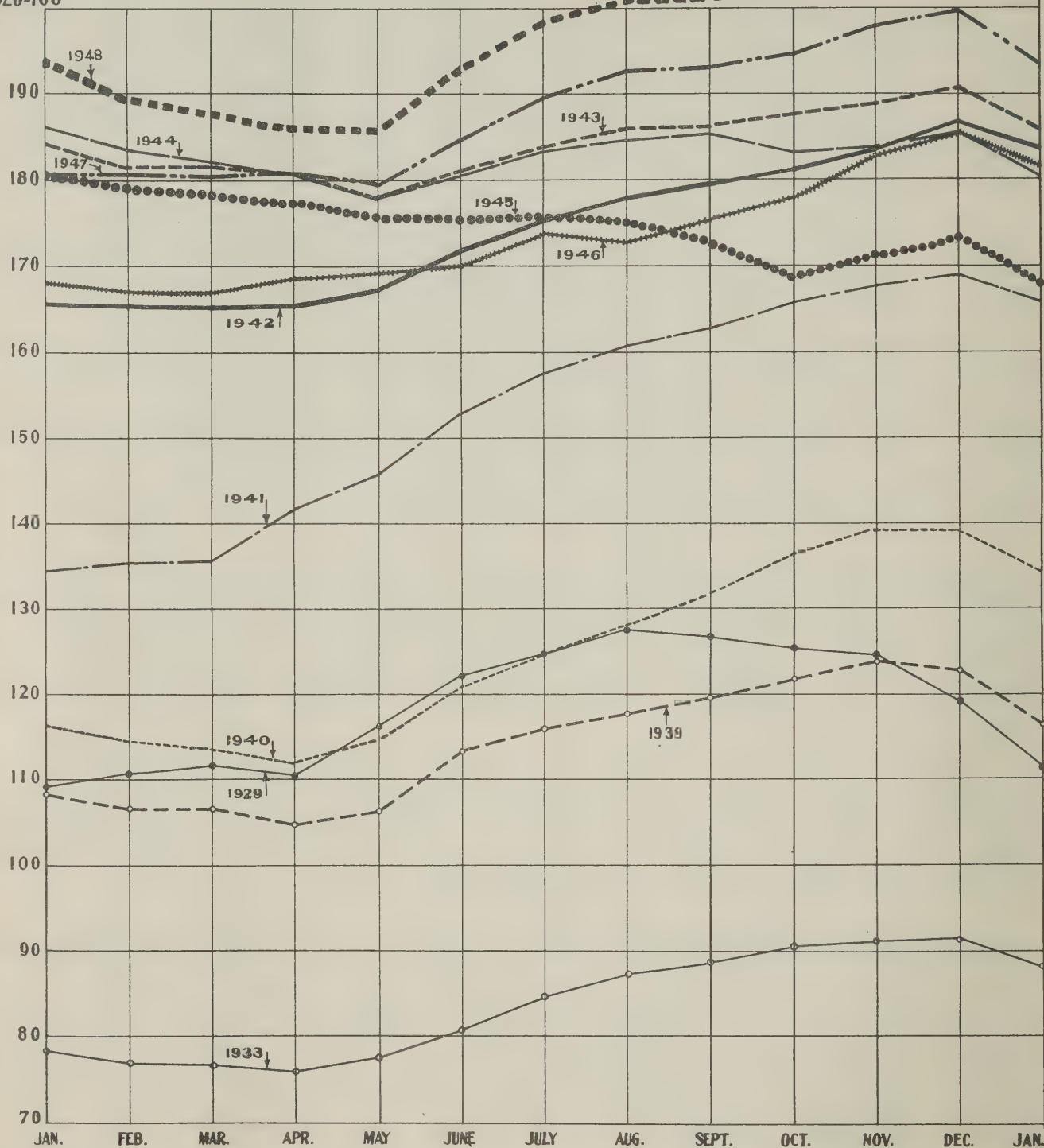
The latest index in construction, at 192.6, was 6.2 p.c. above that of 181.3 at the beginning of November of last year, and was also higher than in any earlier November in the record. In the 12 months, the index of weekly payrolls has mounted by 20.2 p.c.

Services.- A pronounced seasonal decline was indicated in hotels and restaurants, while employment in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and other branches of the service

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

division for which data are available was also quieter. The 1,236 co-operating establishments had reduced their staffs by 3.8 p.c. from Oct. 1. The salaries and wages distributed by the reporting firms at the beginning of November were less by 1.8 p.c.

During the last 12 months, there has been an advance of 3.6 p.c. in the index number of employment in these industries, while the index of payrolls showed a gain of 13.2 p.c. at Nov. 1, 1948. The per capita earnings stood at \$26.86 at Nov. 1 and \$26.32 at Oct. 1, 1948, as compared with \$24.49 at the first of November, 1947. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of the workers receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; employees in the former division constituted about two-thirds of the total staff reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of November.

Trade.- Trading establishments showed extremely marked seasonal expansion at Nov. 1, partly due to the employment of large numbers of part-time workers. Data were furnished by 3,857 wholesale and retail houses in which the personnel was higher by 2.6 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers rose by 3.2 p.c. in the month. The average earnings per worker advanced from \$35.30 at Oct. 1, to \$35.52 at the beginning of November. A year earlier, the per capita figure had been \$32.36.

The index number of employment in trade at Nov. 1 was 230.6, as compared with 216.7 at the same date in 1947. The latest figure therefore showed an increase of 6.4 p.c. in the 12 months, a period in which the index of payrolls gained by 16.3 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- Information from 1,020 financial institutions indicated the employment of a staff insignificantly smaller than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported by these establishments at the date under review, however, mounted by 0.2 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The per capita figure was \$39.08, as compared with \$38.99 in the last report, and \$37.30 at Nov. 1, 1947. The latest index of employment in financial institutions, at 165.7, was higher by 4.6 p.c. than that of 158.4 at the same date in 1946, while the index of payrolls showed an increase of 9.3 p.c. in the same comparison.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba reported moderately heightened activity at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, while the trend in this comparison was unfavourable in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The reported weekly salaries and wages were higher in all areas except Saskatchewan, where there was a reduction of 0.7 p.c. In all provinces except in Manitoba, the average earnings at the date under review also exceeded those indicated at Oct. 1. In several provinces, the gains were slight. In all areas, the per capita figures were higher than at Nov. 1 in 1947 and earlier years of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Industrial employment in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick showed an upward movement at Nov. 1, but there was a small decline in Prince Edward Island. The 1,418 co-operating establishments in these three provinces reported an increase of 0.8 p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of October. This rise was accompanied by that of 0.9 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages. The general index of employment in the area stood at 194.2, as compared with 192.8 at Oct. 1, 1948, and 193.3 at Nov. 1, 1947.

Manufacturing operations in the Maritime Provinces were slightly curtailed, moderate losses being indicated in the animal food, lumber, and beverage divisions; there was a small gain in activity in iron and steel plants. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, building construction and trade showed improvement, which except in logging, was not on a large scale. The indicated advance in logging amounted to 41.7 p.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Minor increases were noted in mining and transportation, while the trend in communications, hotels and restaurants and highway and railway construction and maintenance was unfavourable. The reduction in work on the highways was considerable.

The payrolls disbursed by the reporting firms for services rendered in the week preceding Nov. 1 exceeded by 0.9 p.c. the sums they had paid their employees at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings showed little change, standing at \$37.16 in the last report, and at \$37.19 at the date under review. At Nov. 1, 1947, the average had been \$33.60. In the last year, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has advanced, by 11.4 p.c., while that of employment has risen by 0.5 p.c.

Quebec.- There was a moderate gain in industrial activity in Quebec at Nov. 1, in spite of losses in manufacturing, transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants. Logging operations and trade showed seasonal expansion, the indicated increase in employment in the bush amounting to 27.2 p.c. Mining and communications showed little change, on the whole. Within the manufacturing division, the trend was downward in food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, employment advanced in printing and publishing, rubber, textile and chemical factories. The noteworthy increase was that of a seasonal character in textile-using plants.

Information for Nov. 1 was furnished by 5,178 representative employers in the eight leading industries in Quebec, whose staffs were higher by 0.6 p.c. than at the beginning of October. Their weekly payrolls mounted by 0.8 p.c. in the same comparison. The per capita earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners also showed a slightly upward movement, standing at \$40.13 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.08 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$36.27 at Nov. 1, 1947. The latest index number of employment, at 207.1, was 1.7 p.c. above the figure of 203.7 recorded a year earlier, while the index of payrolls was higher by 12.4 p.c.

Ontario.- Little change in the general index number of employment was shown in Ontario at Nov. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, according to information furnished by 7,846 leading firms in the principal industrial divisions. Their working forces increased by 0.03 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. Their reported weekly salaries and wages, however, showed a much larger increase of 1.1 p.c. in the month. The latest average earnings per employee were \$43.50, as compared with \$43.04 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$38.99 at the beginning of November, 1947. The index of employment, at 208.4, was 3.1 p.c. above that of 202.2 at Nov. 1 a year earlier, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 14.9 p.c.

There was a contraction in employment in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario as compared with Oct. 1. Vegetable food processing showed important seasonal declines, and animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage and chemical factories were also quieter. On the other hand, there was some expansion in activity in leather, paper product, printing and publishing, rubber, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. In the non-manufacturing group, logging, mining, building construction, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and trade afforded more employment. The seasonal gains in logging and trade were considerable. Communications, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance, and hotels and restaurants released employees, the losses also being seasonal in character.

Prairie Provinces.- The trend of industrial employment at Nov. 1 was upward in Manitoba, but curtailment was indicated in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Statistics tabulated from 2,648 leading establishments in the Prairie Area indicated a loss of 0.3 p.c. in their combined staffs as compared with the beginning of October. This general decrease was contra-seasonal according to the experience of the last eight years, although the trend was frequently unfavourable at Nov. 1 in earlier years for which data are available. In spite of the slight decline in employment, the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms at the beginning of November were higher by 0.7 p.c.

than at Oct. 1. The per capita earnings were \$42.88, as compared with the Oct. 1 mean of \$42.47, also substantially exceeding the average of \$37.71 at Nov. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has advanced by six p.c., to 180.3, and there has been a rise of 20.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

There were additions to the working forces at the date under review as compared with a month earlier in building, trade, and mining. Manufacturing, transportation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants, on the other hand, released employees. Within the manufacturing group, the most noteworthy reduction was that of a seasonal character in vegetable food factories, while there were moderate gains in textiles and certain other industries.

British Columbia.- Employment in the larger establishments in the major industrial groups in British Columbia declined at the beginning of November, when the staffs of the 2,398 larger employers furnishing data showed a loss of 1.5 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1.

Manufacturing establishments in this province reported curtailment, partly seasonal in character. There were fairly large reductions in employment in iron and steel, lumber and vegetable food factories. The trend was also unfavourable in numerous other classes, but except in the groups just mentioned, the losses were small. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, employment decreased in logging, mining, communications, shipping and stevedoring, highway and railway construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. On the other hand, greater activity was indicated in building construction and retail trade.

Declining employment in many industrial divisions was accompanied by lower disbursements in salaries and wages in these classes, but with heightened activity in building and trade, there was a small increase, on the whole, in the reported weekly payrolls; these exceeded by 0.2 p.c. the salaries and wages paid by the same firms in the week of Oct. 1. In a majority of industrial groups, the indicated average weekly earnings moved upward. The general per capita figure in the eight leading industries rose from \$44.28 in the preceding survey, to \$45.03 at Nov. 1, 1948, as compared with \$40.66 at that date in 1947. In the period since then, the index number of payrolls has advanced by 15.3 p.c., while that of employment, at 211.5 at the beginning of November, exceeded by 4.1 p.c. the index recorded 12 months earlier.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Nov. 1 by leading employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Industrial employment in Halifax at the beginning of November showed practically no general change. Seasonal improvement was noted in transportation and trade, but there were slight losses in manufacturing, together with declines on a rather larger scale in communications, construction, and hotels and restaurants. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 268 leading establishments furnishing data in the city rose by 0.3 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The average weekly earnings of their employees stood at \$34.15, as compared with \$34.04 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$32.58 at Nov. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 3.8 p.c., but that of employment has fallen by 0.9 p.c.

Saint John.- Heightened activity in employment was indicated in Saint John at Nov. 1, according to data received from 191 of the larger employers in the major industrial groups. Their staffs were higher by 1.3 p.c. than at Oct. 1. Iron and steel and lumber product manufacturing afforded more employment, and the trend was also favourable in transportation. Vegetable food processing, however, released some

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

employees.

The gain in employment at Nov. 1 was accompanied by an increase of 2.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting firms. The average earnings per employee stood at \$33.84, as compared with \$33.56 at the beginning of October, and \$32.03 at Nov. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Saint John has fallen by 3.3 p.c., while that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 3.3 p.c.

Montreal.- There was an upward trend in employment in Montreal at Nov. 1, when improvement was noted in manufacturing, construction and trade. There were losses, on the **other** hand, in transportation and hotels and restaurants. Within the manufacturing group, fairly large advances were recorded in the textile group, with smaller gains in vegetable food, printing and publishing, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal plants.

Statistics were received from 2,937 leading employers in the major industrial divisions, whose personnel was larger by 0.9 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The amounts which they disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at the date under review were higher by 1.7 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$40.59 at Oct. 1 and \$40.91 at Nov. 1, 1948, as compared with \$36.74 at Nov. 1, 1947. In the year, the index of employment has advanced by four p.c., to 190.2, while there has been a gain of 15 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- Moderate curtailment in industrial employment was shown in Quebec at Nov. 1 according to data from 355 leading employers whose working forces declined by one p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The reported salaries and wages fell by 0.6 p.c. The weekly earnings per employee, however, were rather higher standing at \$34.92, as compared with \$34.77 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$32.70 at Nov. 1, 1947. There were rather small but widely-distributed decreases in employment at the date under review in manufacturing, together with slight losses in shipping, building construction, and hotels and restaurants. Trade, on the other hand, showed greater activity.

The index of employment in the city stood at 201.8, as compared with 198.8 a year earlier. This rise of 1.5 p.c. in the 12 months was accompanied by that of 8.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- The employment situation in Sherbrooke at Nov. 1 showed little change as compared with a month earlier. Information was furnished by 120 leading firms, whose personnel was lower by 0.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these establishments at Nov. 1, however, exceeded by 0.7 p.c. their disbursements at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$34.89, as compared with \$34.57 at Oct. 1, and \$32.24 at Nov. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has risen fractionally, while that of weekly payrolls has mounted by 8.5 p.c.

Three Rivers.- There was a slightly downward movement in employment in Three Rivers at the first of November, according to statistics tabulated from 106 of the larger employers in the city, whose working forces declined by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. Their weekly payrolls at Nov. 1, however, were slightly higher, the index number rising by 0.4 p.c. in the month. The earnings of their employees averaged \$41.63, as compared with \$41.24 at Oct. 1, 1948. The mean at the beginning of November, 1947, had been \$36.65. Manufacturing was quieter at the date under review than in the preceding month, there being curtailment in pulp and paper mills and some other classes. Transportation and trade, however, were more active. In the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 1.7 p.c. in the index of employment in Three Rivers, but the index of payrolls has advanced by 11.4 p.c.

Toronto.- Important increases in industrial activity were noted in Toronto at the beginning of November, when data were compiled from 2,754 leading establishments

employing 1.4 p.c. more workers than at Oct. 1. The general gain was rather greater-than-average in the experience of some 28 years. Manufacturing showed further improvement, notably in animal food, lumber, printing and publishing, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product, and miscellaneous manufactured product plants. Vegetable food and beverage factories, however, afforded less employment. Among the non-manufacturing classes, building and trade reported greater activity. The gains in the latter were considerable. On the other hand, transportation and communications were quieter.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by the establishments furnishing returns were higher by 2.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 203.0, exceeding by 3.3 p.c. the Nov. 1, 1947, figure of 196.5. The indicated payrolls have risen by 15 p.c. in the 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$42.96 at Nov. 1 and \$42.60 at Oct. 1, 1948, as compared with \$38.59 at Nov. 1, 1947.

Ottawa.- There was a 2.4 p.c. advance in the index of industrial employment in Ottawa at Nov. 1. Manufacturing was brisker, particularly in the iron and steel division. Improvement was also noted in building and retail trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the 332 co-operating firms rose by 3.8 p.c. in the month. The average earnings per person in recorded employment stood at \$36.01, as compared with \$35.53 at Oct. 1. The Nov. 1, 1947, per capita figure was \$32.67. The latest index of employment, at 201.2, was ten p.c. above that of 182.9 at Nov. 1, 1947, and that of payrolls was higher by 20.6 p.c.

Hamilton.- Expansion in industrial activity was indicated in Hamilton at Nov. 1, when the 464 co-operating firms reported a working force one p.c. greater than at Oct. 1. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, notably in textile and electrical apparatus plants. Construction, hotels and restaurants and trade also showed improvement. The weekly salaries and wages distributed at Nov. 1 by the reporting firms rose by 0.6 p.c. in the month. The average earnings of their employees, however, were rather lower, falling from \$44.12 at Oct. 1, to \$43.92 at the date under review. The latter figure considerably exceeded the Nov. 1, 1947, average of \$38.70. In the 12 months, the general index of employment has risen by 5.6 p.c., to 200.4, while that of payrolls has advanced by 20.1 p.c.

Windsor.- Industrial employment in Windsor was quieter at Nov. 1, according to data received from 282 of the larger industrial establishments, in which the staffs were lower by 1.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. Their weekly salaries and wages declined in the same comparison by 2.2 p.c., reduced working hours in some cases contributing to the falling-off. The average earnings per employee were reduced from \$51.90 at Oct. 1, to \$51.38 at the date under review, but the figure was then decidedly higher than that of \$45.60 at Nov. 1, 1947. Manufacturing showed lowered activity, particularly in the vegetable food division. Trade afforded more employment than at the beginning of October, while little general change was indicated in the remaining non-manufacturing industries.

The latest index of employment, at 288.4, exceeded by 3.5 p.c. that of 278.7 at the beginning of November, 1947; the index number of payrolls has risen by 16.9 p.c. in the twelve months.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Slight improvement in industrial employment was noted in Fort William and Port Arthur, where statistics tabulated from the 149 leading firms showed an advance of 0.4 p.c. in their employees as compared with Oct. 1. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these establishments, however, were rather lower, there being a decline of 0.2 p.c. in the month; this was partly due to reduced overtime work. The latest average per employee was \$45.37, as compared with \$45.66 at Oct. 1, 1948, and \$41.80 at Nov. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by 4.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 13.6 p.c.

Employment increased at the date under review as compared with a month earlier, in construction and trade, but manufacturing was quieter, notably in the iron and steel group.

London.- Information received from 297 leading firms in London indicated a higher level of industrial activity at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1, their staffs having been increased by 1.1 p.c. in the month. Manufacturing, building construction and trade afforded more employment at the date under review. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at Nov. 1 by the co-operating establishments rose by 1.5 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The most recent per capita figure was \$39.60, as compared with \$39.44 in the preceding report, and \$35.43 at the beginning of November, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in London has mounted by 3.5 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 16.1 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was an increase in industrial employment in Kitchener-Waterloo at Nov. 1, due in part to greater activity in manufacturing, notably in rubber, textile and lumber plants, and in building and trade. Statistics were compiled from 197 leading establishments in which the staffs were larger by one p.c. than at the beginning of October. The weekly salaries and wages showed an important advance, rising by 4.1 p.c. in the month. This increase partly resulted from heightened employment, but upward revisions in wage rates and overtime payments were also factors. The average earnings per employee amounted to \$41.04, as compared with \$39.80 at the beginning of October, and \$37.46 at Nov. 1, 1947. In the latter comparison, the index of employment showed a decline of 1.8 p.c., but the index of aggregate weekly payrolls was higher by 7.8 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Industrial employment in Winnipeg showed considerable improvement at Nov. 1, when manufacturing was more active, particularly in the food and lumber divisions. There were also gains in employment in building, hotels and restaurants and trade; the increases in the last-named were substantial. The combined working force of the 757 co-operating firms was higher by 1.9 p.c. at Nov. 1 than at Oct. 1. This was accompanied by a similar percentage gain in the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these employers. The per capita figure showed little change, standing at \$38.56 at the first of October and \$38.55 at the beginning of November. The Nov. 1, 1947, figure was \$34.21.

The index number of employment, at 168.0, was 3.6 p.c. above that of 162.2 a year earlier. The index of payrolls in the 12 months has risen by 16.5 p.c.

Regina.- The trend of industrial employment in Regina was favourable; the 182 leading employers in the major groups who furnished statistics at Nov. 1 had increased their staffs by 0.9 p.c. since the beginning of October. Slight losses were indicated in manufacturing, and work on the streets and roads was also quieter, but improvement was indicated in building and trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms were higher by 2.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The average earnings per person amounted to \$37.18 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.72 at Oct. 1, and \$33.25 at Nov. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has risen 5.1 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.6 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Moderate curtailment in industrial employment was noted in Saskatoon at Nov. 1; trade employed larger numbers of workers than at Oct. 1, but manufacturing and construction were quieter. The forces of the 154 establishments from which statistics were received declined by 1.2 p.c. as compared with the beginning of October. The indicated weekly payrolls were lower by 1.7 p.c. The average per employee fell from \$36.09 in the preceding report, to \$35.91 at the date under review; when it exceeded the per capita figure of \$33.85 indicated a year earlier. In the 12 months, the index number of employment in Saskatoon has decreased by 5.8 p.c., but that of payrolls has mounted by 0.7 p.c.

Calgary.- There was an upward movement in employment in Calgary at the beginning of November, when manufacturing was quieter than at Oct. 1, but moderate improvement was noted in building and trade. The personnel of the 324 larger employers co-operating in the monthly survey increased by 0.6 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages advanced by two p.c. The average earnings per employee were higher, standing at \$40.74 at the date under review, as compared with \$40.20 at the beginning of October, and \$36.21 at Nov. 1, 1947. In the last year, the index of employment has risen by 3.7 p.c., and there has been a gain of 16.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Edmonton.- Industrial employment in Edmonton at Nov. 1 was brisker than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing showed little general change, but building and trade reported improvement. Data were compiled from 274 leading firms with a combined working force exceeding by 1.2 p.c. their staffs at Oct. 1. The reported weekly payrolls were also higher, rising by three p.c. in the month. The latest per capita figure, at \$40.51, was considerably above the Oct. 1 mean of \$39.81, and that of \$34.72 indicated at Nov. 1, 1947. Since then, the index of employment has increased by 15.2 p.c., and that of weekly salaries and wages, by 31.6 p.c.

Vancouver.- There was a slight decline in industrial activity in Vancouver at the first of November, when manufacturing, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, and laundries and dry-cleaning plants showed curtailment in employment. The trend was upward, however, in building and trade. Within the manufacturing division, there were losses in iron and steel, lumber and vegetable food factories, with moderate advances in the animal food, textile and beverage groups. The 1,047 leading establishments from which returns were received showed a general decrease of 0.2 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1. The latest index of employment stood at 238.1, exceeding by eight p.c. the Nov. 1, 1947, figure of 220.4. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the co-operating employers were higher by two p.c. than at Oct. 1, while as compared with Nov. 1, 1947, there was an increase of 21.4 p.c. in the latest index of payrolls. The average per employee at the date under review was \$42.76, as compared with \$41.86 at the first of October; the per capita figure indicated at Nov. 1, 1947, was \$37.97.

Victoria.- Industrial employment in Victoria showed little general change at Nov. 1 as compared with a month earlier, according to data from 220 of the larger firms in the city, whose working forces were higher by 0.1 p.c. than at Oct. 1. Building and trade were more active, while there was an insignificant loss in manufacturing. Hotels and restaurants also released a few employees. The sums disbursed in weekly payrolls by these establishments at Nov. 1 were lower by 0.1 p.c. than at Oct. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$39.08; the average at Oct. 1, 1948, was \$39.16, and that at Nov. 1, 1947, \$36.28. In the year, the index of employment in Victoria has fallen by 1.3 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has shown a gain of 5.9 p.c.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

INDUSTRIES	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Nov. 1 Oct. 1 Nov. 1			Employment			Payrolls			Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947
			1948	1948	1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947			
MANUFACTURING	1,084,333	47,003,521	43.35	42.85	38.52	123.9	125.0	122.1	206.8	206.3	181.2			
Animal products - edible	41,172	1,727,365	41.95	40.12	35.85	140.7	142.6	145.1	236.5	229.2	208.5			
Fur and products	4,471	182,640	40.85	40.79	38.68	143.9	141.5	126.5	219.8	215.7	183.0			
Leather and products	30,417	973,982	32.02	31.45	29.28	106.9	106.3	109.1	180.7	176.4	168.2			
Boots and shoes	19,380	595,799	30.74	30.11	27.90	106.5	106.1	104.0	184.2	179.7	163.5			
Lumber and its products	83,298	3,209,727	38.53	37.79	34.70	124.5	127.2	124.5	222.0	222.5	204.0			
Rough and dressed lumber	49,666	1,978,353	39.83	38.93	36.00	117.6	123.6	116.2	221.2	227.1	196.4			
Furniture	17,635	662,720	37.58	37.27	33.53	150.1	143.1	141.8	209.3	197.9	198.4			
Other lumber products	15,997	568,654	35.55	34.66	32.21	128.3	130.2	139.8	241.9	238.6	237.3			
Plant products - edible	67,729	2,387,060	35.24	33.73	31.47	155.4	176.1	158.0	242.7	263.1	221.4			
Pulp and paper products	115,966	5,664,309	48.84	48.72	44.02	143.8	144.6	141.0	236.0	236.6	208.8			
Pulp and paper	51,843	2,954,053	56.98	56.90	51.32	138.3	141.8	139.4	247.7	253.6	225.2			
Paper products	21,074	814,817	38.66	38.45	35.14	166.9	164.3	154.9	267.4	261.7	229.2			
Printing and publishing	43,049	1,895,439	44.03	43.52	39.62	142.2	141.0	135.5	209.9	205.8	180.1			
Rubber products	22,471	1,042,244	46.38	44.53	41.52	132.2	130.2	144.7	261.7	247.2	256.3			
Textile products	161,043	5,421,135	33.66	33.33	29.47	114.8	113.1	110.0	201.9	196.9	169.2			
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,173	2,133,155	36.05	35.68	30.70	111.7	110.3	106.7	215.0	208.3	173.2			
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,577	798,317	35.36	34.75	29.69	91.9	91.0	86.6	169.0	164.6	133.9			
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,720	519,521	36.29	34.72	30.64	107.1	106.4	109.8	211.8	206.9	186.4			
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,309	608,753	37.53	37.33	31.64	147.6	145.7	136.7	297.2	293.4	233.3			
Hosiery and knit goods	26,173	797,228	30.46	30.23	26.43	120.5	119.0	117.8	202.5	198.6	171.7			
Garments and personal furnishings	58,890	1,875,519	31.95	31.62	28.89	121.2	119.0	114.2	200.6	196.5	172.6			
Other textile products	16,807	615,233	36.61	35.79	33.57	98.4	96.9	96.7	173.2	166.7	147.4			
Tobacco	10,415	408,404	39.21	39.09	31.96	117.1	116.4	118.0	255.7	251.4	210.1			
Beverages	19,209	892,433	46.46	45.20	41.51	166.2	169.8	164.6	260.9	259.3	230.3			
Chemicals and allied products	42,740	1,968,895	46.07	45.63	41.42	97.3	97.5	94.2	166.2	164.8	144.6			
Clay, glass and stone products	22,810	1,005,037	44.06	43.70	39.58	148.3	147.7	138.5	260.9	257.6	220.5			
Electric light and power	32,178	1,505,768	46.79	46.37	42.20	157.9	158.8	135.2	233.5	232.6	180.4			
Electrical apparatus	52,457	2,403,685	45.82	45.37	39.75	165.3	163.8	168.8	283.5	278.2	248.3			
Iron and steel products	295,529	14,370,440	48.63	48.63	43.29	110.3	110.8	109.1	176.1	176.9	155.0			
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,071	1,982,805	50.75	51.22	46.37	146.1	145.7	128.6	200.4	201.8	167.5			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,292	1,404,841	46.38	45.87	42.18	117.0	116.8	116.0	189.9	187.6	170.9			
Agricultural implements	18,973	889,700	46.89	46.46	41.42	209.0	206.2	179.7	370.8	377.9	281.6			
Land vehicles and aircraft	112,653	5,733,394	50.89	50.37	44.62	99.1	99.2	97.6	155.3	155.6	133.7			
Automobiles and parts	43,271	2,298,862	53.13	53.78	47.10	110.6	110.5	118.7	162.9	154.7	145.5			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	18,645	885,036	47.47	47.62	44.35	95.3	102.9	124.9	151.2	164.0	185.2			
Heating appliances	8,385	366,665	43.73	42.76	38.05	149.8	146.5	144.1	248.0	237.2	208.0			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,015	569,561	47.40	47.37	42.85	102.0	102.0	95.9	199.3	199.2	168.5			
Foundry and machine shop products	8,481	403,424	47.57	46.26	42.02	96.3	96.7	93.2	201.3	196.5	169.1			
Other iron and steel products	47,014	2,135,014	45.41	44.97	40.62	99.8	100.3	102.1	166.7	166.0	148.5			
Non-ferrous metal products	50,795	2,439,645	48.03	47.42	42.63	122.1	121.7	116.2	212.7	209.4	179.7			
Non-metallic mineral products	15,754	829,327	52.64	52.77	46.12	122.9	124.0	119.9	221.8	224.4	188.3			
Miscellaneous	15,879	571,425	35.99	35.53	33.86	144.4	140.2	137.8	265.6	254.6	215.9			
LOGGING	97,249	3,662,340	37.66	38.46	37.83	202.2	169.1	222.6	381.9	326.1	422.3			
MINING	85,045	4,361,488	51.28	51.04	44.87	102.1	101.4	94.8	163.9	161.9	133.3			
Coal	25,168	1,280,937	50.90	50.14	42.98	99.8	98.4	96.3	199.5	193.7	162.5			
Metallic ores	42,701	2,271,700	53.20	53.76	48.18	89.5	88.4	81.9	131.2	131.0	109.0			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,176	808,851	47.09	45.75	39.54	160.9	163.7	146.2	280.1	276.8	213.3			
COMMUNICATIONS	49,506	1,934,258	39.07	38.56	35.37	188.0	189.6	172.8	266.8	265.5	224.0			
Telegraphs	8,540	386,525	45.26	45.23	37.78	125.5	127.9	123.3	222.8	227.1	182.8			
Telephones	40,124	1,515,421	37.77	37.15	34.80	206.0	207.2	188.1	278.5	275.6	236.3			
TRANSPORTATION	186,872	9,673,446	51.77	51.31	45.03	146.1	148.4	139.9	231.0	232.7	192.1			
Street railways, cartage and storage	61,319	2,716,393	44.30	44.17	39.85	157.3	158.1	150.2	239.0	239.6	205.1			
Steam railway operations	93,851	5,552,454	59.16	58.34	50.07	137.0	138.9	131.9	223.8	223.7	182.3			
Shipping and stevedoring	31,702	1,404,599	44.31	44.40	39.68	144.4	150.8	137.4	246.4	258.0	210.4			
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	252,929	10,361,380	40.97	40.35	36.65	138.6	141.9	130.4	246.1	248.3	207.5			
Building	117,208	5,221,251	44.55	44.03	40.23	174.0	170.4	158.6	268.7	260.1	221.2			
Highway	94,250	3,329,377	35.32	35.31	32.65	129.1	137.0	127.9	236.4	250.6	215.9			
Railway	41,471	1,810,752	43.66	42.19	36.64	95.9	102.5	88.6	211.0	217.9	163.6			
SERVICES (as indicated below)	69,702	1,871,854	26.86	26.32	24.49	147.3	153.1	142.3	238.9	243.3	211.1			
Hotels and restaurants	46,085	1,183,560	25.25	24.83	23.10	155.6	164.3	150.1	259.7	269.6	228.6			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,617	708,304	29.99	29.35	27.20	134.0	134.9	129.6	211.0	207.9	187.5			
TRADE	284,898	10,118,260	35.62	35.30	32.36	147.1	143.4	138.2	219.4	212.6	186.6			
Retail	203,500	6,748,116	33.16	33.00	29.92	144.2	139.2	136.5	218.6	210.1	187.6			
Wholesale	81,398	3,370,134	41.40	40.87	38.44	158.1	157.9	147.1	221.1	217.9	190.9			
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,110,534	88,986,537	42.16	41.80	37.79	133.3	133.1	129.5	217.8	215.7	189.7			
FINANCE	87,186	3,407,282	39.08	38.99	37.30	142.7	142.7	136.4	192.0	191.5	175.6			
Banks and trust companies	49,798	1,735,480	34.85	34.73	32.87	153.4	153.5	144.7	204.7	203.9	182.1			
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,511	169,509	48.28	46.94	46.09	152.8	155.2	165.0	213.7	208.4	221.1			
Insurance	33,877	1,502,293	44.35	44.43	42.58	128.4	128.3	123.5	177.3	177.4	164.6			
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,197,720	92,393,819	42.04	41.69	37.77	133.6	133.6	129.8	216.7	214.7	189.1			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947			
MARITIME PROVINCES														
		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Manufacturing	48,834	1,928,512	39.49	39.23	35.33	114.5	114.8	117.9	194.5	193.6	179.6			
Lumber products	4,839	145,655	29.49	29.47	28.48	94.7	95.5	104.3	154.8	155.9	164.9			
Pulp and paper products	6,725	321,407	47.79	49.45	42.12	127.9	127.9	121.0	232.2	240.3	193.7			
Iron and steel	17,889	830,102	46.40	46.00	41.77	108.6	107.9	114.6	184.4	181.5	175.1			
Logging	8,036	274,118	34.11	30.99	33.75	134.3	94.7	151.7	300.9	192.9	336.4			
Mining	15,534	725,084	46.68	46.97	40.59	85.9	85.8	84.5	174.9	175.8	149.6			
Transportation	14,142	663,994	46.95	46.81	40.56	139.6	138.8	137.4	225.7	223.9	190.3			
Construction	40,892	1,345,111	32.89	33.68	30.21	167.2	171.9	157.5	287.1	302.3	247.1			
Trade	17,808	525,475	29.51	29.32	27.00	137.8	133.4	137.5	201.3	193.7	183.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	151,820	5,646,896	37.19	37.16	33.60	127.4	126.5	126.8	216.8	214.9	194.6			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	348,240	14,362,659	41.24	40.86	36.64	120.4	121.0	119.0	207.1	206.3	182.3			
Lumber products	17,651	631,572	35.78	35.19	30.37	105.9	109.6	118.7	228.2	232.4	230.6			
Pulp and paper products	40,786	2,052,188	50.32	50.28	45.88	136.5	137.9	136.4	235.6	238.0	214.7			
Textile products	88,231	2,935,624	33.28	32.93	28.77	119.9	118.0	113.7	212.6	207.0	174.4			
Chemicals	17,108	775,070	45.19	44.66	40.90	82.2	81.7	81.3	137.5	135.1	122.3			
Iron and steel	71,381	3,407,066	47.73	47.37	42.36	112.5	114.6	115.8	177.9	179.8	162.2			
Logging	43,984	1,395,735	31.73	31.98	34.14	205.0	161.2	224.8	476.0	377.1	559.5			
Mining	15,758	758,156	48.11	48.40	42.47	125.9	125.9	109.9	184.9	186.1	146.4			
Communications	13,373	547,317	40.93	40.34	37.48	210.6	209.9	186.0	271.8	267.0	219.8			
Transportation	51,085	2,609,316	51.08	50.92	44.59	147.9	151.0	144.0	236.7	241.0	200.8			
Construction	70,123	2,775,875	39.59	38.94	34.92	131.6	137.2	127.4	236.6	242.7	203.0			
Services	18,926	495,891	26.20	25.57	24.69	160.3	166.6	148.4	241.1	244.4	211.6			
Trade	65,690	2,320,494	35.32	35.07	32.16	142.5	139.6	136.7	211.6	205.9	183.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	627,179	25,265,443	40.28	40.08	36.27	131.7	130.8	129.5	221.3	218.8	196.0			
ONTARIO														
Manufacturing	534,024	23,922,557	44.80	44.31	39.91	123.0	124.1	119.9	202.0	201.7	175.6			
Lumber products	27,352	996,075	36.42	36.07	32.80	123.5	126.5	122.5	207.0	209.9	189.1			
Plant products - edible	36,362	1,276,111	35.09	33.67	31.30	159.7	188.4	159.7	239.9	271.6	217.1			
Pulp and paper products	52,665	2,517,227	47.80	47.65	42.81	151.8	152.4	148.5	239.1	239.5	210.3			
Textile products	61,255	2,140,633	34.95	34.52	31.13	107.4	105.9	103.5	188.1	183.2	161.4			
Chemicals	21,014	984,041	46.83	46.17	41.66	107.4	108.2	101.8	183.9	182.7	156.0			
Electrical apparatus	37,059	1,728,669	46.65	46.15	40.12	168.9	166.3	166.8	284.4	277.2	240.9			
Iron and steel	170,938	8,451,857	49.44	49.68	44.19	107.9	107.8	104.2	171.5	172.0	147.8			
Non-ferrous metal products	29,764	1,412,059	47.44	46.79	42.06	122.9	121.6	118.8	220.9	215.8	189.3			
Logging	26,782	1,035,067	38.65	39.25	37.89	264.0	220.8	305.9	566.7	481.3	641.5			
Mining	25,543	1,323,836	51.83	51.94	45.99	82.4	82.1	77.5	121.1	120.8	101.4			
Communications	19,769	782,001	39.56	38.80	36.08	197.2	198.6	184.3	281.7	278.2	241.2			
Transportation	56,875	3,000,239	52.75	51.38	45.46	149.7	152.4	143.8	228.8	226.8	189.4			
Construction	75,740	3,362,060	44.39	43.12	39.92	129.3	130.4	122.2	225.5	221.0	191.4			
Services	27,914	743,397	26.63	26.20	24.23	137.1	139.7	134.5	233.2	233.8	207.6			
Trade	111,239	4,015,201	36.10	36.06	33.11	140.8	136.8	131.6	210.3	204.1	182.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	877,886	38,184,358	43.50	43.04	38.99	129.2	129.1	125.4	207.2	205.0	180.3			
PRAIRIE PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	74,164	3,135,469	42.28	41.64	36.87	139.7	140.2	132.8	227.0	224.3	188.5			
Animal products - edible	11,389	500,708	43.96	42.56	36.21	157.2	157.4	156.5	241.0	233.6	216.2			
Lumber products	5,462	202,812	37.13	36.54	32.27	134.4	132.9	113.2	226.4	220.3	168.6			
Plant products - edible	7,878	299,469	38.01	35.02	33.18	172.3	178.5	170.0	265.4	253.2	228.4			
Textile products	5,441	164,132	30.17	30.40	26.50	129.2	126.6	118.3	219.0	216.4	179.4			
Iron and steel	22,589	1,055,918	46.74	46.75	40.26	122.3	122.4	115.1	207.6	207.6	168.0			
Mining	18,879	1,062,684	56.29	54.47	48.07	169.9	164.0	146.1	271.9	254.0	199.7			
Communications	6,917	265,969	38.45	38.22	33.85	163.1	164.4	148.6	243.0	243.5	194.9			
Transportation	43,688	2,304,271	52.74	52.69	46.06	139.9	142.0	134.5	216.5	219.4	181.8			
Construction	41,137	1,711,022	41.55	41.42	37.02	124.4	128.5	113.6	231.5	238.1	187.9			
Services	10,790	287,970	26.69	27.16	24.24	142.3	150.5	138.5	222.1	238.9	199.6			
Trade	54,229	1,942,139	35.81	35.69	32.60	147.2	143.3	141.8	217.9	211.5	191.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	250,538	10,743,220	42.88	42.47	37.71	140.5	140.9	132.6	227.5	225.9	188.9			
BRITISH COLUMBIA														
Manufacturing	79,071	3,654,324	46.22	44.96	40.97	141.0	145.3	146.9	231.9	232.4	212.3			
Animal products - edible	6,034	267,330	44.30	42.07	36.18	143.3	145.3	183.8	254.7	245.2	258.2			
Lumber products	27,894	1,233,613	44.83	42.83	41.46	147.3	150.5	139.3	244.6	242.0	217.7			
Plant products - edible	5,364	186,911	34.85	32.54	30.77	159.6	196.3	248.5	283.1	325.3	365.0			
Pulp and paper products	9,757	517,205	53.01	51.10	46.75	149.6	149.9	143.6	241.3	233.1	207.3			
Iron and steel	12,732	625,497	49.13	48.90	44.18	106.4	109.2	115.9	174.3	178.1	170.4			
Non-ferrous metal products	4,267	225,260	52.79	54.49	47.30	129.8	132.5	122.1	194.2	204.5	163.6			
Logging	17,713	933,724	52.71	52.32	50.74	187.3	191.1	184.0	249.4	252.5	236.9			
Mining	9,331	491,728	52.70	53.09	47.11	92.7	94.4	92.5	139.4	142.9	124.3			
Transportation	21,082	1,095,626	51.97	52.17	45.96	156.6	159.3	138.3	263.5	269.2	206.3			
Construction	26,037	1,167,312	46.62	45.38	41.75	191.4	191.1	173.4	345.3	335.6	282.7			
Services	9,164	272,254	29.71	29.50	26.74	176.6	183.4	176.2	281.5	290.1	252.3			
Trade	35,932	1,314,941	36.80	35.79	32.94	186.2	182.9	159.2	290.6	279.0	227.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	203,111	9,146,620	45.03	44.28	40.66	156.8	159.2	150.6	247.7	247.4	214.8			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948	Average Weekly			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Salaries and Wages at			Employment			Payrolls					
			Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	911	30,341	33.31	33.15	29.08	163.4	166.9	131.4	270.3	274.6	189.6			
Trade	679	14,857	21.88	21.63	21.77	118.3	117.1	135.2	147.8	144.6	168.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,403	116,454	34.22	33.33	30.12	150.4	153.7	149.8	236.1	235.0	207.0			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	26,700	1,044,468	39.12	38.81	35.53	111.0	110.1	113.9	179.9	177.1	167.8			
Animal products - edible	2,567	85,225	33.20	29.40	29.66	114.7	109.1	110.4	201.2	169.5	168.6			
Iron and steel	12,192	570,982	46.83	46.16	42.33	99.5	100.1	104.8	174.8	173.3	166.3			
Mining	14,458	681,039	47.10	47.51	41.04	86.3	86.2	84.8	176.4	177.7	151.0			
Coal	13,323	635,793	47.72	48.20	41.62	84.0	84.0	82.2	173.4	175.1	148.0			
Transportation	7,086	316,132	44.61	44.98	38.07	128.9	129.0	127.2	209.7	211.6	176.7			
Steam railway operations	3,670	197,962	53.94	53.22	43.64	109.2	110.4	104.4	201.4	200.8	155.7			
Shipping and stevedoring	2,400	77,346	32.23	34.40	30.79	161.3	158.7	164.6	218.3	229.3	214.0			
Construction	26,138	837,123	32.03	32.17	28.95	154.5	155.4	143.2	277.0	279.9	232.1			
Building	4,821	158,457	32.87	34.07	31.59	95.9	91.8	81.3	144.6	143.5	117.7			
Highway	19,669	610,299	31.03	31.04	27.89	192.2	195.1	180.8	379.6	385.7	321.0			
Retail trade	6,575	174,016	26.47	26.49	24.56	136.5	131.4	136.9	197.2	190.1	180.9			
Wholesale trade	3,025	111,148	36.74	36.54	34.04	156.6	151.7	147.7	208.4	200.7	184.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	88,237	3,277,607	37.15	37.13	33.47	122.7	122.6	120.0	202.0	201.6	177.9			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	21,223	853,703	40.23	40.01	35.29	116.0	117.7	121.3	213.6	215.5	196.4			
Lumber products	2,777	88,972	32.04	31.22	29.61	79.1	83.3	95.1	153.7	157.6	169.9			
Pulp and paper products	4,397	229,220	52.13	54.86	46.19	129.9	128.1	118.2	243.9	253.1	196.7			
Iron and steel	5,456	249,390	45.71	45.84	40.68	123.7	119.2	132.4	207.3	200.4	197.5			
Logging	7,221	255,829	35.43	31.79	34.58	145.0	100.7	167.4	314.8	196.1	354.8			
Transportation	6,472	318,640	49.23	48.67	43.12	144.4	141.6	140.6	242.8	235.5	204.0			
Steam railway operations	4,274	244,926	57.31	56.14	47.41	143.8	143.2	147.1	236.7	230.9	200.2			
Construction	13,893	474,934	34.19	36.26	32.44	169.8	181.9	161.1	308.2	350.3	277.9			
Highway	6,738	204,308	30.32	34.98	32.11	159.9	178.8	181.5	334.8	432.0	402.5			
Railway	2,951	120,497	40.83	39.33	33.98	111.3	116.7	90.1	253.3	255.8	170.5			
Retail trade	5,180	142,563	27.52	27.30	24.76	137.9	130.5	136.7	217.4	204.2	191.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	60,180	2,252,835	37.43	37.42	33.97	134.2	131.9	137.1	241.5	237.1	222.9			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	41,699	1,742,853	41.80	41.73	36.59	134.8	133.1	127.7	217.9	214.8	181.0			
Animal products - edible	4,136	189,560	45.83	44.85	35.84	153.0	146.9	142.9	233.5	219.5	197.5			
Plant products - edible	3,805	135,785	35.69	34.49	33.36	180.2	168.2	170.4	256.0	230.9	226.0			
Pulp and paper products	4,032	175,455	43.52	43.86	39.65	141.9	139.8	129.5	214.2	212.6	179.5			
Textiles	4,503	134,716	29.92	30.36	26.21	129.6	127.0	116.7	216.0	214.7	172.9			
Iron and steel	15,130	709,430	46.89	47.02	40.41	122.0	122.0	114.6	208.6	209.1	168.7			
Transportation	20,569	1,110,826	54.00	54.40	47.32	144.4	145.7	137.8	230.6	234.4	193.3			
Street railway	8,060	345,587	42.88	43.64	38.99	160.4	161.6	152.3	256.9	242.7	206.9			
Steam railway operations	12,329	756,335	61.35	61.48	52.91	132.9	134.3	127.1	226.1	229.0	186.6			
Construction	14,100	575,503	40.82	40.96	35.65	114.6	118.3	105.4	197.4	204.5	158.1			
Building	5,611	240,580	42.88	42.87	37.10	116.8	115.3	104.1	164.8	162.8	126.5			
Railway	4,867	212,105	43.58	42.98	36.61	87.5	92.7	85.6	192.9	201.7	158.7			
Services	4,567	123,193	26.97	26.52	23.21	158.6	158.3	152.9	246.7	242.1	207.0			
Retail trade	17,156	588,307	34.29	34.44	30.99	150.7	145.1	148.3	217.9	210.6	196.9			
Wholesale trade	7,334	292,180	39.84	39.91	36.57	133.0	131.7	132.3	190.8	189.4	173.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	112,060	4,751,624	42.40	42.56	37.36	135.0	134.2	128.9	216.0	215.4	181.5			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,666	447,250	41.93	41.38	37.04	137.5	138.4	139.7	212.6	211.3	189.8			
Animal products - edible	3,375	133,877	39.67	38.49	34.29	165.2	167.7	179.2	259.2	255.3	242.9			
Street railways	5,016	177,802	35.45	34.71	33.64	114.2	118.3	120.2	160.7	163.0	159.3			
Steam railway operations	5,041	327,901	65.05	63.07	55.42	132.1	134.2	128.0	196.9	194.2	162.7			
Construction	10,986	440,758	40.12	40.24	36.07	116.9	126.8	120.5	225.6	245.4	208.9			
Highway	3,742	143,575	38.37	39.05	35.89	118.2	144.3	128.1	225.6	280.4	226.9			
Railway	4,184	183,065	43.75	43.20	37.51	93.0	94.2	84.5	187.1	187.3	145.9			
Retail trade	7,549	252,817	33.49	33.13	30.48	143.2	136.7	137.9	230.1	217.2	201.9			
Wholesale trade	4,375	170,802	39.04	38.83	35.35	126.8	128.7	124.8	197.7	199.5	177.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	48,244	1,971,479	40.86	40.44	36.57	131.9	134.3	131.9	208.0	209.4	186.3			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	21,799	945,366	43.37	41.60	37.30	150.7	155.6	139.4	264.8	252.3	203.5			
Animal products - edible	3,878	177,271	45.71	43.76	38.15	150.8	155.8	162.3	236.5	233.9	221.6			
Plant products - edible	2,954	118,374	40.35	33.80	31.41	170.6	202.1	170.5	286.7	284.5	223.2			
Iron and steel	5,290	243,469	46.02	46.04	39.92	146.2	146.0	133.6	236.4	236.3	187.4			
Mining	14,556	824,194	56.62	54.12	47.37	196.1	190.1	169.7	299.6	277.5	217.3			
Coal	8,363	469,362	56.12	53.23	45.50	156.7	151.0	148.4	264.9	242.2	203.4			
Transportation	13,082	687,742	52.65	53.07	45.44	146.0	148.0	136.7	225.2	230.1	182.1			
Street railways	4,681	201,616	43.07	42.61	39.86	136.3	136.0	128.2	193.7	191.2	168.8			
Steam railway operations	7,914	469,986	59.39	60.42	49.86	144.2	143.6	133.9	240.2	243.3	187.3			
Construction	16,061	694,761	43.28	42.73	39.17	139.6	139.4	115.6	276.4	271.5	206.7			
Highway	6,878	273,202	39.72	38.93	41.12	139.0	142.8	118.8	243.5	245.1	215.4			
Railway	3,694	165,722	44.86	44.16	37.94	85.0	87.5	73.4	197.9	200.9	144.6			
Services	4,051	117,860	29.09	28.19	25.67	130.4	151.8	129.0	205.3	231.5	180.9			
Retail trade	12,185	415,845	34.13	33.47	30.67	154.5	148.3	141.0	248.0	233.4	204.5			
Wholesale trade	5,650	222,188	39.47	39.25	36.85	145.6	147.4	138.5	213.2	214.6	184.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	90,234	4,020,117	44.55	43.45	38.85	153.3	154.3	138.2	255.1	250.4	200.9			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947			
MONTREAL														
Manufacturing	187,467	7,915,118	42.22	41.78	37.58	124.1	123.1	120.7	201.1	197.5	176.2			
Plant products - edible	11,543	423,579	36.70	36.77	33.53	130.7	128.3	116.7	226.4	222.6	184.3			
Pulp and paper products	13,139	586,884	44.87	44.25	40.99	155.8	153.6	148.1	241.3	235.9	210.6			
Textiles	39,990	1,386,776	34.68	34.11	30.37	117.9	115.9	110.2	204.8	198.1	167.6			
Tobacco	6,166	256,866	41.66	41.49	33.77	105.0	104.8	109.6	253.4	252.1	214.5			
Iron and steel	47,589	2,323,350	48.82	48.46	43.02	105.7	105.7	105.3	163.5	162.3	143.4			
Communications	6,908	319,739	46.29	45.69	43.25	216.9	214.9	192.0	270.5	264.6	223.8			
Transportation	18,842	872,705	46.32	46.14	41.99	147.7	152.4	145.4	248.1	255.3	220.5			
Construction	23,571	1,025,598	43.51	43.47	38.09	192.9	186.9	175.7	302.7	293.0	246.7			
Services ^{1/}	13,867	376,300	27.14	26.60	25.80	160.1	160.7	151.5	235.5	231.7	213.4			
Trade	51,577	1,842,555	35.86	35.77	32.81	146.5	143.3	139.6	208.2	203.1	180.1			
- Eight Leading Industries	302,310	12,367,981	40.91	40.59	36.74	134.8	133.6	129.6	213.4	209.8	185.6			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	17,068	627,758	36.78	36.27	34.66	104.2	106.0	105.9	178.6	179.3	170.2			
Iron and steel	3,183	142,668	44.82	43.92	45.16	124.0	138.9	173.0	192.3	211.1	267.8			
Transportation	1,838	69,066	37.58	37.70	37.74	172.8	173.9	175.9	221.3	223.4	233.3			
Construction	4,101	154,673	37.72	38.09	33.71	158.5	158.0	148.4	306.6	308.5	261.1			
Services ^{1/}	1,938	49,540	25.56	25.58	21.61	172.9	176.7	163.8	321.5	328.8	257.2			
Trade	5,452	159,271	29.21	29.54	27.48	162.0	147.9	142.4	212.3	212.6	191.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	31,084	1,085,400	34.92	34.77	32.70	123.1	124.3	121.3	203.9	205.0	188.1			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	172,463	7,650,936	44.36	43.97	39.66	124.5	123.0	120.1	205.3	201.1	177.2			
Plant products - edible	13,884	488,835	35.21	34.84	30.90	130.4	132.1	130.7	191.8	192.3	169.4			
Pulp and paper products	22,466	1,023,820	45.57	45.24	40.10	148.8	146.8	139.2	220.8	216.1	187.0			
Textiles	21,412	786,030	36.71	36.53	33.85	107.8	105.5	101.9	187.5	182.5	163.2			
Chemicals	10,680	482,899	45.22	44.45	39.97	139.2	139.1	135.3	242.8	238.5	209.6			
Electrical apparatus	16,265	763,491	46.94	46.69	41.26	173.4	169.3	175.2	300.7	291.8	265.9			
Iron and steel	36,271	1,751,932	48.30	48.32	43.34	104.6	103.5	95.7	173.9	172.2	142.8			
Communications	5,758	262,170	45.53	44.50	42.68	193.9	195.5	180.5	256.4	252.6	223.7			
Transportation	12,663	589,740	46.57	46.13	39.53	164.7	166.2	160.9	253.8	253.7	210.3			
Construction	13,786	682,855	49.53	48.70	45.34	163.1	151.3	167.4	237.0	230.2	235.6			
Services ^{1/}	14,334	415,173	28.96	28.70	26.27	127.4	126.9	126.2	227.4	224.5	204.8			
Trade	55,506	2,190,319	39.46	39.33	35.71	144.1	139.6	136.0	213.6	206.5	184.2			
- Eight Leading Industries	274,542	11,792,959	42.96	42.60	38.59	132.4	130.6	128.2	212.2	207.6	184.6			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	9,974	395,600	39.66	40.02	36.79	102.9	100.7	100.3	167.0	164.9	148.1			
Pulp and paper products	3,414	149,931	43.92	43.65	40.15	121.8	121.3	120.0	187.0	185.1	168.5			
Iron and steel	2,042	81,865	40.09	42.45	38.94	62.3	57.7	58.8	112.2	110.0	102.9			
Construction	4,627	182,871	39.52	37.17	35.19	178.6	169.9	140.3	301.3	269.5	198.3			
Services ^{1/}	2,748	69,558	25.31	24.35	22.08	145.9	146.2	142.2	266.3	256.7	226.3			
Trade	7,379	225,934	30.62	30.47	27.68	151.2	147.6	135.8	211.3	205.3	184.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	27,152	977,728	36.01	35.53	32.67	133.6	130.4	121.4	207.6	200.0	172.1			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,168	2,379,799	45.62	45.86	39.81	117.9	117.4	113.2	190.7	190.9	159.9			
Textiles	7,564	251,112	34.10	32.51	29.27	106.1	104.0	99.1	180.2	168.4	145.0			
Electrical apparatus	7,115	334,614	47.03	46.82	37.55	133.3	131.5	136.0	239.7	235.4	194.7			
Iron and steel	23,665	1,171,125	49.49	51.12	44.57	107.7	107.7	99.5	168.0	173.6	139.8			
Construction	4,207	196,597	46.73	46.08	40.95	155.3	150.4	122.5	267.8	255.7	186.1			
Trade	6,568	229,432	34.93	34.73	32.39	134.7	128.4	127.6	205.6	192.9	177.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	67,200	2,951,493	43.92	44.12	38.70	123.8	122.5	117.2	197.9	196.8	164.8			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	33,244	1,800,597	54.16	54.72	47.59	119.9	122.2	117.4	164.9	169.7	141.8			
Iron and steel	27,668	1,537,067	55.55	57.05	48.87	117.6	117.9	113.4	159.1	163.7	134.9			
Construction	1,379	67,743	49.12	47.50	44.91	201.2	204.5	182.4	335.2	329.7	277.4			
Trade	3,622	125,185	34.56	34.83	30.89	172.2	165.6	141.2	205.1	198.8	162.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	40,922	2,102,676	51.38	51.90	45.60	125.4	127.0	121.2	173.1	177.0	148.1			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	34,885	1,419,298	40.69	40.70	35.52	135.3	132.5	128.6	216.8	212.4	180.2			
Animal products - edible	3,863	179,088	46.36	45.13	35.76	150.5	145.4	141.1	230.2	216.4	193.3			
Plant products - edible	3,639	130,964	35.99	35.13	33.51	175.4	158.0	168.4	255.5	224.6	225.6			
Textiles	4,324	130,975	30.29	30.77	26.37	126.7	124.1	114.8	213.3	212.2	170.7			
Iron and steel	11,438	523,196	45.74	46.12	39.32	120.3	120.5	112.9	203.1	204.8	163.7			
Communications	1,182	45,555	38.54	37.44	30.01	164.5	166.3	157.0	200.8	197.3	171.5			
Transportation	4,625	194,063	41.96	41.91	38.12	157.7	158.8	153.6	218.3	219.6	194.7			
Construction	4,205	179,113	42.60	41.70	39.76	90.5	92.6	85.3	130.2	130.4	113.9			
Services ^{1/}	4,319	115,611	26.77	26.41	22.96	162.5	160.8	157.8	248.7	242.7	209.7			
Trade	22,006	791,965	35.99	36.25	32.76	147.5	142.6	145.5	212.7	207.1	192.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	71,324	2,749,502	38.55	38.56	34.21	137.5	134.9	132.7	207.6	203.8	178.2			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	34,845	1,584,919	45.48	44.28	40.58	144.3	145.6	137.2	232.9	228.8	197.4			
Lumber products	10,073	457,884	45.46	43.11	42.02	159.7	160.7	144.9	251.9	240.5	215.1			
Iron and steel	8,488	422,164	49.74	49.40	44.43	102.1	105.7	106.1	169.4	174.0	157.0			
Communications	4,296	155,093	36.10	36.25	32.51	183.3	188.9	166.6	243.7	252.2	215.6			
Transportation	9,651	450,209	46.65	46.24	41.57	170.3	174.0	149.2	256.9	260.2	199.8			
Construction	10,995	561,731	51.09	49.26	43.59	328.8	326.9	278.3	562.0	538.9	417.1			
Services ^{1/}	6,231	189,020	30.34	29.93	27.08	178.9	186.3	179.4	278.2	285.7	253.1			
Trade	23,869	902,950	37.83	37.25	33.98	165.0	160.2	153.5	265.5	253.8	222.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	89,921	3,845,194	42.76	41.86	37.97	167.8	168.1	155.3	269.4	264.1	221.9			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Nov. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Nov. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
			Nov. 1 1948			Employment			Payrolls		
			Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947
HALIFAX		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Manufacturing	7,072	279,961	39.59	38.71	36.60	97.8	98.3	112.0	170.2	167.2	179.4
Plant products - edible	1,197	32,527	27.17	27.15	25.14	89.8	89.2	85.9	146.2	145.1	129.5
Iron and steel	2,766	127,298	46.02	44.07	42.10	88.6	88.9	117.7	162.5	166.2	197.6
Transportation	2,296	72,754	31.69	34.06	31.10	189.8	178.2	182.8	258.7	240.9	226.9
Construction	3,568	123,698	34.67	35.05	34.63	145.1	152.7	123.0	178.8	190.2	151.6
Services ¹	1,056	24,886	23.57	22.76	20.57	95.4	100.9	94.0	148.7	151.8	127.9
Trade	5,783	175,320	30.32	30.20	28.36	142.5	136.7	138.2	199.4	190.5	182.0
- Nine Leading Industries	22,197	757,990	34.15	34.04	32.58	123.1	123.0	124.2	185.3	184.7	178.6
SAINT JOHN											
Manufacturing	4,906	189,325	38.59	37.66	36.04	98.2	95.6	122.4	173.0	164.4	201.1
Iron and steel	1,026	44,306	43.18	40.85	45.23	77.1	58.3	116.0	121.7	87.1	191.8
Trade	3,061	93,333	30.49	29.97	27.15	108.5	108.7	115.5	168.7	166.1	159.8
- Nine Leading Industries	13,742	464,977	33.84	33.56	32.03	125.6	124.0	129.9	198.4	194.2	192.0
SHEPHERD											
Manufacturing	7,410	264,529	35.70	35.51	32.99	103.8	103.8	109.9	177.3	176.2	173.6
Textiles	4,103	132,032	32.18	32.45	29.58	96.5	95.8	101.8	168.8	169.1	163.8
Iron and steel	1,919	33,665	43.60	42.52	41.11	96.2	96.3	110.3	160.6	156.8	173.6
- Nine Leading Industries	10,566	368,630	34.89	34.57	32.24	116.7	117.0	116.7	196.1	194.7	180.8
THREE RIVERS											
Manufacturing	8,631	334,103	44.50	44.26	39.31	135.9	138.3	134.8	219.2	221.9	192.0
Pulp and paper products	3,807	214,671	56.39	55.48	51.17	132.8	140.6	135.9	231.3	240.9	214.6
Textiles	2,254	66,999	29.72	29.45	20.76	96.9	95.7	92.9	166.0	162.5	111.2
- Nine Leading Industries	11,646	484,831	41.63	41.24	36.55	140.4	141.2	142.9	225.2	224.4	202.2
KITCHENER-WATERLOO											
Manufacturing	16,233	674,994	41.58	39.98	37.77	131.6	130.6	137.8	240.3	229.1	228.2
Animal products - edible	1,348	59,273	43.97	41.63	37.74	125.1	126.2	125.2	224.4	214.4	192.9
Leather products	1,595	61,597	38.62	39.24	36.49	95.9	95.6	103.4	164.9	167.0	167.8
Lumber products	2,044	79,517	38.90	38.97	37.75	153.4	149.6	145.5	280.5	254.4	237.5
Rubber products	5,192	245,000	47.19	42.55	39.97	156.3	153.9	176.7	308.6	273.9	295.4
Textiles	1,760	56,861	32.31	31.72	31.44	101.8	98.3	96.0	189.9	179.9	172.7
Iron and steel	1,141	47,973	42.04	41.38	40.37	110.4	112.6	123.5	188.1	188.7	202.0
- Nine Leading Industries	20,329	834,248	41.04	39.80	37.46	132.9	131.6	135.3	240.7	231.1	223.3
LONDON											
Manufacturing	16,383	670,751	40.94	40.69	36.07	143.1	142.3	139.2	235.8	232.9	200.9
Plant products - edible	2,573	80,729	31.38	31.43	31.30	168.1	167.2	148.0	234.1	236.0	211.4
Pulp and paper products	2,381	100,474	42.20	43.18	36.30	151.7	146.9	160.8	238.0	235.9	217.1
Textiles	1,389	42,365	30.50	30.71	26.08	85.4	81.2	85.7	151.8	145.4	121.2
Iron and steel	4,148	195,575	47.15	46.54	40.01	144.6	141.7	141.0	246.8	238.6	204.2
Trade	4,141	145,044	35.03	35.44	32.34	160.0	153.6	148.3	211.7	205.8	181.8
- Nine Leading Industries	27,014	1,069,725	39.60	39.44	35.43	150.4	148.8	145.4	234.0	230.5	201.5
FT. WILLIAM											
Manufacturing	6,011	299,364	49.80	51.70	45.01	66.9	68.6	69.9	124.1	132.2	116.8
Pulp and paper products	2,314	133,948	57.89	58.20	52.34	147.4	153.1	150.0	247.1	242.1	213.2
Iron and steel	1,958	88,924	45.88	50.15	41.77	28.7	31.1	31.5	53.6	63.6	53.6
Transportation	2,379	118,608	49.86	47.11	45.34	161.4	166.8	151.6	190.5	186.1	164.0
Trade	2,129	76,659	36.01	36.16	31.61	135.8	131.9	125.2	232.6	227.0	189.6
- Nine Leading Industries	13,165	597,354	45.37	45.66	41.80	90.7	90.3	87.1	155.0	155.2	136.5
REGINA											
Manufacturing	2,392	100,984	42.22	40.47	36.70	105.4	107.1	106.9	155.9	151.7	135.9
Animal products - edible	602	25,478	42.32	39.91	32.23	153.3	153.8	155.1	229.0	216.7	176.4
Trade	5,388	191,988	35.63	35.61	32.02	153.9	147.9	148.8	242.4	232.7	210.5
- Nine Leading Industries	11,566	429,993	37.18	36.72	33.25	136.4	135.2	129.8	214.5	209.9	187.1
SASKATOON											
Manufacturing	2,210	88,769	40.17	39.46	37.41	185.1	192.8	197.5	284.6	291.2	282.9
Animal products - edible	794	33,967	42.78	38.47	37.68	218.7	247.4	273.5	354.7	360.7	390.7
Trade	2,958	99,988	33.80	33.92	31.19	134.6	131.5	131.9	206.0	202.0	186.2
- Nine Leading Industries	7,972	286,300	35.91	36.09	33.85	152.2	154.1	161.6	248.8	253.2	247.1
CALGARY											
Manufacturing	7,900	354,781	44.91	44.34	39.34	139.7	140.9	134.0	232.4	231.4	197.2
Animal products - edible	1,104	50,557	45.79	45.28	40.63	123.6	126.9	144.8	211.4	214.7	206.5
Plant products - edible	1,016	41,834	41.18	41.02	35.54	140.0	139.2	138.4	245.1	242.8	209.1
Iron and steel	2,673	120,317	45.01	45.10	40.02	142.5	141.1	129.0	217.7	216.0	175.2
Construction	1,793	78,828	43.96	41.71	36.39	95.1	93.1	106.6	204.5	189.9	191.5
Trade	7,862	289,488	36.82	36.25	33.49	145.1	142.0	133.7	216.6	208.8	183.2
- Nine Leading Industries	22,710	925,146	40.74	40.20	36.21	139.3	138.4	134.3	223.9	219.5	192.5
EDMONTON											
Manufacturing	7,510	328,349	43.46	41.93	36.80	147.4	148.4	140.4	251.5	244.4	208.5
Animal products - edible	2,501	117,005	46.78	44.33	38.06	160.0	160.0	168.7	247.9	234.9	230.7
Iron and steel	1,772	81,901	46.22	45.73	39.21	143.5	144.4	129.9	256.0	256.9	197.5
Construction	3,851	187,880	48.79	49.24	40.02	327.4	312.1	193.4	564.4	543.0	274.8
Trade	7,132	249,844	35.03	34.51	31.51	176.4	172.9	166.1	269.6	260.5	222.1
- Nine Leading Industries	22,940	929,320	40.61	39.81	34.72	175.5	173.5	152.4	285.8	277.5	217.2
VICTORIA											
Manufacturing	5,195	231,152	44.60	44.97	41.87	136.9	137.4	167.3	211.7	214.8	228.2
Lumber products	1,379	61,481	44.58	45.46	44.47	128.6	128.5	120.9	210.8	214.8	201.4
Iron and steel	1,767	78,106	44.20	45.31	43.91	133.0	133.4	196.8	191.1	196.5	280.9
Transportation	1,150	50,509	43.76	43.83	39.07	185.0	186.2	145.6	248.0	250.0	177.2
Trade	3,476	112,841	32.46	32.10	28.39	167.4	164.2	148.3	235.3	228.0	198.6
- Nine Leading Industries	12,826	501,189	39.08	39.16	36.28	146.8	146.5	148.7	228.4	228.6	216.7

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	86.8	-	-	-	83.6	84.2	91.6	-	-	-	77.8
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	90.2	-	-	-	92.2	91.4	94.6	-	-	-	84.0
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	104.9	-	-	-	98.0	103.6	96.5	-	-	-	94.1
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	111.1	-	-	-	105.0	110.0	108.1	-	-	-	101.8
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	119.4	-	-	-	110.3	112.8	106.0	-	-	-	105.4
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	127.3	83.0	124.9	132.8	130.5	130.4	106.2	99.3	115.9	110.5	111.5
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	112.6	95.0	123.6	100.3	119.7	115.0	108.1	97.6	132.2	108.1	107.5
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Nov. 1, 1941	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Nov. 1, 1942	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Nov. 1, 1943	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.8
Nov. 1, 1944	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.5	194.2	161.1	206.0	181.1	207.1	208.4	180.3	168.4	168.1	206.2	211.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1948.

100.0 7.2 .2 4.2 2.8 29.7 41.6 11.9 5.3 2.3 4.3 9.6

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1932	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Nov. 1, 1933	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Nov. 1, 1934	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.6	86.3	76.1	86.4	89.0
Nov. 1, 1935	91.7	100.5	101.7	104.0	101.4	115.4	81.4	101.3
Nov. 1, 1936	94.6	97.1	105.9	108.8	100.4	126.1	94.9	107.0
Nov. 1, 1937	106.4	103.8	112.7	111.7	119.4	154.1	98.0	115.0
Nov. 1, 1938	107.1	119.1	109.6	106.1	103.8	130.6	94.7	110.4
Nov. 1, 1939	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Nov. 1, 1940	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.6	127.9
Nov. 1, 1941	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Nov. 1, 1942	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	139.2	241.4
Nov. 1, 1943	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Nov. 1, 1944	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	178.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.8	203.0	201.2	200.4	288.4	168.0	238.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1948.

14.3 1.5 13.0 1.3 3.2 1.9 3.4 4.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	* Services	Trade
Nov. 1, 1932	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Nov. 1, 1933	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Nov. 1, 1934	100.2	92.8	171.9	121.2	80.7	83.9	111.0	114.9	121.3
Nov. 1, 1935	107.7	103.5	158.4	132.5	81.4	84.5	119.9	117.1	124.6
Nov. 1, 1936	111.0	107.7	206.9	151.8	83.1	87.1	99.6	124.9	132.0
Nov. 1, 1937	125.2	119.0	306.3	161.1	88.9	87.2	131.7	131.0	137.0
Nov. 1, 1938	114.6	110.9	330.8	163.4	85.5	87.9	122.5	132.8	135.6
Nov. 1, 1939	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Nov. 1, 1940	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Nov. 1, 1941	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Nov. 1, 1942	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Nov. 1, 1943	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Nov. 1, 1944	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.8	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.3	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.5	208.1	320.1	180.9	182.7	144.3	192.6	253.7	230.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1948.

100.0 51.4 4.6 4.0 2.3 8.9 12.0 3.3 13.5

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	51.4	208.1	210.0	205.1	192.8	186.3	221.3	230.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	243.2	246.6	250.8	252.8	243.4	232.6	202.3
Fur and products	0.2	177.8	174.9	156.4	173.6	147.9	129.1	124.8
Leather and products	1.5	146.5	145.6	149.4	159.1	146.1	135.7	136.7
Boots and shoes	0.9	139.5	139.0	136.3	146.7	134.8	123.6	123.6
Lumber products	3.9	150.5	153.8	150.5	137.9	125.5	123.3	120.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	136.1	143.0	134.4	116.1	104.6	100.2	98.4
Furniture	0.8	168.0	160.1	158.7	161.3	139.3	126.5	108.1
Other lumber products	0.8	191.2	193.4	207.6	197.1	190.5	207.2	216.6
Musical instruments	0.1	39.5	39.3	40.9	38.6	32.5	27.7	51.5
Plant products - edible	3.2	207.9	235.6	211.4	208.0	182.8	189.9	170.3
Pulp and paper products	5.5	184.5	185.5	180.9	167.6	150.0	138.1	135.0
Pulp and paper	2.5	166.7	170.9	168.0	151.4	133.9	124.0	122.0
Paper products	1.0	279.3	274.8	259.1	252.9	232.1	212.3	210.4
Printing and publishing	2.0	178.0	176.5	169.7	160.3	143.6	131.7	127.2
Rubber products	1.1	178.0	175.2	194.8	161.3	176.1	173.8	135.7
Textile products	7.6	183.0	180.3	175.3	167.8	161.5	157.7	156.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	189.7	187.4	181.2	171.0	161.1	156.8	156.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	115.6	114.5	109.0	107.8	110.2	109.6	112.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	0.7	199.0	198.2	204.5	193.5	173.6	166.6	169.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	0.8	864.3	853.0	800.4	719.6	632.0	608.4	561.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.2	172.3	170.2	168.5	159.2	153.0	146.2	144.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	188.6	185.1	177.7	167.4	164.7	158.6	158.2
Other textile products	0.8	183.4	160.8	160.5	171.6	165.7	175.6	171.1
Tobacco	0.5	125.3	123.5	126.3	126.1	131.3	131.2	133.1
Beverages	0.9	341.8	349.2	338.5	312.8	292.6	269.4	238.4
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	343.0	343.6	331.9	328.3	354.6	616.5	626.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	197.7	196.9	184.6	164.3	150.1	131.6	137.6
Electric light and power	1.5	236.7	238.0	202.7	184.8	163.2	145.1	145.0
Electrical apparatus	2.5	352.2	349.0	359.7	305.1	267.3	323.6	328.0
Iron and steel products	14.0	219.4	220.4	217.1	203.2	208.6	313.2	351.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	308.5	307.8	271.7	248.5	225.2	246.9	266.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	263.5	263.0	261.3	239.7	217.6	218.1	239.0
Agricultural implements	0.9	225.5	222.5	193.9	168.9	149.6	130.6	128.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.3	179.5	179.6	176.7	163.4	154.4	288.9	303.4
Automobiles and parts	2.1	283.6	283.5	304.4	244.6	168.5	291.3	298.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.9	381.3	412.1	499.8	478.4	836.7	1330.8	1654.5
Heating appliances	0.4	237.3	232.1	228.2	200.8	183.0	178.1	168.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0.6	230.7	230.8	217.0	175.2	224.5	289.9	310.1
Foundry and machine shop products	0.4	223.8	224.7	216.6	218.1	197.2	236.1	275.6
Other iron and steel products	2.2	214.4	215.5	219.4	223.3	229.0	347.4	432.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	354.9	353.6	337.6	288.5	293.4	403.3	502.9
Non-metallic mineral products	0.7	220.8	222.9	215.4	209.8	215.7	207.5	213.0
Miscellaneous	0.7	328.9	318.8	291.6	290.4	295.2	356.5	372.9
LOGGING	4.6	320.1	267.7	352.3	298.5	277.1	239.8	182.6
MINING	4.0	180.9	179.6	168.0	156.5	144.7	149.2	155.4
Coal	1.2	91.3	90.0	88.1	93.8	90.9	95.7	97.5
Metallic ores	2.0	332.9	328.8	304.9	269.4	246.9	253.2	283.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.8	259.1	263.6	235.4	199.4	169.9	171.3	154.0
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	182.7	184.3	168.0	153.6	125.2	110.7	105.3
Telegraphs	0.4	144.9	147.7	142.4	138.3	138.6	129.1	130.3
Telephones	1.9	189.9	191.0	173.4	157.0	121.1	105.6	98.4
TRANSPORTATION	8.9	144.3	146.6	138.2	135.7	127.4	123.9	119.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	2.9	230.4	231.6	220.0	221.1	200.9	188.6	176.2
Steam railways	4.5	117.7	119.3	113.3	112.9	109.9	107.5	105.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	137.0	143.1	130.4	117.3	106.6	112.3	107.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.0	192.6	197.3	181.3	151.9	130.7	112.7	135.3
Building	5.5	245.5	240.4	223.8	171.8	134.4	102.8	140.3
Highway	4.5	232.8	247.0	230.6	194.4	162.4	144.0	173.3
Railway	2.0	96.3	102.9	89.0	91.1	98.3	94.6	94.9
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.3	253.7	263.7	245.0	224.9	210.5	204.6	200.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	257.9	272.3	248.7	224.5	206.9	205.7	202.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	246.0	247.7	238.0	225.8	217.4	202.6	196.8
TRADE	13.5	230.6	224.8	216.7	201.3	181.7	170.3	162.2
Retail	9.6	237.3	229.1	224.6	209.5	188.6	177.7	171.3
Wholesale	3.9	215.4	215.1	200.4	182.0	165.0	151.6	138.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	203.5	203.3	197.8	182.7	171.2	183.8	188.7
FINANCE	-	165.7	165.7	158.4	149.1	134.7	128.6	125.4
Banks and trust companies	-	170.7	170.8	161.0	150.2	137.4	132.9	129.7
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	188.4	188.9	203.4	245.2	200.5	150.0	125.4
Insurance	-	157.0	156.9	151.1	141.9	127.2	121.5	119.5
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	201.6	201.5	195.9	181.1	169.4	181.1	185.6

^{1/}The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1848	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1943
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	32.2	174.3	174.7	179.5	171.8	184.9	212.0	218.8
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.3	106.1	107.0	116.8	107.5	102.1	124.6	120.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.4	239.3	239.3	226.4	209.9	207.2	188.6	202.2
	Textile products	3.0	121.5	121.5	132.3	114.8	112.2	110.6	109.5
	Iron and steel	11.8	198.9	197.5	209.8	203.7	267.5	342.6	373.0
	Other manufactures	9.7	187.9	190.5	187.1	187.4	166.2	170.2	153.8
	Logging	5.3	348.8	246.1	394.1	271.6	322.5	282.0	237.2
	Mining	10.3	102.1	102.0	100.5	108.8	101.8	106.1	103.2
	Communications	2.4	154.5	159.6	155.9	140.5	130.7	126.6	124.4
	Transportation	9.3	118.9	118.3	117.1	117.8	125.0	143.4	159.0
	Construction	26.9	422.9	434.7	398.4	330.9	285.0	272.7	314.8
	Services ^{2/}	1.9	282.9	331.3	276.1	265.2	292.6	295.3	298.0
	Trade	11.7	232.5	225.1	232.0	225.4	212.7	193.9	179.3
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	194.2	192.8	193.3	179.0	178.2	187.1	194.1
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	55.5	209.3	210.4	207.0	197.0	193.4	234.3	250.0
	Lumber products	2.8	152.4	157.7	170.8	168.2	155.2	140.9	134.3
	Pulp and paper products	6.5	169.8	171.6	169.7	156.2	144.3	134.3	129.6
	Textile products	14.1	215.3	211.9	204.2	196.8	188.1	184.2	181.1
	Iron and steel	11.4	216.3	220.4	222.7	212.5	226.6	343.6	402.7
	Other manufactures	20.7	229.2	230.7	222.1	210.9	205.4	264.2	279.1
	Logging	7.0	467.5	367.5	512.6	475.7	404.4	373.5	286.6
	Mining	2.5	370.9	371.0	332.6	303.9	274.6	282.7	315.3
	Communications	2.1	192.7	192.1	170.2	154.3	121.9	106.2	98.8
	Transportation	8.2	142.0	145.0	138.2	132.7	122.9	113.9	106.3
	Construction	11.2	159.4	166.2	154.3	120.7	108.0	95.7	124.4
	Services ^{2/}	3.0	238.1	247.4	220.3	207.9	192.5	188.6	190.1
	Trade	10.5	235.2	230.5	225.7	208.5	189.7	178.0	174.3
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	207.1	205.8	203.7	189.1	178.8	196.7	206.2
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	60.8	211.0	213.0	205.8	190.6	177.7	212.9	217.5
	Lumber products	3.1	123.5	126.5	122.5	118.0	106.9	107.3	111.4
	Pulp and paper products	6.0	190.8	191.6	186.7	175.5	149.9	136.6	133.6
	Textile products	7.0	151.3	149.2	145.8	140.3	136.0	131.7	132.6
	Iron and steel	19.5	240.2	239.9	232.0	210.1	193.4	300.9	317.4
	Other manufactures	25.2	241.9	247.7	237.1	219.1	208.8	228.0	227.0
	Logging	3.0	292.5	244.6	338.9	255.7	275.3	194.7	115.2
	Mining	2.9	258.7	257.6	243.4	232.0	205.6	211.4	214.7
	Communications	2.3	177.3	178.5	165.7	152.8	115.8	99.5	92.4
	Transportation	6.5	141.8	144.3	136.2	129.5	121.1	118.6	116.1
	Construction	8.6	189.8	191.5	179.4	156.5	134.5	103.5	116.6
	Services ^{2/}	3.2	273.5	278.7	268.4	240.8	227.2	228.6	224.0
	Trade	12.7	232.5	225.8	217.3	201.0	181.8	170.3	161.8
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	208.4	208.3	202.2	185.1	170.8	185.9	187.4
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	29.6	194.5	195.1	184.8	186.7	176.3	189.1	193.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.2	189.5	187.4	159.6	156.4	139.3	138.9	118.6
	Pulp and paper products	2.4	150.4	148.3	136.4	128.6	114.1	105.0	102.9
	Textile products	2.2	254.4	249.3	233.0	225.1	215.5	222.7	216.2
	Iron and steel	9.0	135.4	135.5	127.4	122.8	116.9	145.5	175.2
	Other manufactures	13.6	278.7	282.7	268.3	280.9	269.9	274.0	257.1
	Logging	0.3	42.7	35.3	71.0	80.5	67.1	73.0	63.2
	Mining	7.5	206.6	199.4	177.6	159.1	140.3	148.0	151.6
	Communications	2.8	180.2	181.7	164.2	149.1	138.7	122.1	121.8
	Transportation	17.4	154.6	156.9	148.6	147.4	138.2	135.5	127.5
	Construction	16.4	162.7	168.1	148.6	130.6	116.7	98.1	111.0
	Services ^{2/}	4.3	231.6	244.8	225.3	214.7	199.1	186.6	177.0
	Trade	21.7	194.0	188.9	186.9	179.1	160.5	150.4	141.5
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	180.3	180.8	170.1	163.8	150.6	148.1	148.1
<u>British</u>	- Manufacturing	38.9	223.5	230.3	232.8	212.8	226.2	262.0	285.5
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.7	198.0	202.3	187.2	150.4	134.7	130.3	124.8
	Pulp and paper products	4.8	222.3	222.8	213.4	188.9	174.1	165.3	159.3
	Textile products	0.8	240.6	231.3	236.9	203.7	211.9	196.6	200.5
	Iron and steel	6.3	261.4	268.4	284.7	314.0	524.1	827.7	1083.0
	Other manufactures	13.3	258.5	251.8	271.1	251.7	231.1	224.2	202.5
	Logging	8.7	227.4	232.0	223.4	187.1	154.2	154.2	152.6
	Mining	4.6	109.1	111.1	108.9	74.4	85.2	83.8	96.1
	Communications	2.9	206.8	212.1	187.6	172.0	147.1	136.9	134.7
	Transportation	10.4	158.9	161.7	140.4	153.5	138.0	125.9	112.9
	Construction	12.3	200.8	200.5	181.9	150.9	105.9	106.8	140.5
	Services ^{2/}	4.5	252.6	262.3	252.0	221.8	195.4	174.4	165.1
	Trade	17.7	295.7	290.4	252.8	223.5	194.2	185.8	172.9
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	211.5	214.8	203.1	182.2	172.5	182.5	193.8

^{1/} Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		^{1/} Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1948	Oct. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1947	Nov. 1 1946	Nov. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1944	Nov. 1 1943
Montreal	- Manufacturing	62.0	197.9	196.4	192.5	188.6	184.7	222.6	240.9
	Plant products - edible	3.8	188.2	184.7	168.0	155.6	151.0	145.0	141.3
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	192.6	189.9	183.0	168.9	160.9	147.7	141.0
	Textiles	13.2	187.3	184.2	175.1	172.8	167.3	163.5	158.6
	Tobacco and beverages	3.9	182.4	183.8	186.5	177.7	174.6	177.3	169.1
	Iron and steel	15.7	194.4	194.4	193.8	198.1	212.8	336.1	389.0
	Other manufactures	21.0	215.0	213.4	212.0	204.2	187.5	210.6	230.6
	Communications	2.3	141.0	139.7	124.8	115.8	88.4	75.7	68.4
	Transportation	6.2	149.3	154.1	147.0	140.0	123.0	107.3	93.7
	Construction	7.8	129.6	125.6	118.1	93.2	73.3	62.3	57.2
	Trade	17.0	229.0	223.9	218.2	201.4	182.6	172.0	168.4
Montreal	- All Industries	100.0	190.2	188.5	182.9	174.4	164.9	184.1	192.9
Quebec	- Manufacturing	54.9	196.0	199.4	199.2	175.5	208.5	345.6	384.4
	Leather products	10.2	120.0	120.4	118.5	125.3	115.1	107.1	107.7
	Other manufactures	44.7	229.1	233.9	234.8	197.6	250.0	454.2	505.5
	Transportation	5.9	119.2	120.0	121.4	96.0	89.0	85.7	80.2
	Construction	13.2	250.5	249.7	234.5	174.3	178.6	156.1	168.3
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	201.8	203.8	198.8	175.0	189.6	263.7	283.2
Toronto	- Manufacturing	62.8	202.5	200.1	195.4	184.4	182.3	224.4	232.9
	Plant products - edible	5.0	194.3	196.9	194.8	197.3	180.9	181.6	161.5
	Printing and publishing	8.2	222.5	219.4	208.1	200.9	181.5	165.5	159.7
	Textiles	7.8	129.4	126.6	122.3	123.4	121.3	116.5	119.5
	Iron and steel	13.2	243.2	240.8	222.5	206.2	215.6	404.5	439.1
	Other manufactures	28.6	215.0	212.1	213.8	194.7	196.5	225.4	234.5
	Communications	2.1	137.5	138.6	128.0	125.6	93.0	77.6	72.2
	Transportation	4.6	171.1	172.7	167.2	154.3	142.6	135.7	130.3
	Construction	5.0	207.5	205.0	226.8	164.5	160.0	108.0	106.9
	Trade	20.2	212.2	205.7	200.3	185.4	168.2	156.4	149.9
Toronto	- All Industries	100.0	203.0	200.2	196.5	181.5	174.7	196.8	200.2
Ottawa	- Manufacturing	36.7	154.2	150.9	150.4	147.8	137.9	175.2	183.1
	Lumber products	2.2	54.3	54.8	48.1	50.3	44.4	42.4	58.7
	Pulp and paper	12.5	141.8	141.2	139.7	142.6	130.2	128.4	134.6
	Other manufactures	22.0	200.9	194.0	193.8	186.3	176.7	257.3	261.2
	Construction	17.0	288.3	274.2	214.5	215.3	127.1	124.5	131.1
	Trade	27.2	260.6	254.4	234.1	238.0	215.3	198.3	187.2
Ottawa	- All Industries	100.0	201.2	196.4	182.9	180.6	159.0	170.8	172.7
Hamilton	- Manufacturing	77.6	195.2	194.4	187.4	170.6	169.0	190.5	191.9
	Textiles	10.9	114.1	111.8	106.5	105.8	103.7	101.5	99.0
	Electrical apparatus	10.6	215.8	212.9	220.2	184.0	185.5	213.8	202.5
	Iron and steel	35.2	229.6	229.7	212.2	194.5	198.6	246.5	268.1
	Other manufactures	20.9	210.6	210.7	211.0	189.8	178.5	179.3	159.7
	Construction	6.3	237.4	230.0	187.3	166.8	162.3	94.3	107.6
	Trade	9.8	204.4	194.9	193.7	179.8	169.5	160.4	148.5
Hamilton	- All Industries	100.0	200.4	198.4	189.7	172.9	169.2	182.4	182.0
Windsor	- Manufacturing	81.2	310.1	315.9	303.5	259.7	165.8	321.8	335.5
	Iron and steel	67.6	332.0	332.7	320.2	261.6	144.3	347.5	368.7
	Other manufactures	13.6	233.7	257.1	247.1	253.4	238.2	235.6	223.7
	Construction	3.4	137.4	139.7	124.6	107.7	81.8	92.6	97.9
Windsor	- All Industries	100.0	288.4	292.0	278.7	240.7	162.2	286.8	295.9
Winnipeg	- Manufacturing	48.9	181.8	178.1	172.8	173.6	164.1	181.5	185.7
	Animal products - edible	5.4	291.3	281.4	273.0	352.5	335.9	307.4	260.7
	Printing and publishing	4.9	151.3	148.1	139.5	128.0	115.6	103.5	105.1
	Textiles	6.1	254.7	249.4	230.7	223.0	220.5	226.8	224.5
	Iron and steel	16.0	133.8	133.8	125.5	119.6	111.4	144.0	166.8
	Other manufactures	16.5	221.8	213.9	210.1	199.4	193.7	216.6	212.9
	Transportation	6.5	114.3	115.1	111.3	109.4	102.1	91.4	85.8
	Construction	5.9	140.0	143.3	131.9	123.5	92.6	57.7	61.2
	Trade	30.9	164.6	159.1	162.4	157.9	138.8	129.0	122.2
Winnipeg	- All Industries	100.0	168.0	164.9	162.2	159.8	146.1	146.6	145.4
Vancouver	- Manufacturing	38.8	267.5	269.9	254.3	243.7	295.0	380.2	450.8
	Lumber products	11.2	209.5	210.9	190.1	163.9	144.2	131.3	119.7
	Other manufactures	27.6	301.3	303.7	289.5	285.3	375.0	509.6	625.1
	Communications	4.8	199.3	205.3	181.1	166.2	136.2	124.8	118.8
	Transportation	10.7	142.5	145.6	124.9	152.1	135.3	112.9	94.7
	Construction	12.2	260.4	258.9	220.4	189.6	110.2	90.5	125.1
	Services ^{2/}	6.9	245.1	255.2	245.8	220.2	192.6	170.5	165.7
	Trade	26.5	264.7	257.0	246.2	221.0	194.1	185.6	172.0
Vancouver	- All Industries	100.0	238.1	238.5	220.4	210.0	207.4	229.0	252.0

^{1/} Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city of the firms making returns for the date under review. ^{2/} See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Nov. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Oct. 1, 1948 and Nov. 1, 1947.

Industries	Nov. 1, 1948					Oct. 1, 1948		Nov. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,084,333	837,615	246,718	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6	77.0	23.0
Animal products - edible	41,172	32,974	8,198	80.1	19.9	79.8	20.2	79.9	20.1
Fur and products	4,471	2,823	1,648	63.1	36.9	63.3	36.7	61.8	38.2
Leather and products	30,417	18,548	11,869	61.0	39.0	60.9	39.1	61.6	38.4
Boots and shoes	19,380	11,140	8,240	57.5	42.5	57.5	42.5	58.0	42.0
Lumber and products	83,298	76,263	7,035	91.6	8.4	91.8	8.2	92.0	8.0
Rough and dressed lumber	49,666	47,058	2,608	94.7	5.3	95.0	5.0	94.5	5.5
Furniture	17,635	15,448	2,187	87.6	12.4	87.7	12.3	90.7	9.3
Other lumber products	15,997	13,757	2,240	86.0	14.0	86.0	14.0	86.5	13.5
Plant products - edible	67,729	43,561	24,168	64.3	35.7	62.5	37.5	63.2	36.8
Pulp and paper products	115,966	93,145	22,821	80.3	19.7	80.8	19.2	80.2	19.8
Pulp and paper	51,843	49,342	2,501	95.2	4.8	95.2	4.8	94.7	5.3
Paper products	21,074	13,244	7,830	62.8	37.2	65.7	34.3	64.1	35.9
Printing and publishing	43,049	30,559	12,490	71.0	29.0	71.1	28.9	70.6	29.4
Rubber products	22,471	16,715	5,756	74.4	25.6	74.3	25.7	74.4	25.6
Textile products	161,043	72,748	88,295	45.2	54.8	45.6	54.4	44.6	55.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,173	36,753	22,420	62.1	37.9	62.2	37.8	60.5	39.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,577	13,541	9,036	60.0	40.0	59.8	40.2	58.8	41.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,720	8,457	6,263	57.5	42.5	57.6	42.4	56.9	43.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,309	10,910	5,399	66.9	33.1	67.5	32.5	64.5	35.5
Hosiery and knit goods	26,173	9,248	16,925	35.3	64.7	35.5	64.5	35.3	64.7
Garments and personal furnishings	58,890	17,764	41,126	30.2	69.8	30.9	69.1	29.8	70.2
Other textile products	16,807	8,983	7,824	53.4	46.6	54.0	46.0	53.9	46.1
Tobacco	10,415	4,291	6,124	41.2	58.8	42.8	57.2	42.2	57.8
Beverages	19,209	16,613	2,596	86.5	13.5	87.7	12.3	86.7	13.3
Chemicals and allied products	42,740	32,386	10,354	75.8	24.2	75.9	24.1	75.0	25.0
Clay, glass and stone products	22,810	20,039	2,771	87.9	12.1	88.0	12.0	88.0	12.0
Electric light and power	32,178	28,388	3,790	88.2	11.8	88.3	11.7	89.4	10.6
Electrical apparatus	52,457	37,834	14,623	72.1	27.9	72.4	27.6	69.0	31.0
Iron and steel products	295,529	273,578	21,951	92.6	7.4	92.6	7.4	92.6	7.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	39,071	37,401	1,670	95.7	4.3	95.8	4.2	95.2	4.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,292	26,907	3,385	88.8	11.2	88.9	11.1	89.3	10.7
Agricultural implements	18,973	17,925	1,048	94.5	5.5	94.5	5.5	95.3	4.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	112,653	106,509	6,144	94.5	5.5	94.6	5.4	94.2	5.8
Automobiles and parts	43,271	38,745	4,526	89.5	10.5	89.5	10.5	89.3	10.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	18,645	18,016	629	96.6	3.4	96.9	3.1	97.3	2.7
Heating appliances	8,385	7,842	543	93.5	6.5	93.5	6.5	93.4	6.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,015	11,081	934	92.2	7.8	92.2	7.8	92.2	7.8
Foundry and machine shop products	8,481	8,102	379	95.5	4.5	95.4	4.6	94.7	5.3
Other iron and steel products	47,014	39,775	7,239	84.6	15.4	84.7	15.3	85.2	14.8
Non-ferrous metal products	50,795	43,333	7,462	85.3	14.7	85.7	14.3	85.3	14.7
Non-metallic mineral products	15,754	14,425	1,329	91.6	8.4	91.6	8.4	91.4	8.6
Miscellaneous	15,879	9,951	5,928	62.7	37.3	63.8	36.2	65.6	34.4
LOGGING	97,249	95,600	1,649	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
MINING	85,045	83,270	1,775	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1
Coal	25,168	24,932	236	99.1	0.9	99.0	1.0	99.0	1.0
Metallic ores	42,701	41,862	839	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	17,176	16,476	700	95.9	4.1	95.4	4.6	96.2	3.8
COMMUNICATIONS	49,506	23,536	25,970	47.5	52.5	47.7	52.3	47.3	52.7
Telegraphs	8,540	6,924	1,616	81.1	18.9	81.0	19.0	79.6	20.4
Telephones	40,124	15,996	24,128	39.9	60.1	40.0	60.0	39.5	60.4
TRANSPORTATION	186,872	175,786	11,086	94.1	5.9	93.9	6.1	93.6	6.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	61,319	57,062	4,257	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9	92.2	7.8
Steam railway operation	93,851	88,301	5,550	94.1	5.9	94.0	6.0	93.7	6.3
Shipping and stevedoring	31,702	30,423	1,279	96.0	4.0	95.1	4.9	96.3	3.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	252,929	248,277	4,652	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7
Building	117,208	114,268	2,940	97.5	2.5	97.4	2.6	97.8	2.2
Highway	94,250	92,653	1,597	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	98.4	1.6
Railway	41,471	41,356	115	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	69,702	33,838	35,864	48.5	51.5	48.5	51.5	46.6	53.4
Hotels and restaurants	46,085	23,315	22,770	50.6	49.4	50.7	49.3	49.3	50.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,617	10,523	13,094	44.6	55.4	44.2	55.8	41.3	58.7
TRADE	284,898	171,749	113,149	60.3	39.7	61.0	39.0	59.4	40.6
Retail	203,500	111,073	92,427	54.6	45.4	55.2	44.8	52.6	47.4
Wholesale	81,398	60,676	20,722	74.5	25.5	75.0	25.0	76.3	23.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,110,534	1,669,671	440,863	79.1	20.9	79.1	20.9	79.0	21.0
FINANCE	87,186	46,252	40,934	53.0	47.0	53.1	46.9	52.9	47.1
Banks and trust companies	49,798	24,819	24,979	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.2	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,511	2,294	1,217	65.3	34.7	65.4	34.6	64.6	35.4
Insurance	33,877	19,139	14,738	56.5	43.5	56.5	43.5	57.8	42.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,197,720	1,715,923	481,797	78.1	21.9	78.1	21.9	78.0	22.0

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT SECTION

72-002.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

DECEMBER 1948

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in November

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
February 9, 1949

9-4010



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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletin, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

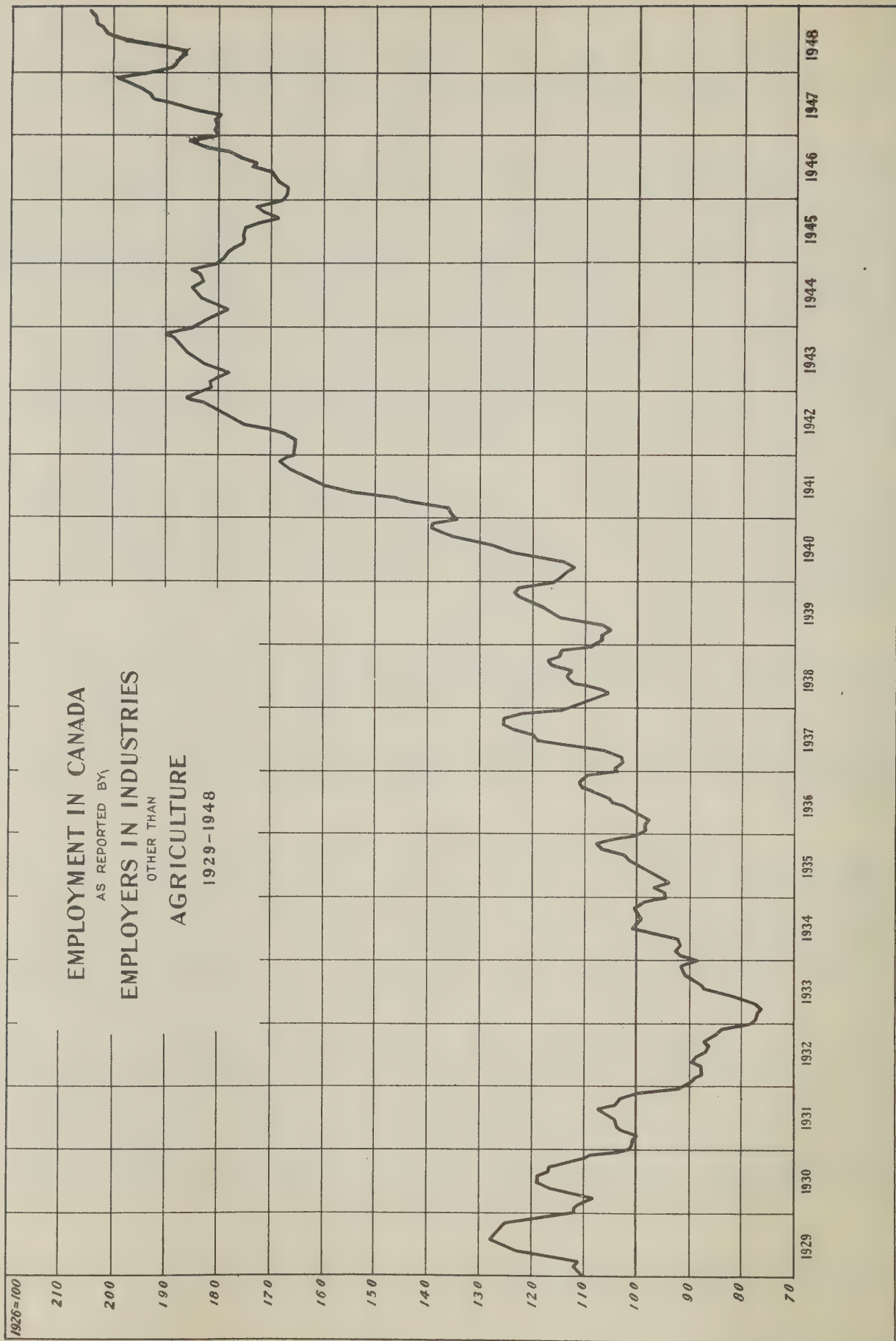
4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS SECTION
OTTAWA - CANADA

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1948.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Division:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

Note:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a further slight increase amounting to 0.2 p.c. This gain was the smallest indicated at Dec. 1 in any year since 1940. Prior to then, the trend indicated at Dec. 1 in the period since 1920 had generally been downward. Seasonally heightened activity in logging and retail trade was largely responsible for the latest advance. Curtailment was indicated, however, in manufacturing as a whole, and in mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants. For the most part, these losses were also seasonal in character.

Within the manufacturing division, (in which the general deduction was slight), there were rather marked changes in several industries. This was notably so in the food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, where there were considerable declines, and in textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants, in which fairly large advances in employment were indicated.

According to information received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 19,561 leading industrial establishments, the slight rise, on the whole, in the number of persons on their working forces at Dec. 1 as compared with a month earlier was accompanied by an increase of 0.4 p.c. in their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index number of employment at Dec. 1, 1948, reached a new all-time maximum, standing at 204.1, as compared with 203.6 in the preceding month, and 199.6 at Dec. 1, 1947. The indexes at Dec. 1 in 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, were 185.7, 173.2, 185.7, 190.5, and 186.5, respectively. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 2.3 p.c. in the index number of employment. This advance was smaller than that indicated in a similar comparison in any other month in 1948.

Table A.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Nov. 1, 1948, Dec. 1, 1947 and Dec. 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.							
			Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946	Employment				Payrolls			
							Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	154,080	5,728,883	37.18	37.09	33.73	30.83	129.3	128.1	126.2	121.1	219.9	217.0	194.4	170.2
Prince Edward Island	3,345	118,464	35.42	33.92	30.54	29.98	145.8	149.8	153.4	128.6	238.5	234.6	214.9	176.0
Nova Scotia	90,302	3,338,415	36.97	37.05	33.40	31.31	125.6	123.7	115.5	115.1	205.7	203.1	171.1	159.1
New Brunswick	60,433	2,272,004	37.60	37.32	34.34	30.19	134.8	134.0	142.3	130.6	242.5	240.2	234.0	189.2
Quebec	626,717	25,398,226	40.40	40.33	36.82	32.65	131.9	131.7	130.7	122.5	223.3	221.5	209.9	166.6
Ontario	835,958	38,655,471	43.63	43.49	39.63	34.71	130.3	129.3	127.1	116.7	209.8	207.4	185.8	149.1
Prairie Provinces	251,135	10,687,741	42.85	42.80	37.90	34.84	140.7	140.5	133.8	128.4	226.3	227.2	191.6	169.0
Manitoba	112,804	4,720,992	41.85	42.38	37.44	34.77	135.8	135.2	129.8	126.5	214.5	216.2	183.2	165.0
Saskatchewan	47,799	1,947,415	40.74	40.80	36.56	34.03	130.6	131.8	132.2	125.8	205.4	207.6	166.7	165.0
Alberta	90,532	4,019,334	44.40	44.39	39.27	35.40	153.7	153.2	140.5	132.4	255.2	254.3	206.3	175.9
British Columbia	198,806	8,944,206	44.99	44.99	40.95	36.27	153.2	157.3	150.2	136.8	242.0	248.4	215.7	174.4
CANADA	2,118,696	89,414,527	42.20	42.15	38.28	33.95	133.7	133.3	130.7	121.6	218.7	218.0	193.9	159.9
(b) Cities														
Montreal	306,471	12,632,801	41.22	40.97	37.10	33.52	136.5	134.8	131.7	126.1	219.2	215.2	190.3	164.8
Quebec	30,840	1,075,844	34.88	35.04	32.69	29.31	122.0	123.2	121.8	106.3	201.8	204.7	183.3	148.3
Toronto	278,970	11,984,313	42.96	42.95	39.01	34.39	134.6	132.7	130.6	122.1	215.5	212.4	190.1	156.2
Ottawa	27,255	979,293	38.92	36.01	33.15	29.65	133.9	133.5	123.2	122.0	207.7	207.6	177.1	156.6
Hamilton	67,927	3,069,882	45.19	43.92	40.36	35.04	125.1	123.8	118.5	108.8	205.8	197.9	173.9	134.0
Windsor	40,996	2,064,161	50.35	51.38	46.67	40.71	140.4	137.7	135.8	132.5	211.4	208.0	184.8	164.8
Winnipeg	72,969	2,801,092	38.39	38.53	34.68	31.70	167.2	168.9	163.7	152.5	267.9	271.3	235.4	195.5
Vancouver	89,647	3,825,682	42.67	42.76	38.39	34.48	133.7	126.3	125.8	134.7	200.1	189.0	177.2	171.4
Halifax	28,120	818,585	33.94	33.95	31.91	29.12	137.2	126.3	125.8	134.7	200.1	189.0	177.2	171.4
Saint John	13,684	468,527	34.24	33.83	31.05	29.64	125.1	125.1	127.9	123.3	199.9	197.6	183.4	157.5
Sherbrooke	10,972	369,193	35.47	34.86	32.54	28.73	121.2	116.1	118.0	111.7	207.0	195.0	184.6	154.2
Three Rivers	11,266	469,361	41.66	41.69	37.06	32.31	135.8	140.2	136.8	124.1	218.0	225.4	195.8	155.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,691	841,069	40.65	41.00	37.90	32.89	135.2	131.0	137.5	129.4	242.3	240.5	230.1	187.0
London	27,151	1,079,121	39.75	39.58	35.83	31.95	150.9	151.1	146.5	138.4	235.7	235.0	206.6	173.1
Fort William - Fort Arthur	12,977	590,546	45.51	45.37	42.18	36.20	89.4	90.7	87.6	76.9	153.2	155.0	138.6	104.0
Regina	11,817	432,431	36.59	37.14	33.06	30.17	139.2	136.4	136.6	126.5	215.7	214.5	191.9	165.2
Saskatoon	7,988	289,793	36.28	35.91	33.77	30.82	152.5	152.2	160.7	150.5	251.9	248.8	245.2	210.5
Calgary	23,316	953,817	40.91	40.58	36.08	32.65	142.8	139.9	136.8	126.6	280.2	233.9	194.1	162.2
Edmonton	23,133	929,242	40.17	40.24	35.20	31.47	176.7	175.8	158.5	146.8	285.2	284.3	229.1	189.6
Victoria	12,681	513,189	39.84	39.06	36.85	32.84	146.3	146.5	155.3	156.0	232.6	228.4	225.5	204.3
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,082,690	47,311,505	43.70	43.38	39.25	34.54	123.8	124.0	122.1	115.6	208.4	207.1	184.6	153.6
Durable Goods ^{1/}	507,101	23,774,338	46.88	45.43	42.09	37.15	119.1	118.8	118.0	109.2	198.2	195.8	176.0	143.9
Non-Durable Goods	543,312	21,995,013	40.48	40.36	36.50	32.07	126.7	127.2	125.6	121.6	218.6	218.9	194.9	165.2
Electric Light and Power	32,277	1,542,154	47.78	46.84	42.52	39.15	158.4	158.1	133.7	121.4	239.2	234.0	179.6	147.7
Logging	104,697	3,980,754	37.95	37.92	39.20	29.60	218.1	203.2	286.0	223.6	415.1	386.2	503.6	332.3
Mining	85,002	4,403,712	51.81	51.41	46.19	40.12	102.0	102.4	96.5	90.2	165.4	164.8	139.7	115.6
Communications	49,483	1,930,453	39.01	39.11	35.60	33.25	167.9	168.0	171.2	159.2	266.3	267.1	232.2	193.8
Transportation	186,834	9,616,937	51.47	51.75	45.41	42.88	146.0	146.4	141.7	137.4	229.5	231.3	196.4	180.3
Construction and Maintenance	243,568	9,832,556	40.37	40.62	35.46	32.77	132.9	138.6	122.7	104.9	235.1	248.6	194.2	149.7
Services ^{2/}	68,853	1,878,210	27.28	26.85	24.96	22.56	145.6	147.4	140.4	131.7	239.7	239.9	213.2	183.9
Trade	297,369	10,460,420	35.18	35.50	32.06	28.77	152.7	147.0	145.6	135.2	225.7	219.4	196.9	165.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,118,696	89,414,527	42.20	42.15	38.28	33.95	133.7	133.3	130.7	121.6	218.7	218.0	193.9	159.9
Finance	87,408	3,422,705	39.16	39.08	37.35	35.63	143.1	142.7	136.4	128.7	192.8	192.0	175.8	158.7
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,206,104	92,837,232	42.08	42.03	38.24	34.02	134.1	133.7	130.9	121.9	217.7	216.9	193.2	159.9

* See explanatory statements on pages I and II.

^{1/}This classification comprises the following:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 1 and 9, with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/}Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

PAYROLLS.

The aggregate weekly salaries and wages^{1/} disbursed at Dec. 1 by the larger employers in the eight leading industries were 0.4 p.c. higher than their payroll expenditures at the beginning of November. The index of payrolls, based on June 1, 1941, as 100, stood at 218.7, as compared with 218.0 at Nov. 1, 1948, and 193.9 at Dec. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has advanced by 12.8 p.c.. The latest figure of payrolls is the highest in the record of about 7½ years.

The per capita weekly earnings also showed a slight increase at the date under review, when the average was \$42.20,^{2/} as compared with \$42.15 at Nov. 1; this is the smallest advance between any two consecutive months in a fairly lengthy period, a fact which is associated with the changes in the industrial distribution indicated at the beginning of December. A year earlier the mean had been \$38.28, while in 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942 and 1941, the Dec. 1 averages were \$33.95, \$31.63, \$32.19, \$31.61, \$30.06, and \$27.32, respectively. The most recent capita figure exceeds any previously indicated. The payment of higher wage-rates in a number of industries and establishments, together with slightly greater industrial activity, contributed to the increases in the figures of payrolls and average earnings at the first of December.

Including the statistics received from financial institutions, the latest monthly inquiry into employment and payrolls shows that the total number of employees on the payrolls of the leading firms was greater by 0.2 p.c. than at the beginning of November. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages to these persons advanced by 0.4 p.c. The average weekly earnings of the workers for whom monthly data are available in the nine main industries, including finance, were \$42.08, as compared with \$42.03 at the beginning of November, 1948, \$38.24 at Dec. 1, 1947, \$34.02 at Dec. 1, 1946, \$31.73 at Dec. 1, 1945, \$32.20 at Dec. 1, 1944, and \$31.61 at Dec. 1, 1943.

Table A on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1948, and Dec. 1 in 1947 and 1946. Table B on page 4 contains a monthly record for the eight and the nine leading industries, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls from 1944. The indexes of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100; to facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment in these tables have been converted from their original base, 1926=100.

The table on page 4 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 33.7 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups (listed in the table on page 2), while the aggregate weekly salaries and wages of these persons have risen by 118.7 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1948, has amounted to 34.1 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 117.7 p.c. These increases are the maximum in the record. The explanation given in earlier bulletins for the relatively greater rise in the reported salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated;- (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in extremely large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increase resulting from the compulsory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers during the war; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as

1/ For estimates of total expenditures in wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, see the bulletins "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income" now issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2/ The attention of those interested in hourly earnings and weekly wages is drawn to the statistics published in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average earnings.

B.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND WEEKLY EARNINGS, BASED ON JUNE 1, 1941-100, TOGETHER WITH PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
1941				\$				\$				\$
June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.49	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57
1945												
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
1946												
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	145.9	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
1947												
Jan. 1	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.3	160.8	140.7	35.98
May 1	118.2	163.9	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	168.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.8	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25
1948												
Jan. 1	127.2	178.3	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.4	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.63	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38
Mar. 1	124.3	188.8	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.50	120.6	187.0	157.3	40.23
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.6	39.04	120.2	183.3	154.9	39.60
May 1	122.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	188.7	159.5	40.78
June 1	126.4	195.2	154.3	40.01	125.9	195.4	155.7	40.02	121.2	189.6	158.9	40.63
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.45	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.3	195.7	161.0	41.17
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.81	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.86	124.7	199.1	162.1	41.46
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.6	41.89	133.1	215.7	165.5	41.80	125.0	206.3	167.6	42.85
Nov. 1	133.7	216.9	164.9	42.03	133.3	218.0	166.9	42.15	124.0	207.1	169.7	43.38
Dec. 1	134.1	217.7	166.1	42.08	133.7	218.7	167.1	42.20	123.8	208.4	170.9	43.70

they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers, particularly as compared with the period of the war.

The index of employment in manufacturing during the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available has advanced by 23.8 p.c., and that of aggregate weekly payrolls, by 108.4 p.c., while the weekly earnings per employee reported by leading establishments have risen by 70.9 p.c. In the included non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the index of employment at Dec. 1 showed a gain of 46.6 p.c. from the commencement of the record of payrolls. The index of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the included non-manufacturing classes was higher by 131.6 p.c. than at June 1, 1941.

In the last 12 months, the index of employment in manufacturing has advanced by 1.4 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 12.9 p.c. in the weekly payrolls. The average weekly earnings of the persons employed by the larger manufacturing concerns have risen by 13.4 p.c. A composite index of employment for the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available shows a gain of 3.3 p.c. in the 12 months, while the index of weekly payrolls in the same group of industries has risen by 12.6 p.c. in 12 months comparison.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report and in Table A on page 2), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age group. In general, the female workers tend to belong in the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or overtime may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course a factor of outstanding importance.

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT.

The slight increase in employment in leading industrial establishments at Dec. 1 as compared with a month earlier took place among women, whose numbers rose by 1.9 p.c.; their male employees, however, declined by 0.2 p.c. Seasonal fluctuations in the different industries were largely responsible for the variation in the trends of employment for workers of the two sexes. The ratio of women per 1,000 persons reported in the eight major industrial divisions was 212 at Dec. 1, as compared with 209 at the beginning of November; at Dec. 1 in 1947 and 1946, the proportions of women were 212 and 221 per 1,000, respectively.

There were pronounced increases in employment for men as compared with Nov. 1 in logging camps and in retail trade. On the other hand, construction work released many men, and there were also losses in manufacturing, mining, transportation, and hotels and restaurants. In many industries, the changes indicated were seasonal in character.

Among women, there was substantial seasonal curtailment in employment in animal and vegetable food factories, and in lumber mills, but textile, tobacco, rubber, printing and publishing, beverage, iron and steel, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other factories reported the employment of greater numbers of female wage-earners and salaried employees. Among the non-manufacturing classes, the trend was decidedly upward in retail trade, in which the reported number of women rose by 9.3 p.c. Construction, transportation, hotels and restaurants and wholesale trade, on the other hand, showed declines.

In the nine major industries, the co-operating firms reported a general increase of 0.2 p.c. in their staffs since Nov. 1; among women, the gain amounted to 1.8 p.c., but the loss among men was 0.2 p.c. The ratios in this group of industries were

Table C.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Cities, and the Nine Major Industrial Groups at Dec. 1, 1948, with Comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1948 and Dec. 1, 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Dec. 1, 1948 ^{3/}					Nov. 1, 1948		Dec. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
(a) Provinces									
Maritime Provinces	158,641	136,105	22,536	85.8	14.2	86.0	14.0	85.6	14.4
Prince Edward Island	3,668	2,789	879	76.0	24.0	76.5	23.5	75.6	24.4
Nova Scotia	92,763	80,987	11,776	87.3	12.7	87.5	12.5	86.8	13.2
New Brunswick	62,210	52,329	9,881	84.1	15.9	84.3	15.7	84.5	15.5
Quebec	652,858	501,155	151,703	76.8	23.2	77.0	23.0	77.4	22.6
Ontario	925,485	704,309	221,176	76.1	23.9	76.3	23.7	75.8	24.2
Prairie Provinces	263,783	207,222	56,561	78.6	21.4	79.5	20.5	78.6	21.4
Manitoba	118,509	89,576	28,933	75.6	24.4	77.0	23.0	76.1	23.9
Saskatchewan	50,994	40,330	10,664	79.1	20.9	80.0	20.0	79.5	20.5
Alberta	94,280	77,316	16,964	82.0	18.0	82.4	17.6	81.4	18.6
British Columbia	205,337	166,319	39,018	81.0	19.0	81.3	18.7	80.7	19.3
CANADA	2,206,104	1,715,110	490,994	77.7	22.3	78.1	21.9	77.8	22.2
(b) Cities									
Montreal	324,505	226,994	97,511	70.0	30.0	70.1	29.9	70.0	30.0
Quebec	32,240	23,035	9,205	71.4	28.6	71.9	28.1	73.6	26.4
Toronto	298,644	201,337	97,307	67.4	32.6	67.7	32.3	66.9	33.1
Ottawa	31,100	20,800	10,300	66.9	33.1	67.6	32.4	65.3	34.7
Hamilton	69,329	51,393	17,936	74.1	25.9	74.3	25.7	72.8	27.2
Windsor	41,735	34,923	6,812	83.7	16.3	84.0	16.0	83.3	16.7
Winnipeg	77,459	52,327	25,132	67.6	32.4	69.2	30.8	68.2	31.8
Vancouver	93,847	68,828	25,019	73.3	26.7	74.4	25.6	72.3	27.7
Halifax	24,120	17,435	6,685	72.5	27.5	71.8	28.2	71.0	29.0
Saint John	13,684	10,105	3,579	73.8	26.2	73.3	26.7	71.7	28.3
Sherbrooke	10,972	7,208	3,764	65.7	34.3	66.8	33.2	65.9	34.1
Three Rivers	11,266	8,709	2,557	77.3	22.7	78.3	21.7	77.8	22.2
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,691	14,201	6,490	68.6	31.4	68.7	31.3	68.4	31.6
London	27,151	18,582	8,569	68.4	31.6	68.6	31.4	68.1	31.9
Fort William - Port Arthur	12,977	11,047	1,930	85.1	14.9	86.1	13.9	85.5	14.5
Regina	11,817	7,554	4,263	63.9	36.1	65.1	34.9	61.4	38.6
Saskatoon	7,988	5,633	2,355	70.5	29.5	71.8	28.2	72.8	27.2
Calgary	23,316	17,592	5,724	75.5	24.5	75.8	24.2	75.6	24.4
Edmonton	23,133	16,748	6,385	72.4	27.6	73.2	26.8	69.3	30.7
Victoria	12,881	9,512	3,369	73.8	26.2	73.5	26.5	75.2	24.8
(c) Industries									
Manufacturing	1,082,690	835,152	247,538	77.1	22.9	77.2	22.8	77.0	23.0
Durable Goods ^{1/}	507,101	452,710	54,391	89.3	10.7	89.3	10.7	88.9	11.1
Non-Durable Goods	543,312	354,000	189,312	65.2	34.8	65.4	34.6	65.6	34.4
Electric Light and Power	32,277	28,442	3,835	88.1	11.9	88.2	11.8	89.3	10.7
Logging	104,897	103,234	1,663	98.4	1.6	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7
Mining	85,002	83,261	1,741	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	49,483	23,442	26,041	47.4	52.6	47.5	52.5	47.4	52.6
Transportation	186,834	175,933	10,901	94.2	5.8	94.1	5.9	93.7	6.3
Construction and Maintenance	243,568	239,047	4,521	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
Services ^{2/}	68,853	33,322	35,531	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5	47.1	52.9
Trade	297,369	175,392	121,977	59.0	41.0	60.3	39.7	57.4	42.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,118,696	1,668,783	449,913	78.8	21.2	79.1	20.9	78.8	21.2
Finance	87,408	46,327	41,081	53.0	47.0	53.0	47.0	52.9	47.1
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,206,104	1,715,110	490,994	77.7	22.3	78.1	21.9	77.8	22.2

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

^{3/} The December data are subject to revision.

777 men and 223 women per 1,000 employees, as compared with 781 and 219, respectively, at Nov. 1, 1948, and 778 men and 222 women per 1,000 workers reported at Dec. 1, 1947.

As compared with Dec. 1, 1947, the indicated number of men in the nine major industrial divisions showed an advance of 2.3 p.c., and there was a rise of 2.5 p.c. in the reported female employees.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in Table A on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1948, and Dec. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

Table C on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Dec. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review with comparative statistics as at Nov. 1, 1948, and Dec. 1, 1947.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Manufacturing.

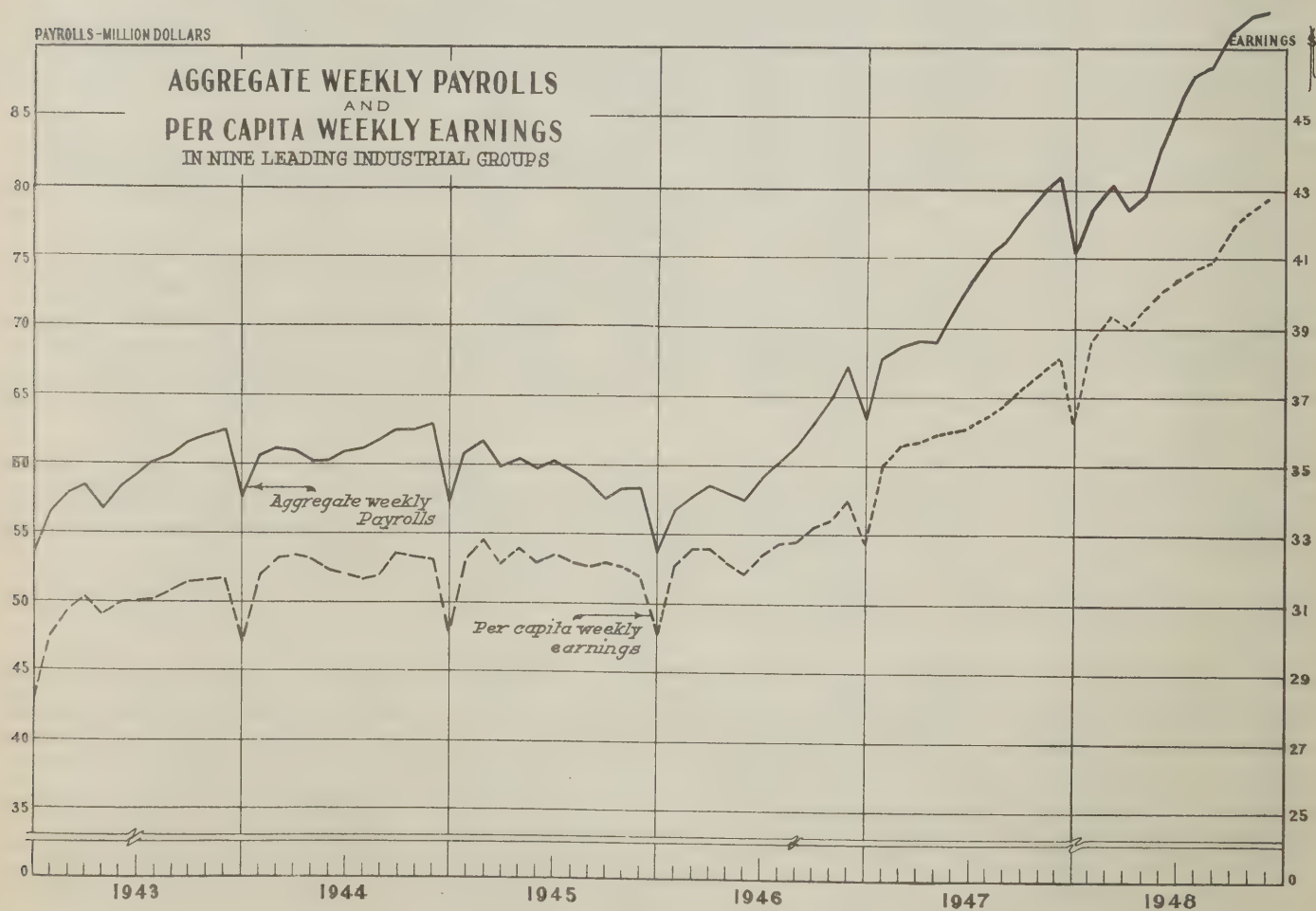
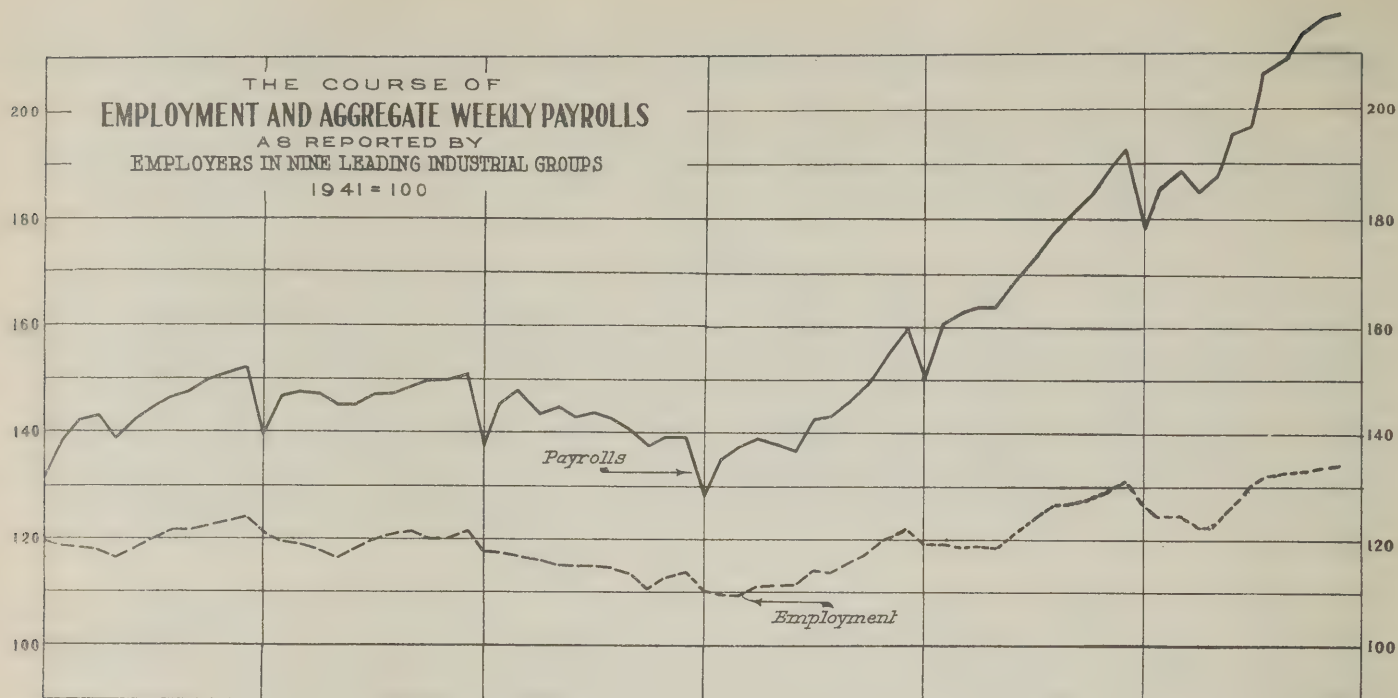
There was a further slight recession in employment in manufacturing on the whole at the beginning of December, according to information received from 9,585 leading establishments, in which the employees declined by 0.1 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these factories, however, showed an advance of 0.6 p.c., largely as a result of upward adjustments in the wage rates, together with longer working hours in certain plants.

The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 208.0 at the date under review; this was fractionally lower than the Nov. 1 figure, but was higher by 1.4 p.c. than that of 205.1 at Dec. 1, 1947. The maximum index for Dec. 1 was in 1943, when the figure, at 230.9, was 11 p.c. above that indicated for manufacturing in the most recent monthly survey.

Although the situation generally showed only slight change as compared with a month earlier, there were fairly large advances in some groups of manufacturing, with similar declines in others. The most pronounced losses were reported in the dairy and fish products groups, vegetable food canning, lumber and pulp and paper mills, in which they were seasonal in character. Curtailment on a smaller scale was also indicated in non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, there were considerable increases in iron and steel, textile, tobacco and electrical apparatus factories, together with moderate gains in the meat products, chocolate and confectioner leather, printing and publishing, rubber, beverage, and clay, glass and stone divisions. In several cases, the improvement was seasonal.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.—Based on the weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



Dec. 1, was 208.4, as compared with 207.1 at the beginning of November, 1948, and 184.6 at Dec. 1, 1947. There was thus an increase of 0.6 p.c. during the month, and of 12.9 p.c. in the 12 months. The latter gain was accompanied by that of 1.4 p.c. in the index of employment. Although the level of employment at the date under review was lower than during the period of intensified activity in manufacturing during the war, the most recent index of payrolls is the highest in the record, dating from the spring of 1941.

The indicated weekly earnings at Dec. 1 averaged \$43.70, a new maximum, as compared with \$43.38 at Nov. 1, 1948, and \$39.25 at Dec. 1, 1947. At that date in earlier years for which data are available, the per capita figures were as follows:- 1946, \$34.54; 1945, \$32.44; 1944, \$33.35; 1943, \$32.86; 1942, \$31.17; and 1941, \$28.15. In 1939, the annual average per week in the larger establishments was \$23.11. Since June 1, 1941, when the monthly series on weekly salaries and wages was instituted, the average earnings of workers in manufacturing establishments usually employing 15 person and over have risen by 70.9 p.c.

The Sex Distribution in Manufacturing.- A difference in the trends of employment for men and women was indicated in manufacturing at the beginning of December. The plants furnishing data then reported an increase of 0.4 p.c. in the number of their female employees, with a decline of 0.2 p.c. among their male workers, as compared with Nov. 1. These changes, which were partly due to seasonal causes, only slightly altered the ratios of men and women which stood at 771 per 1,000 and 229 per 1,000, respectively, at Dec. 1, as compared with 772 and 228 per 1,000, respectively, at Nov. 1. A year earlier, the proportions had been 770 men and 230 women per 1,000 persons on the staffs of leading manufacturers, while at Dec. 1, 1946, the ratios were 763 men and 237 women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment.

Among men, there were considerable advances in employment as compared with Nov. 1, in tobacco, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, but the trend was downward in lumber, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal factories. Among women, activity increased in leather, textile, printing and publishing, rubber, tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, there were large losses in certain branches of animal and vegetable food processing, with smaller declines in lumber and some other classes. In many cases the changes were seasonal in character.

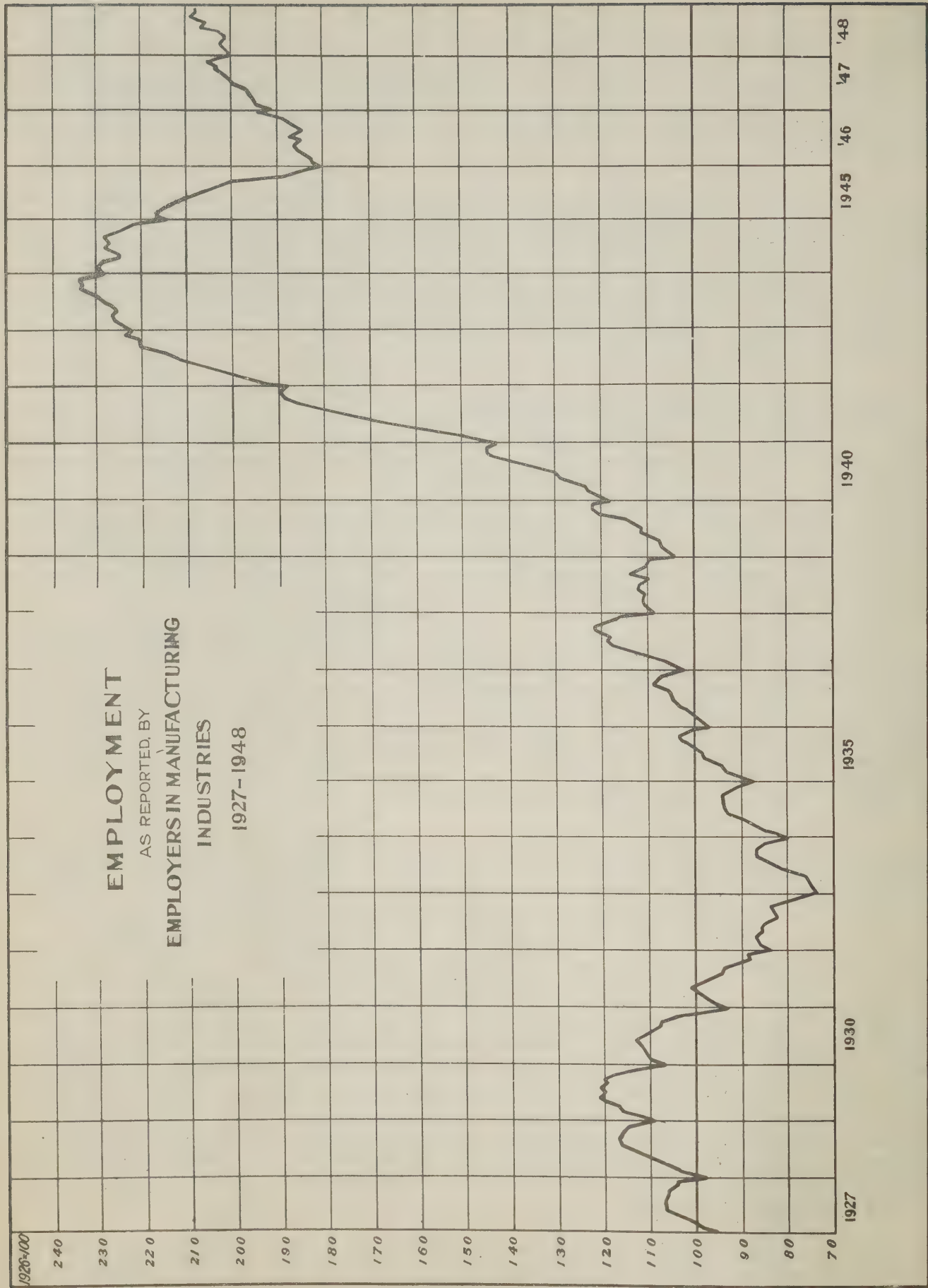
In the last 12 months, an increase of some 1.6 p.c. in the number of men was reported by leading manufacturers at the beginning of December, together with an advance of approximately 0.9 p.c. in the number of female employees.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Logging.- Seasonal activity in bush work resulted in substantial additions to the personnel of the leading logging operators, 680 of which reported a gain of 7.4 p.c., as compared with Nov. 1. This increase was much smaller than that indicated at Dec. 1, 1947, and was also less-than-average for that date in the experience of the period since 1920. This was partly due to unfavourable physical conditions for the industry in certain areas. The index of employment, at 345.3, was 14.8 p.c. below that of 405.2 at Dec. 1, 1947, the highest for that date in the record. In the last 12 months, there has been a decline of 17.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating firms at the latest date were higher by 7.5 p.c. than at the beginning of November, 1948.

The per capita weekly earnings rose slightly, from \$37.92 in the last return, to \$37.95 at the date under review, when the mean was lower than that of \$39.20 at Dec. 1,

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.



1947. Unsatisfactory weather during the present winter was also a factor in the falling-off in the latter comparison. In considering the indicated aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps also affects the reported earnings. These vary to a significant extent, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province (see Table 2 towards the end of this bulletin).

Mining.- Coal mining was brisker at Dec. 1, 1948, but there were losses in employment in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals as compared with a month earlier; the metallic ore group was also quieter. The 672 leading mining operators whose returns were tabulated had reduced their staffs by 0.4 p.c. as compared with the beginning of November. The index in the mining group was 180.8, exceeding by 5.7 p.c. the Dec. 1, 1947, figure of 171.0. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 18.5 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers at the beginning of December were higher by 0.4 p.c. than at Nov. 1. The per capita weekly earnings were decidedly higher, averaging \$51.81, as compared with \$51.41 in the preceding period of observation. The Dec. 1, 1947, figure had been \$46.19.

Communications.- Employment in the telegraph and telephone division showed a slight falling-off, the index number standing at 182.6, as compared with 182.7 at Nov. 1. The reported weekly payrolls fell by 0.3 p.c. in the same comparison. The average earnings per employee declined from \$39.11 at that date, to \$39.01 at the date under review; the Dec. 1, 1947, per capita figure had been \$35.60. The most recent index number of employment was 9.7 p.c. higher than that of 166.4 a year earlier, since when there has been a gain of 19.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Transportation.- The trend in transportation was slightly downward at the beginning of December, when the index stood at 144.2, as compared with 144.6 a month earlier, and 140.0 at Dec. 1, 1947. There was an increase as compared with Nov. 1 in shipping and stevedoring, but local transportation and storage and steam railway operator released some employees. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the reporting establishments were less by 0.8 p.c. than at Nov. 1, but the most recent index number of payrolls was higher by 16.9 p.c. than in the week of Dec. 1, 1947. The latest figure of average weekly earnings was \$51.47, being lower than the Nov. 1 average of \$51.75, but higher than that of \$45.41 at Dec. 1, 1947.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was an important seasonal recession in this division. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported lowered activity. Data were received from 2,533 of the larger employers whose working forces declined by 4.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these contractors were less by 4.7 p.c. The per capita earnings of their employees stood at \$40.37 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$40.62 at the beginning of November, and \$36.46 at Dec. 1, 1947. In considering the averages in this industry, it should be recalled that large numbers of casual and unskilled workers are employed, as well as many highly skilled tradesmen.

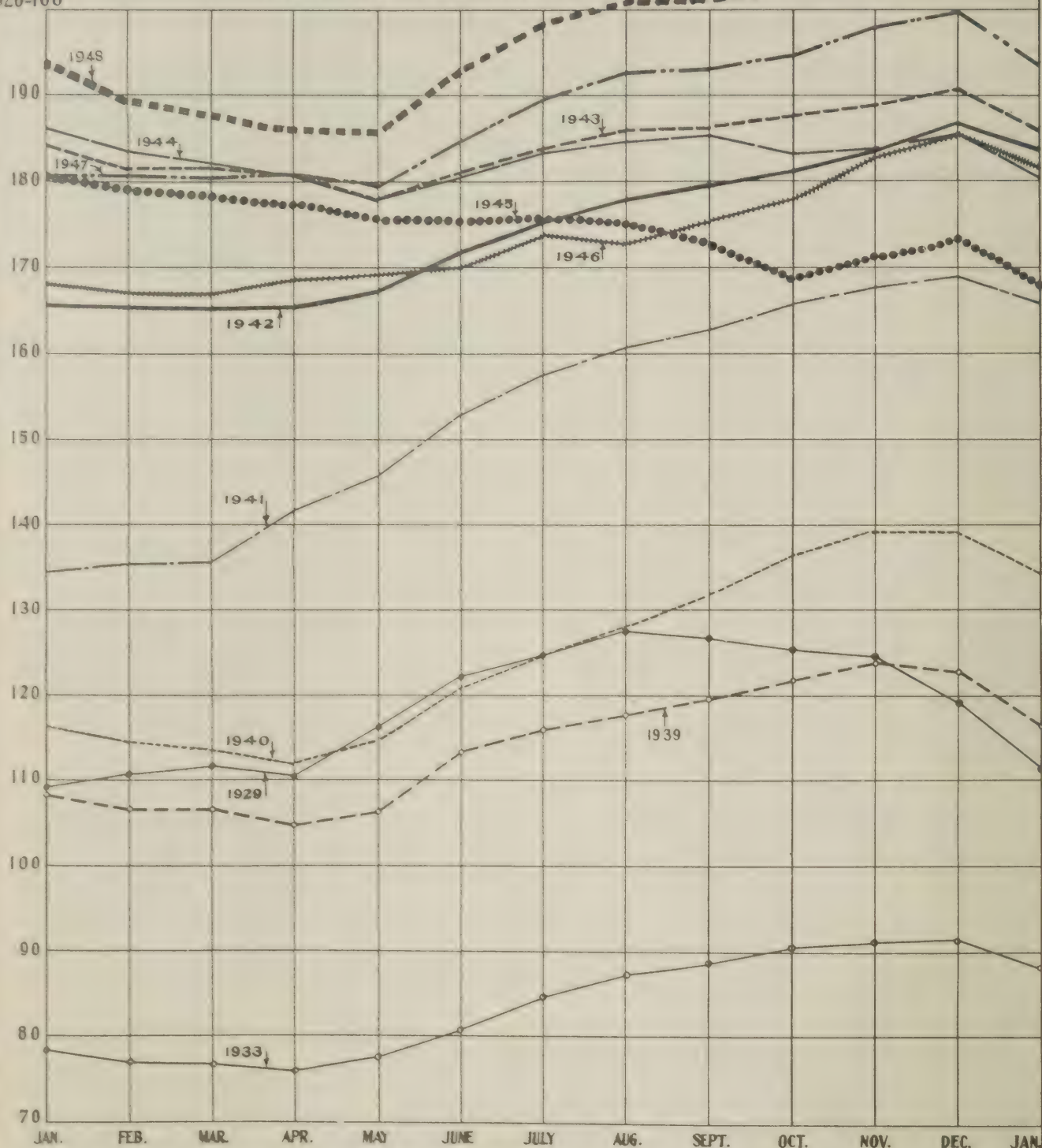
The Dec. 1 general index for construction, at 184.7, was 8.3 p.c. higher than that of 170.5 at the beginning of December, 1947. This increase in the year was accompanied by that of 20 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. It may also be noted that the index numbers of employment and payrolls in building construction have risen by 13.4 p.c. and 23.5 p.c., respectively, in the last 12 months, while the average weekly earnings in that branch of construction have mounted by 8.4 p.c. The Dec. 1, 1948, per capita figure was \$44.05.

Services.- Lowered activity was indicated in the service industries for which monthly data are available, there being considerable curtailment in hotels and restaurants, with small losses in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Twelve hundred and forty-two leading employers in the branches of this group represented in

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

the survey showed a falling-off of 1.3 p.c. in their personnel as compared with Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages which they distributed at the date under review, on the other hand, mounted by 0.3 p.c.

In the last year, there has been an advance of 3.7 p.c. in the index number of employment, while that of payrolls has shown a gain of 12.4 p.c. The average weekly earnings were \$27.28 at Dec. 1, and \$26.85 at Nov. 1, 1948, as compared with \$24.96 at Dec. 1, 1947. Attention must again be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration. **Employees in the** former division constituted about 65 p.c. of the total report in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade.- The seasonal expansion in trade was slightly below-normal for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 3,874 leading employers co-operating in the last survey had increased their staffs by 3.9 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. Many of those added to the forces were part-time workers. The weekly salaries and wages reported at Dec. 1 exceeded by 2.9 p.c. the sums disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of November. The per capita earnings seasonally declined, standing at \$35.18, as compared with \$35.50 in the preceding return; the figure at Dec. 1, 1947, had been lower, at \$32.06.

The index number of employment in trade at Dec. 1, 1948, was 239.4, being 4.9 p.c. above that of 228.3 at the same date in 1947. This gain was accompanied by a rise of 14.6 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- The 1,022 financial institutions whose returns were tabulated employed 0.3 p.c. more persons than at Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these establishments at the date under review were higher by 0.5 p.c. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$39.16, as compared with \$39.08 at Nov. 1, 1948, and \$37.36 at Dec. 1, 1947. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 166.1, was higher by 4.9 p.c. than that of 158.4 at Dec. 1, 1947, while that of payrolls was higher by 9.7 p.c.

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS^{1/} IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December was in greater volume than at Nov. 1 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, while declines were indicated in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In most areas, the changes were generally moderate. The most important reduction was that of 2.5 p.c. in British Columbia, while the largest percentage increases took place in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

The aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by leading establishments in the major industrial divisions were higher than at Nov. 1 in all provinces except Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; in all areas, the latest index numbers of payrolls were higher than at Dec. 1, 1947. The per capita earnings indicated in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia at Dec. 1 were slightly lower than at Nov. 1 but increases in that comparison were elsewhere recorded. In all provinces, the general averages exceeded those reported at Dec. 1 in 1947 and earlier years.

Maritime Provinces.- On the whole, there was a gain in employment in the Maritime Area at Dec. 1 in accordance with the movement indicated annually at that date in the last seven years. Heightened activity was noted in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but there was a falling-off in Prince Edward Island. Information was furnished by 1,418 leading employers in the major industrial divisions in the Maritime Provinces, whose working forces increased by 1.1 p.c. as compared with the beginning of November. The latest index of employment was 197.1, as compared with 192.3 at Dec. 1, 1947.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed curtailment, there being losses in the animal food, lumber and pulp and paper divisions; the general decline in manufacturing amounted to 1.5 p.c. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation and retail trade afforded considerably more employment, but the construction and maintenance group was seasonally slacker.

The salaries and wages paid by the reporting firms at Dec. 1, for services rendered in the preceding week, rose by 1.3 p.c. as compared with their Nov. 1 disbursements. The per capita earnings of their employees advanced from \$37.09 in the last report, to \$37.18 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1947 had been \$33.73. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has risen by 13.1 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.5 p.c.

Quebec.- The index number of employment in Quebec showed a small advance, rising from 207.1 at Nov. 1 to 207.5 at Dec. 1. These figures are computed from information from 5,190 leading firms in the eight major industrial divisions. Considerable expansion took place in logging, in which the seasonal increase of 10.8 p.c. was not equal to that reported at Dec. 1, 1947. There were also important seasonal gains in retail trade. On the other hand, manufacturing, steam railway operation, construction and maintenance and hotels and restaurants showed curtailment. Within the manufacturing division, animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical and non-ferrous metal plants reported lowered employment, but substantial improvement was noted in textile factories. The general advance in industrial employment in this province conforms to the seasonal movement indicated in the early winter of immediately preceding years.

The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating establishments at the beginning of December were higher by 0.4 p.c. than the sums they had paid on or about Nov. 1. The latest per capita earnings of their employees were \$40.40, as compared with \$40.33 at Nov. 1, 1948; the Dec. 1, 1947, average was \$36.82. The index number of employment at the date under review was only slightly above that

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

of 205.6 at Dec. 1 of the year before, but the index number of payrolls has risen by 10.7 p.c. in the 12 months.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed continued but slight expansion at Dec. 1, 1948. Statistics were tabulated from 7,868 leading employers, whose working forces rose by 0.8 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. This gain was smaller than that which had been reported at Dec. 1, 1947. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the persons in recorded employment at the date under review were higher by 1.1 p.c. than in the week of Nov. 1, 1948. The latest per capita figure was \$43.63, as compared with \$43.49 a month earlier, and \$39.63 at the beginning of December, 1947. The index of employment stood at 210.2, as compared with 208.6 at the beginning of November, 1948, and 205.0 at Dec. 1, 1947. The latest index of payrolls was 12.9 p.c. higher than that indicated 12 months earlier, while the gain in the employment index amounted to 2.5 p.c.

Manufacturing in Ontario afforded more employment than in the preceding period of observation. There were large advances in iron and steel plants, with smaller gains in leather, rubber, textile, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. On the other hand, the animal and vegetable food, lumber, pulp and paper and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral product divisions reported contractions which in most cases were seasonal in character. In the non-manufacturing industries, improvement was noted in logging and trade. Mining and communications showed little general change. Transportation, construction and hotels and restaurants released employees, the losses being seasonal.

Prairie Provinces.- Moderate gains, on the whole, were noted at Dec. 1 in the Prairie Provinces; the movement was upward in Manitoba and Alberta, but downward in Saskatchewan. The general advance in the area was in accordance with the seasonal trend indicated at the beginning of December in recent years, although the increase was below-average. Data were received from 2,662 leading employers whose staffs exceeded by 0.2 p.c., the number they had employed at the beginning of November. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages distributed by these establishments declined by 0.4 p.c. in the month. The loss was partly due to reduced working hours in construction and maintenance; changes in the distribution of the reported employees also contributed to the lower total at the date under review. The per capita earnings fell from \$42.80 at Nov. 1, to \$42.56 at Dec. 1, 1948, but the average was then substantially higher than that of \$37.90 at Dec. 1, 1947. In the last 12 months, the index of industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 5.1 p.c., to 180.5 at the date under review, while there has been a gain of 18.1 p.c. in that of weekly salaries and wages.

Expansion as compared with Nov. 1 was recorded at Dec. 1, 1948, in logging, coal mining and trade, but there were declines in other branches of mining, in transportation and in construction and maintenance. The seasonal contraction in the last-named was considerable. Manufacturing showed little general change; within this division, there were increases in animal food, printing and publishing and iron and steel plants. Lumber, vegetable food processing and clay, glass and stone factories, however, showed seasonal losses.

British Columbia.- Curtailment in employment was indicated at Dec. 1 by the larger establishments in the major industrial divisions in British Columbia, where information received from 2,420 leading firms showed a reduction of 2.6 p.c. in the number of their workers as compared with Nov. 1, with the same percentage decrease in their weekly salaries and wages. Curtailment in food and lumber factories resulted in a considerable falling-off in employment in manufacturing as a whole, in spite of slight increases in many other branches of the industry. Among the non-manufacturing classes, trade reported improvement, while logging, mining, transportation, building and highway construction and maintenance, and hotels and restaurants released employees

The weekly earnings of the persons on the payrolls of the larger industrialists averaged **\$44.99** at Dec. 1, 1948, as compared with **\$44.99** at Nov. 1 and **\$40.95** at Dec. 1, 1947. Standing at **206.7**, the latest index number of employment was higher by two p.c. than that recorded a year earlier, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by **12.1 p.c.**

THE SITUATION AS REPORTED BY THE LARGER FIRMS ^{1/} IN CERTAIN CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Dec. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- Considerable expansion in industrial activity was shown in Halifax at the beginning of December. Manufacturing and construction afforded rather less employment, but seasonal improvement was noted in transportation and trade. The gain in the former was large. Statements were received from 267 leading firms whose employees increased by **5.9 p.c.** as compared with Nov. 1. There was the same percentage rise in the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed. The average earnings per employee were **\$33.94**, as compared with **\$33.95** at Nov. 1, and **\$31.91** at Dec. 1, 1947. Since then, the index numbers of employment and weekly payrolls in Halifax have advanced by **6.4 p.c.** and **12.9 p.c.**, respectively.

Saint John.- There was no general change in the level of industrial employment in Saint John at the beginning of December, according to data furnished by 192 of the larger establishments. The index number was the same as at Nov. 1, but was **2.2 p.c.** lower than at Dec. 1, 1947. Manufacturing was quieter, particularly in the lumber and vegetable food divisions, and construction also released workers. Transportation and trade, however, showed seasonal improvement.

There was an advance in the weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating firms at Dec. 1, when their disbursements rose by **1.2 p.c.** as compared with the beginning of November. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees were **\$34.24** at the date under review, as compared with **\$33.83** at Nov. 1; the average at Dec. 1, 1947, was **\$31.05**. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by **nine p.c.**

Montreal.- Industrial activity in this city continued to expand. There were considerable gains in employment in manufacturing, transportation, building and trade. Within the manufacturing division, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories showed improvement. Information was received from 2,947 leading employers in Montreal, whose staffs were larger by **1.3 p.c.** than at Nov. 1. Their weekly payrolls increased by **1.9 p.c.** in the month. The latest per capita figure was **\$41.22**, as compared with **\$40.97** at Nov. 1, 1948, and **\$37.10** at Dec. 1, 1947. The index of employment, at **192.6** at the date under review, was **3.7 p.c.** above that of **185.3** at the beginning of December 12 months earlier, since when the payroll index has risen by **15.2 p.c.**

Quebec City.- There was a moderate recession in employment at Dec. 1 in the major industrial divisions in Quebec, where data received from 356 leading firms indicated a loss of one p.c. in their working forces as compared with the beginning of November. Their weekly salaries and wages were also lower, falling by **1.4 p.c.** at Dec. 1. The average earnings declined from **\$35.04** at Nov. 1, 1948, to **\$34.88** at Dec. 1, as compared with **\$32.69** paid on or about the same date in 1947. Manufacturing showed curtailment at the beginning of December, when employment in leather, pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel plants was quieter than at Nov. 1. Construction and hotels and restaurants also afforded rather less employment, while seasonal improvement was indicated in trade.

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1948, stood at 200.0, differing little from that of 199.7 recorded at the same date a year earlier. In the 12 months, there was an increase of 6.6 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- Employment in this city showed improvement at the beginning of December, when 120 of the larger establishments increased their staffs by 4.3 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The trend was favourable in manufacturing, notably in the textile group. The changes in the non-manufacturing classes were small. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review were 6.2 p.c. higher than the disbursements of the same firms at Nov. 1, when the per capita earnings of their employees, at \$34.86 were also below the latest average of \$35.47; the mean at Dec. 1, 1947, had been \$32.54. Since then, the index of employment has risen by 2.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 12.1 p.c.

Three Rivers.- The trend of employment in Three Rivers was downward at the first of December, when there were reductions in manufacturing, mainly of pulp and paper, and in transportation. Returns were furnished by 107 leading establishments, in which the staffs decreased by 3.2 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these employers declined by 3.3 p.c. in the month. The average per employee fell slightly, from \$41.69 at Nov. 1, to \$41.66 at Dec. 1, when the figure considerably exceeded that of \$37.06 at Dec. 1, 1947. Since then, there has been a loss of 0.8 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by a rise of 11.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Toronto.- Manufacturing in Toronto showed fairly general improvement at Dec. 1, although there was a recession in employment in the vegetable food and a few other groups; moderate gains were indicated in lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. The changes from Nov. 1 in the non-manufacturing divisions were generally slight except in trade, which showed considerable seasonal expansion. These statements are based on data furnished by 2,760 leading establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls at Dec. 1, when the number of their employees and their weekly salaries and wages increased by 1.4 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The latest per capita figure showed little change in the month, standing at \$42.96, as compared with \$42.95 at Nov. 1, 1948, and \$39.01 at Dec. 1, 1947.

The index of employment at the date under review was 206.3; this was three p.c. above that of 200.2 at the same date of 1947, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 13.4 p.c.

Ottawa.- Industrial activity in Ottawa reached a slightly higher level at the beginning of December, the gain from Nov. 1 taking place mainly in trade. Construction was slacker. The changes in the remaining industries were slight. Data were received from 332 of the larger employers in the major industrial divisions whose working forces were larger by 0.3 p.c. than in their preceding return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these firms at Dec. 1 were insignificantly higher than at Nov. 1, the index of payrolls rising by only a small fraction. The average earnings per worker were \$35.92 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.01 a month earlier, and \$33. at Dec. 1, 1947. The index of employment at the date under review was 201.7, as compared with 201.1 at Nov. 1, 1948, and 185.5 at Dec. 1, 1947; in the latter comparison there was an advance of 8.7 p.c., while the latest index of payrolls showed a gain of 17.3 p.c. in 12 months.

Hamilton.- Moderate expansion was indicated in Hamilton, where 465 leading firms reported a gain of one p.c. in their personnel, together with an increase of four p.c. in their weekly disbursements in salaries and wages as compared with Nov. 1. Upward revisions in the wage rates in several important industries contributed to the latter increase. The per capita earnings advanced from \$43.92 in the preceding period of observation, to \$45.19 at Dec. 1, 1948. At the same date in 1947 the weekly

average had been \$40.36. There were increases in employment at the first of December in trade and manufacturing; within the latter division, iron and steel and electrical apparatus works showed improvement on a moderate scale. In the period from Dec. 1, 1947, the index of employment has risen by 5.6 p.c., to 202.6, while that of payrolls has increased by 18.3 p.c.

Windsor.- The situation in Windsor showed little general change at Dec. 1, according to data tabulated from 282 of the larger employers who reported a rise of 0.2 p.c. in their staffs as compared with Nov. 1. Manufacturing continued at much the same level as a month earlier, but there was some seasonal improvement in trade. The indicated weekly salaries and wages were lower by 1.8 p.c., largely as a result of reduced working hours, together with changes in the industrial distribution of the reported employees. The latest per capita was \$50.35, as compared with \$51.38 at the beginning of November, and \$46.67 at Dec. 1, 1947. The most recent index of employment stood at 288.9; as compared with the Dec. 1, 1947, figure of 273.9, there was an increase of 5.5 p.c. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has advanced by 14.1 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A slight decline in industrial activity was reported in Fort William and Port Arthur; the 149 leading employers making returns reduced their staffs by 1.4 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages of these workers were also lower, falling by 1.1 p.c. at the date under review. The earnings averaged \$45.37 at the beginning of November, and \$45.51 at the beginning of December, while the per capita figure at Dec. 1, 1947, was \$42.18. There was curtailment in employment as compared with a month earlier in manufacturing, particularly in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions, together with losses in building. Retail trade, on the other hand, showed seasonal improvement. In the last 12 months, the index number of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has risen by two p.c., and the payrolls, by 10.5 p.c.

London.- There was little general change in the employment situation in London at the beginning of December, according to data furnished by 298 of the larger establishments in the major industrial divisions. Their working forces declined by 0.1 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. Manufacturing generally was rather quieter, but trade afforded more employment. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages reported by the firms making returns at Dec. 1 exceeded by 0.3 p.c. their weekly payrolls at the beginning of November. The latest per capita figure was \$39.75, as compared with \$39.58 in the preceding survey, and \$35.88 at the beginning of December in 1947. Since then, the index number of employment in London has increased by three p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 14.1 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Employment in the larger industrial establishments in Kitchener - Waterloo advanced by 1.6 p.c. at Dec. 1, when the weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed showed a relatively smaller gain, rising by 0.8 p.c. from Nov. 1. The latest average earnings of their employees amounted to \$40.65, as compared with \$41.00 at the beginning of November, and \$37.90 at Dec. 1, 1947. In the year, the index of industrial employment in the Kitchener - Waterloo Area has fallen by 1.7 p.c., but the index of payrolls has risen by 5.3 p.c. There was moderately heightened activity in manufacturing at Dec. 1, 1948, as compared with a month earlier, since when employment in leather, lumber, rubber, electrical apparatus and iron and steel factories showed rather slight gains. Trade and building also reported some improvement, while the other non-manufacturing classes indicated little general change.

Winnipeg.- The upward movement continued in Winnipeg, where manufacturing and trade afforded more employment at Dec. 1; within the group of factory employment, animal food and printing and publishing plants showed greater activity than at the beginning of November. On the other hand, transportation and construction were quieter. The forces of the 763 leading employers were greater by two p.c. than at Nov. 1, while their weekly payrolls rose by 1.6 p.c. in the same comparison. The most recent per

capita figure was \$38.39, as compared with \$38.53 at the beginning of November, 1948, and \$34.68 at Dec. 1, 1947. The latest index number of employment, at 171.6, was 3.4 p.c. above that of 165.9 at the first of December in 1947, since when there has been an increase of 14.3 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls.

Regina.- Further improvement in the industrial situation was shown in Regina at Dec. 1; the 183 leading establishments co-operating in that city reported the employment of 2.1 p.c. more workers than at the beginning of November. There were large advances in trade, while small numbers of persons were released from manufacturing and construction. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the firms furnishing data in the most recent survey were higher by 0.5 p.c. than at Nov. 1. The latest figure of average earnings per employee was \$36.59; that in the preceding report was \$37.14, while the Dec. 1, 1947, per capita figure was \$33.06. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Regina has risen by 4.2 p.c., and that of weekly payrolls, by 12.4 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed little general change at Dec. 1, when construction was quieter, but manufacturing and trade afforded rather more employment. On the whole, the 154 leading firms from which statistics were received reported a gain of 0.2 p.c. in their personnel as compared with the beginning of November. The indicated weekly earnings rose by 1.2 p.c. in the month. The average per employee advanced from \$35.91 in the preceding survey, to \$36.28 at the first of December, when the figure considerably exceeded that of \$33.77 recorded a year earlier. Since then, the index number of industrial employment in Saskatoon has declined by 5.1 p.c., but there has been an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Calgary.- There was a moderate increase in activity in the principal industrial groups in Calgary at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 328 of the larger establishments in which the staffs increased by two p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The reported salaries and wages rose by 2.9 p.c. in the month. The weekly earnings per employee averaged \$40.91, as compared with \$40.58 at the first of November, and \$36.08 at Dec. 1, 1947. Trade showed considerable seasonal improvement at the date under review, when manufacturing was slightly brisker. On the other hand, construction and some other classes were slacker. The changes in the remaining industries were slight. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Calgary has advanced by 4.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 18.6 p.c.

Edmonton.- Employment in Edmonton showed a moderately upward movement at the beginning of December, mainly in animal food processing and iron and steel plants, and in retail trade; mining and construction, on the other hand, released employees. Statistics were tabulated from 275 leading employers in the city whose working forces increased by 0.5 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1, while their weekly salaries and wages rose by 0.3 p.c. in the month. The latest average per employee, however, was rather lower, at \$40.17, as compared with \$40.24 at Nov. 1; the earnings figure, however, considerably exceeded that of \$35.20 at Dec. 1, 1947. The index number of employment since then has risen by 11.6 p.c., and there has been a gain of 24.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

Vancouver.- Further declines in industrial employment were indicated in Vancouver, there being reduced activity at Dec. 1 in manufacturing, transportation, hotels and restaurants and construction. Retail trade, however, showed important seasonal improvement. Within the manufacturing division, there was curtailment in the food, lumber and iron and steel groups. Data were furnished by 1,051 of the larger establishments in the major industrial divisions whose employees decreased by 1.1 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The index of employment, at 237.2, was higher by 2.1 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1947, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 13.3 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$42.67, as compared with \$42.76 at Nov. 1, 1948; the mean a year earlier was \$38.39.

Victoria.- Industrial activity in Victoria showed a slightly downward trend at Dec. 1, when the 223 co-operating employers reported a loss of 0.2 p.c. in the number of persons on their paylists. Their weekly salaries and wages, however, increased by 1.8 p.c. as compared with Nov. 1. The average per employee was then \$39.06, rising to \$39.84 at the date under review, as compared with \$36.85 at Dec. 1, 1947. Increases in employment at the beginning of December as compared with Nov. 1, 1948, took place in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products, and in trade. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Victoria has fallen by 5.8 p.c., but that of weekly salaries and wages has risen by 1.8 p.c.

TABLES.

The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 5 at the end of this report contain more detailed data on employment and payrolls, together with the index numbers as at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1948, and Dec. 1, 1947. In these tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment which are given in Tables 6 to 11, based on 1926=100, should be used.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Dec. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2.

Table 12 shows the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Nov. 1, 1948 and Dec. 1, 1947.

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Table 1.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Various Industries and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Nov. 1, 1948 and Dec. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
						Employment			Payrolls		
			Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947
MANUFACTURING	1,082,690	47,311,506	43.70	43.38	39.25	123.8	124.0	122.1	208.4	207.1	184.6
Animal products - edible	39,188	1,649,387	42.09	42.01	38.15	138.8	142.7	147.9	232.1	238.2	226.2
Fur and products	4,531	189,534	41.83	40.85	39.22	145.8	143.9	129.7	228.0	219.8	190.1
Leather and products	30,497	990,571	32.48	32.14	29.75	107.2	105.8	110.4	183.8	179.5	173.1
Boots and shoes	19,346	604,261	31.23	30.89	28.41	106.4	104.8	105.4	187.2	182.2	168.6
Lumber and its products	80,484	3,137,647	38.98	38.54	35.18	120.3	124.2	121.0	217.1	221.8	201.7
Rough and dressed lumber	46,496	1,875,823	40.34	39.85	36.38	110.1	117.4	108.7	209.8	220.8	187.0
Furniture	18,440	703,788	38.17	37.58	34.28	156.9	150.1	151.2	222.3	209.3	213.7
Other Lumber Products	15,548	558,036	35.89	35.50	32.94	125.1	128.6	139.3	238.4	242.3	242.2
Plant products - edible	64,581	2,320,848	35.94	35.25	32.28	148.3	156.0	149.9	236.1	243.6	215.3
Pulp and paper products	114,262	5,581,249	48.85	48.82	44.28	141.7	144.1	140.5	232.4	236.2	209.1
Pulp and paper	49,745	2,831,566	56.92	56.96	51.50	132.7	138.3	136.3	237.4	247.5	220.5
Paper products	21,122	821,799	38.91	38.68	35.61	167.3	167.7	155.8	268.6	267.9	233.7
Printing and publishing	43,395	1,927,884	44.43	44.01	40.18	143.3	142.7	137.5	213.5	210.5	185.4
Rubber products	22,674	1,031,154	46.48	46.38	41.41	133.4	132.2	145.6	258.9	261.7	257.2
Textile products	163,392	5,539,088	33.90	33.78	30.14	116.5	114.9	110.7	206.3	202.8	174.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,171	2,206,972	36.68	36.21	31.99	113.7	117.7	107.9	220.6	214.1	182.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,809	814,995	35.73	35.39	31.49	92.8	91.9	88.2	172.6	169.2	144.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,253	543,774	35.65	35.36	31.36	111.4	107.4	111.8	222.6	212.8	196.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,493	632,623	38.36	37.79	33.10	149.2	147.6	136.8	308.9	300.9	244.1
Hosiery and knit goods	26,660	828,607	31.08	30.47	27.13	122.7	120.4	120.3	210.5	202.5	180.1
Garments and personal furnishings	59,519	1,887,287	31.71	31.96	28.99	122.5	121.5	113.6	201.8	201.7	171.6
Other textile products	17,042	616,222	36.16	36.71	32.27	98.7	97.7	97.0	173.0	173.9	151.2
Tobacco	11,319	437,836	38.68	39.34	31.44	127.3	117.1	120.0	274.2	255.5	210.0
Beverages	19,390	897,707	46.30	46.63	41.95	167.8	166.2	162.1	262.5	261.9	229.1
Chemicals and allied products	42,768	1,981,139	46.32	45.92	41.71	97.4	97.6	94.0	167.2	166.2	145.4
Clay, glass and stone products	22,996	1,029,184	44.75	44.20	40.35	149.5	147.9	139.2	267.2	260.9	226.3
Electric light and power	32,277	1,542,154	47.78	46.84	42.52	158.4	158.1	133.7	239.2	234.0	179.6
Electrical apparatus	52,989	2,475,144	46.71	45.82	41.25	166.9	165.3	170.7	292.0	283.5	260.6
Iron and steel products	299,373	14,658,020	48.96	48.67	44.06	111.7	110.4	109.9	179.7	176.5	159.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,687	1,969,401	50.91	50.75	46.90	144.6	146.1	129.6	199.0	200.4	174.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,800	1,438,979	46.72	46.41	42.75	118.7	117.0	116.4	194.4	190.5	173.6
Agricultural implements	18,726	932,544	49.80	47.76	44.09	206.3	209.8	185.5	388.7	379.1	309.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,776	5,932,734	50.80	50.90	44.70	102.7	99.1	98.3	160.7	155.3	135.2
Automobiles and parts	46,032	2,413,338	52.43	53.13	48.64	117.6	110.6	117.5	160.5	152.9	159.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	17,470	825,937	47.28	47.47	46.51	89.5	95.3	122.4	141.1	151.2	190.3
Heating appliances	8,529	373,468	43.79	43.73	38.78	152.4	149.8	147.4	252.7	248.0	218.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,098	583,877	48.26	47.40	43.89	102.7	102.0	97.0	204.3	199.3	174.5
Foundry and machine shop products	8,661	415,301	47.95	47.57	42.53	98.4	96.3	94.1	210.6	204.6	174.9
Other iron and steel products	47,626	2,185,779	45.89	45.33	40.96	101.2	100.3	103.4	170.8	167.1	151.3
Non-ferrous metal products	50,317	2,437,725	48.45	48.04	43.30	121.0	122.1	118.4	212.7	212.9	185.9
Non-metallic mineral products	15,479	822,981	53.17	52.40	46.84	120.7	122.1	119.7	220.1	219.4	191.0
Miscellaneous	16,173	590,137	36.49	36.99	34.47	147.1	144.4	140.2	274.3	265.6	223.7
LOGGING	104,897	3,980,734	37.95	37.92	39.20	218.1	203.2	256.0	415.1	386.2	503.6
MINING	85,002	4,403,712	51.81	51.41	46.19	102.0	102.4	96.5	165.4	164.8	139.7
Coal	25,416	1,314,227	51.71	50.90	44.17	100.8	99.9	98.9	204.7	199.8	171.5
Metallic ores	42,714	2,313,895	54.17	53.42	49.55	89.5	90.0	84.3	133.6	132.5	115.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,872	775,590	45.97	47.16	40.67	158.1	161.2	143.2	268.6	280.8	215.8
COMMUNICATIONS	49,483	1,930,453	39.01	39.11	35.60	187.9	188.0	171.2	266.3	267.1	223.2
Telegraphs	8,394	375,738	44.76	45.26	38.43	123.3	125.5	121.8	216.6	222.8	183.8
Telephones	40,240	1,522,343	37.83	37.82	34.95	206.6	206.0	186.2	279.8	278.9	235.1
TRANSPORTATION	186,834	9,616,937	51.47	51.75	45.41	146.0	146.4	141.7	229.5	231.3	196.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,991	2,717,782	44.56	44.30	40.56	156.1	157.4	156.9	238.6	239.2	218.0
Steam railways	93,001	5,409,408	58.17	59.16	50.51	135.7	137.0	131.5	218.0	223.8	183.4
Shipping and stevedoring	32,842	1,489,747	45.36	44.35	39.87	149.5	145.5	137.4	261.3	248.7	210.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	243,568	9,832,556	40.37	40.62	36.46	132.9	138.6	122.7	233.1	244.6	194.2
Building	116,952	5,151,813	44.05	44.42	40.62	171.9	174.0	151.6	263.6	269.2	213.5
Highway	89,017	3,084,206	34.65	35.29	32.18	121.8	128.8	117.4	219.3	236.4	195.3
Railway	37,599	1,596,537	42.46	41.86	35.07	87.0	95.9	84.7	186.0	202.3	149.5
SERVICES (as indicated below)	68,853	1,878,210	27.28	26.85	24.96	145.6	147.4	140.4	239.7	238.9	213.2
Hotels and restaurants	45,238	1,165,283	25.76	25.25	23.60	152.8	155.6	147.6	260.1	259.7	230.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,615	712,927	30.19	29.97	27.57	134.0	134.2	129.0	212.5	211.3	189.5
TRADE	297,369	10,460,420	35.18	35.50	32.06	152.7	147.0	145.6	225.7	219.4	196.9
Retail	215,986	7,076,075	32.76	33.14	29.56	151.9	144.0	146.7	227.6	218.2	199.6
Wholesale	81,383	3,384,345	41.59	41.42	38.79	157.9	158.4	146.1	221.6	221.5	191.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,118,696	89,414,527	42.20	42.15	38.28	133.7	133.3	130.7	218.7	218.0	193.9
FINANCE	87,408	3,422,705	39.16	39.08	37.56	143.1	142.7	136.4	192.8	192.0	175.8
Banks and trust companies	49,863	1,737,022	34.84	34.85	32.91	153.5	153.4	144.7	204.9	204.7	182.3
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,532	176,243	49.90	48.28	45.95	153.7	152.8	163.2	222.2	213.7	219.2
Insurance	34,013	1,509,440	44.38	44.35	42.82	128.9	128.4	123.6	178.1	177.3	165.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,206,104	92,837,232	42.08	42.03	38.24	134.1	133.7	130.9	217.7	216.9	193.2

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

Table 2.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Nov. 1, 1948 and Dec. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947			
MARITIME PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	48,097	1,906,433	39.64	39.51	35.25	112.7	114.5	115.0				192.3	194.6	174.8
Lumber products	4,711	137,702	29.23	29.49	28.13	90.4	94.7	92.9	146.3	154.8	145.4			
Pulp and paper products	6,465	306,808	47.46	47.79	43.00	123.0	127.9	118.5	221.7	232.2	193.6			
Iron and steel	17,827	824,478	46.25	46.43	40.71	108.2	108.4	110.1	183.2	184.1	164.0			
Logging	9,299	345,344	37.14	34.09	37.03	155.4	133.9	192.3	379.1	300.0	467.9			
Mining	15,761	740,900	47.01	46.70	41.03	87.7	86.6	85.1	178.8	175.3	152.4			
Transportation	16,049	714,241	44.50	47.02	39.45	158.3	139.6	148.5	242.7	226.0	199.9			
Construction	39,680	1,283,842	32.35	32.52	29.52	161.8	169.0	142.7	273.8	287.5	219.4			
Trade	18,755	545,021	29.06	29.52	27.11	145.2	138.1	141.7	208.8	201.8	189.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	154,080	5,728,883	37.18	37.09	33.73	129.3	128.1	126.2	219.9	217.0	194.4			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	346,994	14,384,407	41.45	41.30	37.31	119.9	120.3	118.9	207.5	207.4	185.5			
Lumber products	17,027	606,749	35.63	35.73	31.12	102.2	105.4	111.3	219.3	226.9	222.9			
Pulp and paper products	39,535	1,992,718	50.40	50.38	45.77	132.3	136.5	134.2	228.8	236.0	210.8			
Textile products	89,676	3,004,680	33.51	33.45	29.52	121.8	119.8	113.7	217.5	213.6	178.9			
Chemicals and allied products	17,061	770,162	45.14	44.84	41.51	82.0	82.7	81.2	137.0	137.2	124.0			
Iron and steel	71,631	3,430,690	47.89	47.67	43.22	112.9	112.8	116.6	179.5	178.6	166.8			
Logging	48,765	1,582,842	32.46	32.30	35.69	227.3	205.2	261.0	539.8	484.9	678.9			
Mining	15,661	757,079	48.34	48.35	44.32	125.1	125.9	114.9	184.4	185.6	155.6			
Communications	13,343	541,298	40.57	40.93	37.81	210.2	210.6	187.1	268.8	271.8	223.0			
Transportation	50,990	2,648,564	51.84	51.06	45.39	147.5	148.0	142.1	240.1	236.7	201.7			
Construction	66,332	2,588,209	39.02	39.31	34.80	124.0	131.5	119.4	220.0	234.9	189.6			
Services ^{1/}	18,840	490,667	26.04	26.17	25.25	159.6	160.7	147.6	238.6	241.3	215.3			
Trade	67,792	2,405,160	35.48	35.31	31.81	146.9	142.8	143.5	218.2	211.0	190.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	628,717	25,398,226	40.40	40.33	36.82	131.9	131.7	130.7	222.3	221.5	200.9			
ONTARIO														
Manufacturing	536,044	24,228,570	45.20	44.83	40.79	123.7	123.1	120.5	204.9	202.3	180.3			
Lumber products	25,934	959,234	36.89	36.45	33.49	117.1	122.9	118.8	199.7	206.6	187.5			
Plant products - edible	34,257	1,233,932	36.02	35.12	32.47	163.1	160.5	152.6	231.9	241.2	213.4			
Pulp and paper products	52,267	2,502,257	47.87	47.69	43.36	150.6	152.3	148.6	237.5	239.3	212.6			
Textile products	62,054	2,183,956	35.19	35.01	31.65	108.8	107.6	105.3	191.9	188.8	167.0			
Chemicals and allied products	21,061	997,377	47.36	46.83	41.97	107.6	107.4	101.7	186.4	183.9	157.0			
Electrical apparatus	37,361	1,771,766	47.42	46.66	41.56	170.2	168.2	169.8	292.8	284.7	254.8			
Iron and steel	174,588	8,686,924	49.76	49.55	45.26	110.2	108.0	105.2	176.3	171.9	153.1			
Non-ferrous metal products	29,828	1,432,874	48.04	47.44	42.79	123.1	122.9	122.1	224.2	220.9	197.9			
Logging	29,342	1,171,415	39.92	38.67	39.66	289.3	268.4	361.6	641.4	576.6	793.9			
Mining	25,551	1,342,843	52.66	51.92	47.38	82.4	82.5	78.6	122.8	121.4	105.6			
Communications	19,789	776,560	39.24	39.56	36.07	197.4	197.2	182.5	279.8	281.7	238.8			
Transportation	56,609	2,964,473	52.37	52.74	46.45	149.0	149.8	144.6	225.8	228.8	194.6			
Construction	74,362	3,260,102	43.71	44.04	39.62	126.7	129.3	119.7	217.7	223.8	186.1			
Services ^{1/}	27,380	746,497	27.26	26.63	24.83	134.5	137.1	130.8	234.2	233.2	208.5			
Trade	116,881	4,175,011	35.72	36.14	32.75	146.1	140.8	139.1	216.7	210.1	190.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	885,958	38,655,471	43.63	43.49	39.63	130.3	129.3	127.1	209.8	207.4	185.8			
PRAIRIE PROVINCES														
Manufacturing	74,003	3,140,154	42.43	42.26	37.56	139.4	139.5	136.3	227.4	226.6	197.6			
Animal products - edible	11,604	515,319	44.41	44.35	38.90	160.2	156.5	180.5	248.0	242.0	268.0			
Lumber products	5,289	190,419	36.00	37.13	32.49	130.1	134.4	111.5	212.6	226.4	172.8			
Plant products - edible	7,533	280,356	37.22	38.01	34.75	164.8	172.3	160.2	248.5	265.4	225.5			
Textile products	5,483	162,131	29.57	30.04	26.56	130.2	130.1	116.9	216.4	219.6	177.6			
Iron and steel	22,715	1,080,517	47.57	46.74	39.89	123.0	122.3	116.1	212.4	207.6	167.9			
Mining	18,824	1,057,923	56.20	56.29	49.90	169.4	169.9	150.9	270.7	271.9	214.2			
Communications	6,937	267,190	38.52	38.74	34.59	163.5	163.1	146.4	244.1	244.9	196.2			
Transportation	42,638	2,232,296	52.35	52.71	46.06	136.6	140.2	132.6	209.8	216.8	179.2			
Construction	38,739	1,601,866	41.35	41.23	36.78	116.6	124.2	102.5	216.7	230.1	168.4			
Services ^{1/}	10,811	303,466	28.07	27.62	24.37	142.6	142.5	139.0	234.1	230.1	200.9			
Trade	57,661	2,037,891	35.34	35.73	32.45	156.4	147.4	150.3	228.5	217.7	201.3			
- Eight Leading Industries	251,135	10,637,741	42.56	42.80	37.90	140.7	140.5	133.8	226.3	227.2	191.6			
BRITISH COLUMBIA														
Manufacturing	77,552	3,651,941	47.09	46.21	41.49	138.5	141.3	142.1	231.8	232.2	207.9			
Animal products - edible	5,444	238,719	43.85	43.84	37.39	129.3	144.2	140.1	227.4	253.5	203.6			
Lumber products	27,523	1,243,543	45.18	44.19	41.20	145.3	147.7	141.4	246.5	245.1	219.6			
Plant products - edible	4,593	170,520	37.13	34.76	30.26	138.4	160.4	196.5	261.4	283.6	283.8			
Pulp and paper products	9,817	516,856	52.65	53.01	47.01	150.5	149.6	148.1	241.1	241.3	211.9			
Iron and steel	12,612	635,411	50.38	49.13	44.77	105.4	106.4	120.1	177.0	174.3	178.9			
Non-ferrous metal products	4,295	227,849	53.05	52.79	47.03	130.7	129.8	125.6	196.5	194.2	167.4			
Logging	15,969	834,178	52.24	52.71	53.22	168.9	187.0	175.6	222.8	248.8	237.5			
Mining	9,205	504,967	54.96	53.14	47.82	91.5	95.1	94.6	143.1	144.1	129.2			
Transportation	20,548	1,057,363	51.46	51.99	45.66	152.5	158.1	154.9	254.3	266.2	229.4			
Construction	24,455	1,098,537	44.92	46.26	41.80	184.7	190.5	164.2	321.8	341.6	267.8			
Services ^{1/}	9,021	277,179	30.73	29.71	26.82	173.8	176.6	177.1	286.6	281.5	257.6			
Trade	36,280	1,297,337	35.76	36.48	32.37	187.3	187.0	168.2	285.9	291.2	235.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	198,806	8,944,206	44.99	44.99	40.95	153.2	157.3	150.2	242.0	248.4	215.7			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 3.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, with Comparisons at Nov. 1, 1948 and Dec. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
			Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Employment			Payrolls					
						Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947			
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND														
Manufacturing	898	31,528	35.11	33.31	29.15	161.1	163.4	162.2	280.8	270.3	234.7			
Trade	679	14,794	21.79	21.88	20.48	118.3	118.3	126.5	147.1	147.8	147.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	3,345	118,464	35.42	33.92	30.54	145.8	149.8	153.4	238.5	234.6	214.9			
NOVA SCOTIA														
Manufacturing	26,791	1,045,693	39.03	39.13	35.61	111.4	111.4	112.4	180.1	180.6	165.9			
Animal products - edible	2,408	79,943	33.20	33.20	31.63	107.6	114.7	110.7	188.8	201.2	179.9			
Iron and steel	12,108	562,440	46.45	46.83	41.95	98.9	99.5	100.3	172.2	174.8	157.9			
Mining	14,682	698,161	47.55	47.13	41.41	87.6	86.5	85.7	180.8	176.8	153.9			
Coal	13,446	656,112	48.80	47.74	41.94	84.8	84.2	83.3	178.9	173.8	151.1			
Transportation	8,423	348,440	41.37	44.61	36.84	153.2	128.9	138.4	231.1	209.7	186.1			
Steam railway operations	3,630	187,392	51.62	53.94	44.20	108.1	109.2	103.3	190.6	201.4	156.0			
Shipping and stevedoring	3,800	120,674	31.76	32.23	28.52	255.4	161.3	209.0	340.6	218.3	251.7			
Construction	26,169	836,067	31.95	31.79	27.44	154.7	157.8	122.0	276.6	280.8	187.5			
Building	5,422	180,866	33.36	32.45	30.19	107.8	107.1	83.7	165.1	159.5	115.4			
Highway	19,275	596,507	30.95	31.03	26.29	188.3	192.2	145.8	371.0	379.6	244.1			
Retail trade	7,068	183,422	25.95	26.47	24.49	146.7	136.5	142.9	207.8	197.2	188.3			
Wholesale trade	2,987	112,263	37.58	36.74	35.67	154.6	156.6	142.5	210.5	208.4	186.4			
- Eight Leading Industries	90,302	3,338,415	36.97	37.05	33.40	125.6	123.7	115.5	205.7	203.1	171.1			
NEW BRUNSWICK														
Manufacturing	20,408	829,212	40.63	40.25	35.04	111.5	115.5	115.5	207.4	212.7	185.9			
Lumber products	2,557	81,049	31.70	32.04	29.07	72.8	79.1	80.0	140.0	153.7	141.0			
Pulp and paper products	4,114	215,218	52.31	52.13	46.63	121.5	129.9	115.3	229.0	243.9	193.7			
Iron and steel	5,600	252,619	45.93	45.80	38.17	124.6	122.7	127.6	209.9	206.1	178.6			
Logging	8,476	325,866	38.45	35.41	37.77	170.2	144.6	216.6	401.0	313.8	501.3			
Transportation	6,982	330,448	47.33	49.23	41.81	155.6	144.4	151.4	251.8	242.8	213.1			
Steam railway operations	4,441	244,142	54.97	57.31	47.09	149.5	143.8	145.5	236.0	236.7	196.8			
Construction	12,750	430,241	33.74	33.66	32.60	155.8	169.2	162.6	279.2	302.4	282.2			
Highway	6,175	183,985	29.80	30.22	32.01	146.5	157.5	186.6	301.5	328.7	412.5			
Railway	2,400	94,516	39.38	38.48	33.73	90.5	111.3	84.8	198.7	238.7	159.4			
Retail trade	5,708	152,700	26.75	27.57	24.74	151.9	139.0	148.6	232.9	219.5	207.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	60,433	2,272,004	37.60	37.32	34.34	134.8	134.0	142.3	243.5	240.2	234.0			
MANITOBA														
Manufacturing	41,744	1,748,832	41.89	41.77	37.20	135.0	135.0	130.0	218.7	217.9	187.4			
Animal products - edible	4,254	193,573	45.50	45.83	39.90	157.3	153.0	170.8	238.5	233.5	262.9			
Plant products - edible	3,641	128,130	35.19	35.69	33.48	172.5	180.2	153.2	241.6	256.0	203.9			
Pulp and paper products	4,164	181,070	43.48	43.52	39.10	146.6	141.9	135.7	221.0	214.2	185.6			
Textiles	4,532	131,457	29.01	29.76	26.26	130.4	130.7	114.6	210.8	216.7	170.1			
Iron and steel	15,159	720,815	47.55	46.89	40.02	122.3	122.0	115.6	211.9	208.6	168.6			
Transportation	20,205	1,057,784	52.35	53.92	46.54	141.8	144.8	137.2	219.6	230.9	189.0			
Street railways	8,103	347,107	42.84	42.74	39.92	161.3	161.5	156.0	237.9	237.8	215.6			
Steam railway operations	11,981	706,006	58.93	61.35	51.17	129.0	132.9	124.7	211.0	226.1	176.9			
Construction	13,417	536,770	40.01	40.95	35.40	108.3	114.7	92.6	183.5	198.5	137.9			
Building	5,548	236,356	42.60	42.91	38.69	113.0	116.6	84.3	160.9	167.2	107.0			
Railway	4,576	197,715	43.22	43.58	34.70	82.2	87.5	83.7	179.8	192.9	146.9			
Services	4,587	125,697	27.40	26.99	23.32	159.3	158.9	155.2	251.7	247.4	211.1			
Retail trade	18,691	628,236	33.61	34.23	30.82	164.2	149.8	161.3	232.7	216.2	212.9			
Wholesale trade	7,469	300,790	40.27	39.90	37.04	135.4	134.9	132.1	196.4	193.8	175.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	112,804	4,720,992	41.85	42.38	37.44	135.8	135.2	129.8	214.5	216.2	183.2			
SASKATCHEWAN														
Manufacturing	10,507	449,010	42.73	42.34	37.64	135.4	136.8	144.4	213.5	213.6	200.7			
Animal products - edible	3,329	139,414	41.88	40.93	36.39	163.0	162.7	201.1	269.9	263.3	289.3			
Street railways	4,783	177,209	37.05	35.59	34.07	108.9	114.7	115.3	160.2	162.0	154.8			
Steam railway operations	5,048	321,533	63.70	65.05	55.33	132.2	132.1	128.2	193.1	196.9	162.6			
Construction	10,152	409,097	40.30	39.39	35.99	107.9	116.9	109.6	209.4	221.7	189.5			
Highway	3,563	139,895	39.26	38.37	35.85	112.5	118.2	119.0	219.9	225.6	210.4			
Railway	3,714	161,418	43.46	41.94	35.34	82.5	93.0	82.6	165.0	179.4	134.2			
Retail trade	8,095	261,288	32.28	33.49	29.88	153.6	143.2	148.5	237.8	230.1	212.6			
Wholesale trade	4,529	176,778	39.03	39.04	35.49	131.3	126.8	125.2	204.6	197.7	178.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	47,799	1,947,415	40.74	40.80	36.56	130.6	131.8	132.2	205.4	207.6	186.7			
ALBERTA														
Manufacturing	21,752	942,312	43.32	43.16	38.20	150.3	150.1	144.8	254.0	252.7	218.0			
Animal products - edible	4,021	182,332	45.34	45.71	39.65	156.4	150.8	183.3	243.2	236.5	260.2			
Plant products - edible	2,770	108,382	39.13	40.35	35.32	161.1	170.6	166.2	262.5	286.7	244.7			
Iron and steel	5,385	255,848	47.51	46.02	39.62	148.9	146.2	135.4	248.5	256.4	188.4			
Mining	14,658	824,501	56.25	56.62	49.50	197.5	196.1	171.8	299.7	299.6	250.0			
Coal	8,654	495,097	57.21	56.12	48.17	162.1	156.7	154.3	279.4	264.9	223.8			
Transportation	12,602	675,770	53.62	52.65	46.38	140.8	146.0	133.4	221.3	225.2	181.5			
Street railways	4,589	199,707	43.52	43.07	39.13	133.7	136.3	131.5	191.9	193.7	169.9			
Steam railway operations	7,792	467,475	59.99	59.39	51.02	142.0	144.2	132.3	238.9	240.2	189.3			
Construction	15,170	656,999	43.24	42.83	38.73	131.2	138.8	106.2	260.9	273.4	187.6			
Highway	6,273	250,991	40.01	39.62	40.77	126.8	136.4	103.3	228.1	242.9	185.7			
Railway	3,706	158,805	42.85	43.04	36.75	85.2	85.0	74.6	189.7	189.9	142.2			
Services	4,060	120,181	29.60	29.09	25.70	130.7	130.4	127.1	209.4	205.3	178.5			
Retail trade	12,982	434,573	33.48	33.67	30.72	164.6	154.8	154.3	275.6	245.3	221.0			
Wholesale trade	5,895	236,226	40.07	39.61	37.00	152.4	147.4	139.0	225.7	215.7	185.9			
- Eight Leading Industries	90,532	4,019,334	44.40	44.39	39.27	153.7	153.2	140.5	255.2	254.3	206.3			

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II.

1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 4.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and their Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons at Nov. 1, 1948 and Dec. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947			
MONTREAL		\$	\$	\$	\$									
Manufacturing	189,010	8,026,478	42.46	42.51	38.13	125.1	124.1	121.8	206.0	203.8	180.5			
Plant products - edible	11,626	428,428	36.85	36.70	34.08	131.6	130.7	118.8	229.0	226.4	190.7			
Pulp and paper products	13,158	586,521	44.50	44.71	41.28	156.0	156.1	150.0	240.8	242.1	215.0			
Textiles	40,589	1,589,114	34.22	34.78	30.54	119.6	117.9	110.1	205.1	205.4	168.3			
Tobacco	6,149	256,840	42.09	41.86	33.24	104.6	105.0	109.0	255.3	254.6	210.0			
Iron and steel	48,282	2,372,965	49.15	48.72	43.58	107.2	106.1	106.2	167.4	164.3	146.5			
Communications	6,910	317,948	46.01	46.29	43.58	216.9	216.9	192.8	269.0	270.5	226.3			
Transportation	19,249	950,584	49.38	46.33	43.19	150.6	147.9	145.2	269.7	248.4	226.4			
Construction	24,061	1,028,740	42.77	43.46	38.58	195.4	192.9	176.7	301.4	302.2	250.0			
Services 1/	13,888	374,308	26.95	27.14	26.33	160.3	160.1	153.1	234.3	235.5	219.9			
Trade	53,080	1,919,161	36.16	35.86	32.31	161.4	146.5	147.5	216.1	207.6	187.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	306,471	12,632,801	41.22	40.97	37.10	136.5	134.8	131.7	219.2	215.2	190.3			
QUEBEC														
Manufacturing	16,644	618,266	37.15	36.92	34.96	101.5	103.0	106.2	176.9	178.6	172.4			
Iron and steel	3,124	139,741	44.73	44.82	46.89	121.7	124.0	175.3	188.3	192.3	261.9			
Transportation	1,852	69,026	37.27	38.12	34.82	174.1	169.4	176.7	221.1	220.2	216.0			
Construction	4,062	146,366	36.53	38.29	34.10	156.6	160.3	147.3	290.3	311.6	262.1			
Services 1/	1,909	46,839	24.54	25.28	22.09	170.4	172.9	152.9	304.0	323.7	245.7			
Trade	5,689	168,132	29.55	29.26	26.98	158.1	152.0	146.0	217.9	213.1	196.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	30,840	1,075,844	34.88	35.04	32.69	122.0	123.2	121.8	201.8	204.7	189.3			
TORONTO														
Manufacturing	173,380	7,728,489	44.58	44.36	40.29	126.0	125.1	122.1	208.2	205.7	183.0			
Plant products - edible	13,739	487,564	35.49	35.19	31.85	129.0	131.2	129.1	191.3	192.9	173.2			
Pulp and paper products	22,496	1,027,344	45.67	45.44	40.57	145.4	145.8	140.9	221.6	221.1	190.8			
Textiles	21,595	792,580	36.70	36.81	33.81	108.8	108.3	102.9	189.1	188.7	164.6			
Chemicals	10,761	490,287	45.56	45.22	40.64	140.3	139.2	134.4	246.5	242.8	211.7			
Electrical apparatus	16,554	777,364	46.96	46.92	41.95	176.5	175.4	178.5	301.6	299.6	275.5			
Iron and steel	36,601	1,779,413	48.62	48.30	43.47	105.5	104.6	98.6	176.6	173.9	147.6			
Communications	5,774	263,962	45.72	45.53	42.98	194.5	193.9	178.3	258.2	256.4	222.6			
Transportation	12,697	597,961	47.09	46.57	40.23	164.4	165.0	160.7	255.3	253.3	213.9			
Construction	13,640	680,073	49.86	49.55	45.72	151.7	153.1	167.5	236.9	237.2	237.7			
Services 1/	14,396	420,690	29.22	28.96	26.78	128.0	127.4	124.5	230.4	227.4	206.2			
Trade	59,051	2,291,374	38.80	39.52	35.47	150.0	143.0	143.0	219.9	213.4	191.8			
- Eight Leading Industries	278,970	11,984,313	42.96	42.95	39.01	134.6	132.7	130.6	215.5	212.4	190.1			
OTTAWA														
Manufacturing	9,966	400,031	40.14	39.66	37.56	102.8	102.9	102.2	168.9	167.0	154.0			
Pulp and paper products	3,443	152,093	44.17	43.92	41.29	122.9	121.8	121.9	189.7	187.0	176.0			
Iron and steel	2,040	83,417	40.89	40.09	39.28	62.3	62.3	64.0	114.4	112.2	113.0			
Construction	4,362	172,710	39.59	39.52	36.03	168.4	178.6	128.1	284.6	301.3	195.7			
Services 1/	2,735	72,164	26.38	25.31	22.67	145.2	145.9	146.0	276.1	266.3	238.6			
Trade	7,760	230,509	29.70	30.66	27.91	157.7	150.6	140.1	214.2	211.3	192.0			
- Eight Leading Industries	27,265	979,293	35.92	36.01	33.15	133.9	133.5	123.2	207.7	207.6	177.1			
HAMILTON														
Manufacturing	52,748	2,486,113	47.13	45.61	41.98	119.2	118.0	113.9	199.2	190.7	169.7			
Textiles	7,409	254,286	34.32	34.10	30.20	106.8	106.1	101.7	182.4	180.2	163.6			
Electrical apparatus	7,239	368,860	50.95	47.03	42.94	136.6	133.3	136.9	264.3	239.7	224.1			
Iron and steel	23,930	1,227,478	51.29	49.49	46.79	108.9	107.7	100.9	176.1	168.0	148.7			
Construction	4,230	194,409	45.96	46.73	39.92	156.1	155.3	121.3	264.8	267.8	179.6			
Trade	6,780	242,361	36.74	34.83	32.47	139.0	134.7	137.4	214.9	203.6	191.6			
- Eight Leading Industries	57,927	3,069,682	45.19	43.92	40.36	125.1	123.8	118.5	206.8	197.9	173.9			
WINDSOR														
Manufacturing	33,233	1,764,612	53.10	54.16	49.08	119.9	119.9	114.4	161.6	164.9	142.6			
Iron and steel	27,629	1,502,645	54.39	55.55	50.61	117.5	117.6	110.0	155.5	159.1	136.6			
Construction	1,365	66,034	48.38	49.12	42.83	199.1	201.2	171.3	326.7	335.2	248.3			
Trade	3,719	125,701	33.80	34.56	30.62	176.8	172.2	162.6	205.9	205.1	172.7			
- Eight Leading Industries	40,966	2,064,161	50.35	51.38	46.67	125.7	125.4	119.1	169.9	173.1	148.9			
WINNIPEG														
Manufacturing	35,021	1,433,284	40.93	40.65	36.44	135.8	135.4	131.2	218.9	216.8	188.5			
Animal products - edible	3,981	183,484	46.09	46.36	40.43	155.1	150.5	168.9	235.9	230.2	261.7			
Plant products - edible	3,479	123,623	35.53	35.99	33.60	167.7	175.4	160.8	241.2	255.6	202.6			
Textiles	4,343	127,610	29.38	30.13	26.48	127.3	127.8	112.4	207.8	214.0	168.0			
Iron and steel	11,420	534,861	46.84	45.74	39.22	120.1	120.3	113.8	207.7	203.1	164.6			
Communications	1,178	44,214	37.53	38.54	30.54	163.9	164.5	151.8	194.9	200.8	168.7			
Transportation	4,644	193,378	41.64	41.73	39.34	158.3	159.6	158.1	217.5	219.7	206.7			
Construction	4,079	170,280	41.75	42.65	39.87	185.9	91.0	74.2	122.9	133.0	99.3			
Services 1/	4,347	117,863	27.11	26.79	23.02	163.6	162.5	160.0	253.5	249.4	213.1			
Trade	23,600	838,373	35.52	35.99	32.67	158.2	147.5	154.7	225.1	212.7	204.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	72,969	2,801,092	38.39	38.53	34.68	140.4	137.7	135.8	211.4	208.0	184.8			
VANCOUVER														
Manufacturing	34,104	1,585,628	46.49	45.53	41.48	141.5	144.7	140.0	233.3	233.5	205.8			
Lumber products	9,841	457,041	46.44	45.45	42.24	156.0	161.0	162.7	251.5	253.8	228.0			
Iron and steel	8,284	418,978	50.58	49.74	45.64	99.7	102.1	108.6	168.1	169.4	166.0			
Communications	4,306	162,851	37.82	36.10	32.67	183.7	183.3	162.2	265.9	243.7	210.9			
Transportation	9,670	445,701	46.09	46.85	42.87	170.6	174.7	191.0	254.4	264.8	263.8			
Construction	10,730	513,175	47.83	50.97	44.79	318.8	332.2	263.3	511.5	568.0	405.4			
Services 1/	6,053	190,042	31.40	30.34	27.01	173.8	178.9	184.7	279.7	278.2	260.0			
Trade	24,753	926,946	37.45	37.68	33.17	170.5	166.1	166.6	272.0	266.5	236.5			
- Eight Leading Industries	89,647	3,825,682	42.67	42.78	38.39	167.2	168.9	163.7	267.9	271.3	236.4			

* See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 5.- Number of Persons* Employed by the Reporting Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls with Comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1948 and Dec. 1, 1947.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1948	Weekly Salaries and Wages at Dec. 1, 1948	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
						Employment			Payrolls					
			Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947			
HALIFAX	Manufacturing	7,128	284,570	39.92	39.52	36.66	98.6	99.2	102.7	173.0	172.4	164.8		
	Plant products - edible	1,282	36,179	28.22	27.80	25.42	96.2	97.5	86.3	162.6	162.3	130.9		
	Iron and steel	2,791	129,212	46.50	46.02	41.98	89.4	88.6	98.1	165.0	162.5	164.2		
	Transportation	3,553	112,843	31.76	31.69	28.42	293.7	189.8	235.8	370.2	238.7	267.5		
	Construction	3,773	128,980	34.18	33.49	31.84	153.4	164.2	133.1	186.4	195.4	150.9		
	Services ^{1/}	1,044	24,572	23.54	23.57	21.54	94.4	95.4	89.7	146.8	148.7	128.0		
	Trade	6,187	184,042	29.75	30.32	28.55	152.5	142.5	143.7	209.3	199.4	190.5		
	- Nine Leading Industries	24,120	818,585	33.94	33.95	31.91	133.7	126.3	125.8	200.1	189.0	177.2		
SAINT JOHN	Manufacturing	4,694	187,280	39.90	38.68	34.99	93.9	96.3	110.2	171.1	170.0	175.9		
	Iron and steel	1,003	46,001	45.86	43.57	40.55	75.4	74.0	95.0	126.4	117.9	140.8		
	Trade	3,138	94,515	30.12	30.54	27.09	111.3	110.0	119.0	170.8	171.2	164.3		
	- Nine Leading Industries	13,684	468,527	34.24	33.83	31.06	125.1	125.1	127.9	199.9	197.6	183.4		
SHAR BROOK	Manufacturing	7,875	288,072	36.58	35.76	33.30	110.4	103.9	110.2	193.0	177.8	175.8		
	Textiles	4,571	154,640	33.83	32.30	30.22	107.5	96.7	102.6	197.7	169.8	168.5		
	Iron and steel	1,927	85,618	44.43	43.60	40.98	96.6	96.2	110.1	164.4	160.6	172.7		
	- Nine Leading Industries	10,972	389,193	35.47	34.86	32.54	121.2	116.1	118.0	207.0	195.0	184.6		
THREE RIVERS	Manufacturing	8,469	381,570	45.05	44.58	39.88	133.3	135.7	130.1	217.7	219.4	188.0		
	Pulp and paper products	3,575	207,267	57.98	56.39	52.07	124.8	132.8	126.9	223.3	231.3	204.1		
	Textiles	2,267	69,597	30.70	29.98	22.15	97.4	96.5	93.8	172.4	166.9	119.8		
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,266	469,361	41.66	41.69	37.06	135.8	140.2	136.8	218.0	225.4	195.8		
KITCHENER WATERLOO	Manufacturing	16,437	677,052	41.19	41.58	38.40	133.3	131.6	139.7	241.0	240.3	235.5		
	Animal products - edible	1,346	60,706	45.10	43.97	41.01	124.9	125.1	129.4	229.8	224.4	216.6		
	Leather products	1,638	65,627	40.07	38.62	38.12	98.6	95.9	102.7	175.6	164.9	174.1		
	Lumber products	2,079	82,599	39.73	38.90	38.98	156.0	153.4	150.7	270.6	260.5	253.9		
	Rubber products	5,258	231,657	44.06	47.19	40.32	158.3	156.3	174.5	291.7	308.5	294.2		
	Textiles	1,759	57,815	32.87	32.31	31.98	101.8	101.8	99.4	193.1	189.9	183.5		
	Iron and steel	1,183	50,495	42.68	42.04	39.70	114.5	110.4	124.3	198.0	188.1	199.9		
	- Nine Leading Industries	20,691	841,069	40.65	41.00	37.90	135.2	133.0	137.5	242.3	240.5	230.1		
	Manufacturing	16,379	673,203	41.10	40.89	36.85	143.1	143.7	139.9	236.7	236.5	207.1		
LONDON	Plant products - edible	2,626	83,565	31.82	31.28	31.79	169.5	170.3	154.1	242.3	239.3	219.9		
	Pulp and paper products	2,387	101,893	42.69	42.20	36.92	152.1	151.7	161.2	241.4	238.0	221.2		
	Textiles	1,441	45,050	31.26	30.50	27.01	88.6	85.4	82.0	161.5	151.8	129.1		
	Iron and steel	4,046	190,824	47.16	47.15	40.41	141.1	144.6	142.1	240.8	246.8	207.7		
	Trade	4,249	149,938	35.29	35.03	31.81	164.1	160.0	154.7	218.9	211.7	186.5		
	- Nine Leading Industries	27,151	1,079,121	39.75	39.58	35.88	150.9	151.1	146.5	235.7	235.0	206.6		
	Manufacturing	5,949	294,606	50.37	49.80	45.85	65.0	66.9	70.0	122.1	124.1	119.2		
FT. WILLIAM FT. ARTHUR	Pulp and paper products	2,255	132,375	58.70	57.89	52.39	143.6	147.4	146.9	229.0	231.7	209.1		
	Iron and steel	1,896	87,485	46.14	45.88	44.06	28.1	28.7	32.1	52.7	53.6	57.6		
	Transportation	2,387	118,569	49.67	49.86	44.49	161.9	161.4	152.3	190.4	190.5	161.7		
	Trade	2,271	80,548	35.47	36.01	31.32	144.9	135.8	130.1	244.4	232.6	195.1		
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,977	590,546	45.51	45.37	42.18	89.4	90.7	87.6	153.2	155.0	138.6		
REGINA	Manufacturing	2,326	98,416	42.31	42.22	36.49	102.5	105.4	105.3	151.9	155.9	135.0		
	Animal products - edible	563	23,898	42.45	42.32	32.74	143.3	153.3	152.0	214.8	229.0	175.7		
	Trade	5,760	198,344	34.43	35.63	31.54	164.5	153.9	160.3	250.4	242.4	224.2		
	- Nine Leading Industries	11,817	432,431	36.59	37.14	33.06	139.2	136.4	133.6	215.7	214.5	191.9		
SASKATON	Manufacturing	2,264	92,630	40.91	40.17	38.00	189.6	185.1	204.4	296.9	284.6	297.2		
	Animal products - edible	867	38,322	44.20	42.78	39.21	238.8	218.7	301.4	400.1	354.7	447.9		
	Trade	3,037	102,703	33.82	33.80	30.58	138.2	134.6	137.1	211.6	206.0	189.8		
	- Nine Leading Industries	7,968	289,793	36.28	35.91	33.77	162.5	152.2	160.7	251.9	249.8	245.2		
CALGARY	Manufacturing	7,950	357,484	44.97	44.30	38.88	140.6	139.6	137.8	234.2	229.1	200.4		
	Animal products - edible	1,125	50,367	44.77	45.79	38.72	125.9	123.5	167.1	210.6	211.4	227.0		
	Plant products - edible	1,007	41,649	41.36	41.18	36.25	138.8	140.0	138.0	244.0	245.1	212.6		
	Iron and steel	2,690	128,210	47.66	45.01	39.15	143.4	142.5	129.6	231.9	217.7	172.2		
	Construction	1,784	79,532	44.53	44.06	35.66	91.9	96.2	96.3	203.4	210.6	166.5		
	Trade	8,473	313,499	37.00	36.96	33.60	156.3	146.4	141.9	233.8	218.6	190.9		
	- Nine Leading Industries	23,316	953,817	40.91	40.58	36.08	142.8	139.9	136.8	230.2	223.9	194.1		
EDMONTON	Manufacturing	7,758	337,514	43.51	43.46	38.25	152.2	147.4	149.6	260.1	251.5	230.0		
	Animal products - edible	2,644	122,530	46.34	46.78	40.64	169.2	160.0	181.5	259.6	247.9	281.8		
	Iron and steel	1,841	85,259	46.31	46.22	39.44	149.1	143.5	133.1	268.6	258.0	203.6		
	Construction	3,618	178,921	49.45	48.56	39.49	296.3	320.1	190.7	526.8	557.9	267.5		
	Trade	7,507	255,546	34.04	34.24	31.45	185.6	177.1	178.0	275.8	264.7	238.5		
VICTORIA	- Nine Leading Industries	23,133	929,242	40.17	40.24	35.20	176.7	175.8	158.3	285.2	284.3	229.1		
	Manufacturing	5,283	245,001	46.38	44.46	42.41	139.3	137.4	164.1	224.4	212.3	240.7		
	Lumber products	1,366	60,648	44.40	44.58	43.85	127.4	128.6	116.8	207.9	210.8	192.0		
	Iron and steel	1,827	89,309	48.38	44.20	43.84	137.5	133.0	222.2	218.5	191.1	316.7		
	Transportation	1,111	48,178	43.36	43.75	40.02	178.8	185.0	174.9	237.5	248.0	218.1		
	Trade	3,517	113,578	32.29	32.46	28.66	159.2	157.4	151.9	236.8	235.3	205.3		
	- Nine Leading Industries	12,881	513,189	39.84	39.06	36.85	146.3	146.5	155.3	232.6	228.4	228.5		

*See explanatory statement on pages I and II. 1/See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	.	.	.	82.9	84.1	86.7	.	.	.	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	.	.	.	92.4	93.3	89.3	.	.	.	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	.	.	.	96.4	101.7	94.3	.	.	.	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	.	.	.	103.8	107.0	101.3	.	.	.	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	.	.	.	112.6	112.9	98.6	.	.	.	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Dec. 1, 1941	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Dec. 1, 1942	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Dec. 1, 1943	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Dec. 1, 1944	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	189.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	167.0	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4
Apr. 1	168.9	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7
May 1	169.3	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9
June 1	169.9	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	139.3
July 1	173.6	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2
Aug. 1	172.8	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4
Sept. 1	175.5	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9
Oct. 1	178.1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3
Nov. 1	182.7	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2
Dec. 1	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4
Feb. 1	180.7	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8
Mar. 1	180.4	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9
Apr. 1	180.7	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6
May 1	179.6	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2
June 1	184.5	166.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4
July 1	189.5	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9
Aug. 1	192.6	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2
Sept. 1	193.2	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5
Oct. 1	194.8	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0
Nov. 1	197.8	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1
Dec. 1	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0
Feb. 1	189.3	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3
Mar. 1	188.9	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1
Apr. 1	186.6	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8
May 1	186.5	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1
June 1	192.3	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0
July 1	198.0	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8
Aug. 1	200.9	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6
Sept. 1	201.8	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2
Oct. 1	203.3	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8
Nov. 1	203.6	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2
Dec. 1	204.1	197.1	156.2	210.9	181.9	207.5	210.2	180.5	169.4	166.4	206.7	206.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1948.

100.0	7.3	.2	4.3	2.8	29.7	41.8	11.8	5.3	2.2	4.3	9.4
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	93.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Dec. 1, 1938	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Dec. 1, 1939	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Dec. 1, 1940	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Dec. 1, 1941	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Dec. 1, 1942	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Dec. 1, 1943	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Dec. 1, 1944	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Jan. 1, 1947	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Jan. 1, 1948	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.0	206.3	201.7	202.6	288.9	171.6	237.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1948.

14.5 1.5 13.2 1.3 3.2 1.9 3.4 4.2

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 8.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Dec. 1, 1941	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Dec. 1, 1942	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Dec. 1, 1943	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Dec. 1, 1944	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	167.0	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9
Apr. 1	168.9	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8
May 1	169.3	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7
June 1	169.9	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7
July 1	173.6	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1
Aug. 1	172.8	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	143.1	239.8	190.0
Sept. 1	175.5	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1
Oct. 1	178.1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8
Nov. 1	182.7	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3
Dec. 1	185.7	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0
Jan. 1, 1947	181.0	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3
Feb. 1	180.7	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4
Mar. 1	180.4	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4
Apr. 1	180.7	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2
May 1	179.6	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7
June 1	184.5	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	201.6
July 1	189.5	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9
Aug. 1	192.6	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0
Sept. 1	193.2	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2
Oct. 1	194.8	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7
Nov. 1	197.8	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7
Dec. 1	199.6	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3
Jan. 1, 1948	193.7	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8
Feb. 1	189.3	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7
Mar. 1	188.9	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0
Apr. 1	186.6	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3
May 1	186.5	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4
June 1	192.3	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6
July 1	198.0	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0
Aug. 1	200.9	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4
Sept. 1	201.8	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5
Oct. 1	203.3	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8
Nov. 1	203.6	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5
Dec. 1	204.1	208.0	345.3	180.8	182.6	144.2	184.7	250.7	239.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1948.

100.0	51.1	5.0	4.0	2.3	8.8	11.5	3.3	14.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Consisting almost entirely of hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 9.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	^{1/} Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943
MANUFACTURING	51.1	208.0	208.3	205.1	194.2	184.2	220.1	230.9
Animal products - edible	1.9	239.9	246.7	255.8	248.4	245.6	238.0	209.4
Fur and products	.2	180.2	177.8	160.3	169.8	154.4	134.8	125.6
Leather and products	1.4	146.9	145.0	151.3	159.8	148.1	136.8	137.1
Boots and shoes	.9	139.4	137.3	138.1	147.3	136.3	124.6	123.1
Lumber and products	3.8	145.4	150.2	146.3	134.2	121.3	120.7	117.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	127.4	135.8	125.8	110.3	98.7	96.3	91.6
Furniture	.9	175.6	168.0	169.2	164.4	141.5	129.2	110.2
Other lumber products	.7	185.8	190.9	206.8	195.0	186.9	204.2	221.3
Musical instruments	.04	40.0	39.5	41.0	39.4	33.5	29.3	33.8
Plant products - edible	3.0	198.4	208.7	200.5	194.5	176.8	185.0	166.9
Pulp and paper products	5.4	181.8	184.9	180.2	167.0	151.5	138.4	134.8
Pulp and paper	2.3	159.9	166.6	164.3	149.0	133.2	122.6	120.2
Paper products	1.0	279.9	280.5	260.7	252.7	236.0	214.1	214.0
Printing and publishing	2.1	179.4	178.6	172.1	161.8	147.1	133.7	127.9
Rubber products	1.1	179.6	178.0	196.0	188.7	178.0	179.2	139.5
Textile products	7.7	185.7	183.2	176.4	169.5	162.9	159.2	157.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	193.1	189.8	183.4	173.4	164.7	159.0	158.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.1	116.8	115.6	110.9	107.3	112.3	111.6	114.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	207.5	200.0	208.3	200.1	178.1	167.7	171.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	874.0	864.3	801.3	730.1	648.0	615.2	564.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	175.5	172.2	172.1	162.0	156.8	147.5	146.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	190.6	189.0	176.7	168.9	163.3	159.6	158.7
Other textile products	.8	163.9	162.2	161.1	170.7	165.8	177.0	167.4
Tobacco	.5	136.2	125.3	128.4	136.2	146.9	132.2	134.8
Beverages	.9	345.0	341.8	333.3	306.7	280.6	261.8	237.8
Chemicals and allied products	2.0	343.3	343.9	331.5	331.2	342.6	316.0	328.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	199.3	197.1	185.6	173.0	151.8	133.0	139.6
Electric light and power	1.5	237.4	237.0	200.4	182.0	164.8	144.2	142.6
Electrical apparatus	2.5	355.7	352.2	363.8	317.0	274.0	319.9	335.0
Iron and steel products	14.1	222.3	219.6	218.7	206.3	200.8	309.4	351.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	305.5	308.5	273.7	259.4	222.0	250.1	265.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	267.2	263.5	262.1	249.7	222.6	222.3	231.0
Agricultural implements	.9	222.6	226.4	200.2	170.8	158.2	132.4	130.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.5	186.0	179.4	178.1	166.0	145.6	285.4	309.3
Automobiles and parts	2.2	301.7	283.6	301.3	253.3	139.9	292.7	306.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.8	357.3	381.3	489.8	474.4	722.9	1274.3	1635.5
Heating appliances	.4	241.4	237.3	233.5	203.5	191.4	181.8	170.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	232.3	230.7	219.5	185.9	220.3	294.7	302.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	228.6	223.8	218.7	221.8	199.0	235.2	281.3
Other iron and steel products	2.2	217.4	215.4	222.1	221.4	229.3	340.5	426.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	351.5	354.9	344.1	304.1	290.8	399.9	504.7
Non-metallic mineral products	.7	216.9	219.4	215.1	206.7	214.8	208.0	213.6
Miscellaneous	.7	335.1	328.9	296.9	299.0	287.2	359.8	373.2
LOGGING	5.0	345.3	321.6	405.2	353.9	326.8	300.9	240.2
MINING	4.0	180.8	181.5	171.0	159.8	150.5	151.5	158.1
Coal	1.2	92.2	91.4	90.5	97.2	95.5	97.4	100.4
Metallic ores	2.0	333.0	334.8	313.6	272.0	259.4	258.1	286.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	254.6	259.5	230.6	202.7	167.4	170.4	155.1
COMMUNICATIONS	2.3	182.6	182.7	166.4	154.7	126.7	110.6	104.6
Telegraphs	.4	142.4	144.9	140.7	137.0	139.7	129.5	128.2
Telephones	1.9	190.5	189.9	171.7	158.6	122.7	105.4	98.2
TRANSPORTATION	8.8	144.2	144.6	140.0	135.8	128.0	124.2	119.7
Street railways, cartage and storage	2.9	228.7	230.6	229.9	222.0	201.9	189.5	179.6
Steam railway operation	4.4	116.6	117.7	113.0	111.7	110.2	108.0	105.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	141.9	138.1	130.4	121.3	107.7	111.2	105.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.5	184.7	192.7	170.5	145.8	132.0	109.5	128.3
Building	5.5	242.5	245.5	213.9	171.3	137.3	98.8	130.9
Highway	4.2	219.6	232.3	211.6	181.4	167.4	141.1	165.4
Railway	1.8	87.3	96.3	85.0	85.7	94.6	91.8	91.6
SERVICES (as indicated below)	3.3	250.7	253.9	241.8	226.8	211.2	204.6	197.4
Hotels and restaurants	2.1	253.2	257.9	244.5	227.1	208.0	206.4	197.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	246.0	246.4	236.8	227.4	217.4	201.4	197.8
TRADE	14.0	239.4	230.5	228.3	212.0	192.3	179.5	169.9
Retail	10.2	250.1	237.0	241.5	224.1	203.1	190.6	181.8
Wholesale	3.8	215.0	215.7	199.0	183.8	166.7	151.9	139.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	204.1	203.6	199.6	185.7	173.2	185.7	190.5
FINANCE	-	166.1	165.7	158.4	149.4	135.0	128.5	125.5
Banks and trust companies	-	170.9	170.7	161.0	150.0	137.5	132.7	129.8
Brokerage and stock market operations	-	189.5	188.4	201.2	241.7	210.3	148.9	126.3
Insurance	-	157.6	157.0	151.2	143.0	127.4	121.6	119.7
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	202.3	201.8	197.6	184.0	171.4	182.9	187.3

^{1/}The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE 10.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	31.2	171.6	174.3	175.1	174.2	180.7	212.3	216.6
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.1	101.2	106.1	104.0	108.1	93.6	116.0	118.1
	Pulp and paper products	4.2	230.1	239.3	221.7	211.0	202.9	190.7	200.8
	Textile products	2.9	122.8	121.5	131.1	115.2	107.6	112.6	110.8
	Iron and steel	11.6	198.2	198.4	201.6	212.9	263.6	345.0	368.0
	Other manufactures	9.4	184.9	188.4	190.4	185.3	164.4	171.7	155.1
	Logging	6.0	403.6	347.9	499.5	417.6	408.7	438.7	388.1
	Mining	10.2	104.3	103.0	101.2	111.1	105.4	106.5	106.2
	Communications	2.4	153.3	154.5	150.4	142.2	129.8	126.3	122.4
	Transportation	10.4	134.9	118.9	126.5	122.0	134.6	149.1	161.6
	Construction	25.8	409.1	427.3	361.0	311.5	317.1	253.9	309.4
	Services ^{2/}	1.8	272.5	282.9	261.4	265.5	284.6	296.5	300.1
	Trade	12.2	244.9	233.0	239.1	241.7	229.4	211.4	194.7
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	100.0	197.1	194.9	192.3	184.5	186.7	191.8	199.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	55.2	208.5	209.2	206.8	197.5	189.1	230.3	248.8
	Lumber products	2.7	147.0	151.7	160.1	155.9	147.9	137.4	125.1
	Pulp and paper products	6.3	164.6	169.8	166.9	155.4	143.6	132.1	128.4
	Textile products	14.3	218.8	215.2	204.2	198.6	189.5	185.7	182.7
	Iron and steel	11.4	217.1	217.0	224.3	213.9	212.3	330.1	399.1
	Other manufactures	20.5	227.2	228.7	223.9	212.8	202.0	261.3	279.4
	Logging	7.8	518.3	467.9	595.0	577.6	481.0	460.2	396.5
	Mining	2.5	368.6	370.9	338.6	294.5	277.6	286.5	317.7
	Communications	2.1	192.3	192.7	171.2	156.5	124.7	105.9	98.9
	Transportation	8.1	141.6	142.1	136.4	133.3	122.2	114.9	106.5
	Construction	10.5	150.2	159.2	144.6	115.6	107.0	92.5	116.2
	Services ^{2/}	3.0	237.0	238.6	219.2	207.7	192.0	185.8	183.9
	Trade	10.8	242.6	235.7	236.9	218.6	199.1	186.1	185.2
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	207.5	207.1	205.6	192.7	179.4	197.6	208.3
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	60.5	212.3	211.3	206.8	193.2	177.3	212.9	218.3
	Lumber products	2.9	117.1	122.9	118.8	115.1	103.8	105.6	107.1
	Pulp and paper products	5.9	189.3	191.5	186.8	174.0	153.7	138.0	133.6
	Textile products	7.0	153.3	151.6	148.3	142.0	138.4	133.2	133.8
	Iron and steel	19.7	245.4	240.4	234.2	213.8	187.6	299.6	319.2
	Other manufactures	25.0	242.7	242.6	237.6	223.7	210.6	228.5	228.3
	Logging	3.3	320.5	297.4	400.7	294.2	321.6	251.0	145.4
	Mining	2.9	258.8	259.0	246.7	233.4	214.0	214.3	214.7
	Communications	2.2	177.5	177.3	164.1	153.8	117.8	99.3	92.1
	Transportation	6.4	141.1	141.9	136.9	129.3	121.5	116.8	115.6
	Construction	8.4	186.0	189.8	175.7	150.7	135.3	103.6	110.6
	Services ^{2/}	3.1	268.3	273.5	260.9	243.9	230.0	229.1	222.6
	Trade	13.2	241.2	231.2	229.6	210.8	192.3	179.0	168.2
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	100.0	210.2	208.6	205.0	188.2	173.1	188.0	188.6
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	29.5	194.0	194.2	189.7	184.7	178.1	193.0	197.6
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.1	183.5	189.5	157.2	156.8	133.4	133.0	126.8
	Pulp and paper products	2.5	154.1	150.4	141.4	130.7	116.9	109.8	104.9
	Textile products	2.2	256.3	256.1	230.1	227.6	210.3	225.5	207.7
	Iron and steel	9.0	136.2	135.4	128.5	122.3	117.0	146.2	177.2
	Other manufactures	13.7	276.3	277.7	280.5	274.9	276.9	284.0	266.3
	Logging	0.6	88.5	42.7	135.9	156.3	169.6	152.8	120.9
	Mining	7.5	206.0	206.6	183.5	166.6	147.3	152.9	157.1
	Communications	2.7	180.7	180.2	161.8	146.4	137.8	122.9	118.7
	Transportation	17.0	150.9	154.9	146.5	144.7	138.7	135.7	127.3
	Construction	15.4	152.5	162.4	134.1	124.3	110.7	95.1	105.5
	Services ^{2/}	4.3	232.0	231.8	226.1	214.4	199.1	188.4	174.1
	Trade	23.0	206.2	194.3	198.1	188.7	169.8	159.8	147.9
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	100.0	180.5	180.3	171.7	164.7	153.6	151.9	150.3
<u>British</u>	- Manufacturing	39.0	219.5	224.0	225.2	212.3	219.1	259.4	284.8
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.8	195.3	198.5	190.1	150.7	134.0	129.8	125.0
	Pulp and paper products	5.0	223.6	222.3	220.1	190.8	178.5	166.7	161.9
	Textile products	0.8	242.8	240.6	248.1	210.4	217.3	194.8	200.3
	Iron and steel	6.3	259.0	261.4	295.0	320.1	499.3	827.7	1086.3
	Other manufactures	13.1	229.5	239.2	238.6	246.7	218.7	216.6	198.1
	Logging	8.0	205.0	227.0	213.2	173.0	151.0	157.2	157.0
	Mining	4.6	107.7	111.9	111.3	85.2	91.8	84.9	98.5
	Communications	2.9	206.7	206.8	183.5	175.4	148.8	136.9	135.1
	Transportation	10.4	154.8	160.5	157.2	156.2	134.5	125.4	114.3
	Construction	12.3	193.8	199.8	172.2	151.9	107.5	104.7	130.0
	Services ^{2/}	4.5	248.6	252.6	253.3	228.1	196.7	177.4	163.9
	Trade	18.3	297.4	296.9	267.1	239.0	208.2	194.1	180.4
<u>B.C.</u>	- All Industries	100.0	206.7	212.2	202.6	184.6	171.5	182.5	193.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

TABLE 11.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1948	Nov. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1947	Dec. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943
<u>Montreal</u>	- Manufacturing	61.7	199.5	198.0	194.3	190.6	182.9	219.1	241.7
	Plant products - edible	3.8	189.5	188.2	171.0	157.7	150.8	148.4	143.1
	Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	192.8	193.0	185.4	171.1	161.6	148.7	141.7
	Textiles	13.2	190.1	187.3	174.9	172.6	166.6	165.2	161.4
	Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	3.9	182.5	182.4	184.5	177.8	174.3	176.2	171.1
	Iron and steel	15.8	197.2	195.3	195.4	199.7	204.3	324.5	388.5
	Other manufactures	20.7	215.5	214.7	215.8	208.4	189.1	207.1	230.5
	Communications	2.3	141.0	141.0	125.3	117.4	91.1	75.7	68.6
	Transportation	6.3	152.3	149.5	146.8	147.0	122.8	109.5	94.7
	Construction	7.8	131.3	129.6	118.1	94.2	77.0	59.3	58.4
	Trade	17.3	236.6	229.0	230.6	212.1	193.6	180.8	179.1
<u>Montreal</u>	- All Industries	100.0	192.6	190.2	185.8	177.9	165.7	182.8	195.1
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	54.0	190.9	193.8	199.7	174.6	179.9	316.9	387.5
	Leather products	10.1	117.6	120.0	120.0	126.0	117.5	105.2	107.5
	Other manufactures	43.9	222.8	226.0	234.6	196.3	207.6	413.2	510.0
	Transportation	6.0	120.1	116.9	121.9	93.8	87.6	85.1	80.8
	Construction	13.2	247.4	253.3	232.7	167.9	176.1	157.3	158.7
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	100.0	200.0	201.9	199.7	174.2	173.3	247.8	284.8
<u>Toronto</u>	- Manufacturing	62.1	205.0	203.5	198.6	190.1	184.0	224.4	232.9
	Plant products - edible	4.9	192.2	195.5	192.3	200.4	185.6	185.4	169.8
	Printing and publishing	8.1	217.4	218.0	210.7	200.6	187.1	168.1	160.8
	Textiles	7.7	130.5	129.9	123.5	122.7	122.5	118.0	118.4
	Iron and steel	13.1	245.4	243.2	229.3	212.6	213.7	395.5	436.6
	Other manufactures	28.3	221.5	218.5	217.7	206.0	198.2	227.0	234.1
	Communications	2.1	137.9	137.5	126.4	127.1	95.6	77.1	73.0
	Transportation	4.5	170.8	171.4	167.0	155.6	142.7	132.7	130.1
	Construction	4.9	205.5	207.0	226.9	168.1	153.2	111.8	106.8
	Trade	21.2	221.0	210.6	210.7	193.4	178.6	163.1	157.2
<u>Toronto</u>	- All Industries	100.0	206.3	203.4	200.2	187.2	177.7	198.0	201.5
<u>Ottawa</u>	- Manufacturing	36.6	154.1	154.2	153.2	147.1	141.1	175.1	184.9
	Lumber products	2.2	54.2	54.3	48.2	54.3	45.4	42.9	59.8
	Pulp and paper	12.6	143.0	141.8	141.9	140.0	131.2	130.7	137.1
	Other manufactures	21.8	199.7	200.9	198.1	185.5	182.3	255.2	262.8
	Construction	16.0	271.8	288.3	206.8	216.3	153.4	121.4	124.6
	Trade	28.5	271.9	259.7	241.6	252.8	237.6	211.9	196.2
<u>Ottawa</u>	- All Industries	100.0	201.7	201.1	185.5	183.7	168.0	172.8	174.5
<u>Hamilton</u>	- Manufacturing	77.7	197.4	195.4	188.6	172.8	171.3	192.2	192.8
	Textiles	10.9	114.8	114.1	109.3	107.1	106.3	102.7	103.6
	Electrical apparatus	10.7	219.6	215.8	221.7	193.3	188.5	214.5	205.6
	Iron and steel	35.2	232.2	229.6	215.1	194.2	201.4	248.3	265.3
	Other manufactures	20.9	212.8	211.1	208.1	193.3	179.4	181.6	161.8
	Construction	6.2	238.7	237.4	185.4	169.4	172.6	100.0	96.5
	Trade	10.0	211.0	204.4	208.5	193.0	178.8	177.9	151.3
<u>Hamilton</u>	- All Industries	100.0	202.6	200.5	191.8	176.2	172.6	185.5	182.8
<u>Windsor</u>	- Manufacturing	81.1	310.0	310.1	295.9	264.0	116.1	325.2	343.3
	Iron and steel	67.4	331.6	332.0	310.6	266.9	85.3	350.8	378.6
	Other manufactures	13.7	234.9	233.7	246.5	254.1	219.3	239.1	224.5
	Construction	3.3	136.0	137.4	117.0	102.7	78.1	97.1	95.8
<u>Windsor</u>	- All Industries	100.0	288.9	288.4	273.9	244.4	123.7	289.5	302.3
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- Manufacturing	48.0	182.5	182.0	176.3	171.6	164.9	184.9	187.8
	Animal products - edible	5.4	300.2	291.3	326.8	318.5	351.2	329.5	274.3
	Printing and publishing	5.0	158.0	151.3	147.2	133.4	118.3	110.8	109.5
	Textiles	6.0	255.8	256.9	225.9	224.8	210.7	228.7	211.1
	Iron and steel	15.9	133.6	133.8	126.5	122.7	112.1	144.9	169.8
	Other manufactures	15.9	219.2	221.8	200.7	196.3	190.8	216.4	214.0
	Transportation	6.4	114.8	115.7	114.6	108.3	104.2	93.4	85.3
	Construction	5.6	132.9	140.7	114.8	123.8	96.0	53.9	50.1
	Trade	32.3	176.5	164.6	172.6	168.3	151.1	138.8	127.6
<u>Winnipeg</u>	- All Industries	100.0	171.6	168.3	165.9	161.9	150.4	151.3	147.2
<u>Vancouver</u>	- Manufacturing	38.0	262.4	268.2	259.5	248.3	284.7	381.1	453.2
	Lumber products	11.0	204.7	211.2	200.4	168.3	141.4	135.7	122.6
	Other manufactures	27.0	296.3	301.6	291.9	290.1	360.8	508.6	627.3
	Communications	4.8	199.7	199.3	176.3	165.7	138.1	124.8	118.4
	Transportation	10.8	142.8	146.2	159.9	159.9	128.3	116.2	96.2
	Construction	12.0	252.5	263.1	208.5	180.3	114.2	90.9	112.5
	Services ^{2/}	6.8	238.1	245.1	253.1	229.2	194.9	175.3	164.8
	Trade	27.6	273.5	266.4	267.3	237.8	208.4	196.7	182.8
<u>Vancouver</u>	- All Industries	100.0	237.2	239.7	232.3	216.4	206.3	232.6	254.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city, to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns for the date under review. 2/ See footnote 2 on page 2.

Table 12.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Dec. 1, 1948 with Comparisons as at Nov. 1, 1948 and Dec. 1, 1947.

Industries	Dec. 1, 1948					Nov. 1, 1948		Dec. 1, 1947	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	1,082,690	835,152	247,538	77.1	22.9	77.2	22.8	77.0	23.0
Animal products - edible	39,188	31,481	7,707	80.3	19.7	80.1	19.9	81.8	18.2
Fur and products	4,531	2,864	1,667	63.2	36.8	63.1	36.9	61.2	38.8
Leather and products	30,497	18,543	11,954	60.8	39.2	61.0	39.0	62.3	37.7
Boots and shoes	19,346	11,084	8,262	57.3	42.7	57.5	42.6	58.2	41.8
Lumber and products	80,484	73,622	6,862	91.5	8.5	91.6	8.4	91.9	8.1
Rough and dressed lumber	46,496	44,008	2,488	94.6	5.4	94.7	5.3	94.4	5.6
Furniture	18,440	16,235	2,205	88.0	12.0	87.6	12.4	90.7	9.3
Other lumber products	15,548	13,379	2,169	86.0	14.0	86.0	14.0	86.4	13.6
Plant products - edible	64,581	42,185	22,416	65.3	34.7	64.3	35.7	62.9	37.1
Pulp and paper products	114,262	91,150	23,112	79.8	20.2	80.3	19.7	80.0	20.0
Pulp and paper	49,745	47,266	2,479	95.0	5.0	95.2	4.8	94.9	5.1
Paper products	21,122	13,118	8,004	62.1	37.9	62.8	37.2	64.3	35.7
Printing and publishing	43,395	30,766	12,629	70.9	29.1	71.0	29.0	70.3	29.7
Rubber products	22,674	16,853	5,821	74.3	25.7	74.4	25.6	74.0	26.0
Textile products	163,392	73,729	89,663	45.1	54.9	45.2	54.8	44.9	55.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	60,171	37,524	22,647	62.4	37.6	62.1	37.9	60.8	39.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,809	13,807	9,002	60.5	39.5	60.0	40.0	60.2	39.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,253	8,675	6,578	56.9	43.1	57.5	42.5	57.0	43.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,493	11,143	5,350	67.6	32.4	66.9	33.1	63.5	36.5
Hosiery and knit goods	26,660	9,329	17,331	35.0	65.0	35.3	64.7	35.4	64.6
Garments and personal furnishings	59,619	17,756	41,763	29.8	70.2	30.2	69.8	29.9	70.1
Other textile products	17,042	9,120	7,922	53.5	46.5	53.4	46.6	54.7	45.3
Tobacco	11,319	4,862	6,467	42.9	57.1	41.2	58.8	41.4	58.6
Beverages	19,390	16,673	2,717	86.0	14.0	86.5	13.5	85.7	14.3
Chemicals and allied products	42,768	32,319	10,449	75.6	24.4	75.8	24.2	75.3	24.7
Clay, glass and stone products	22,996	20,259	2,737	88.1	11.9	87.9	12.1	87.8	12.2
Electric light and power	32,277	28,442	3,835	88.1	11.9	88.2	11.8	89.3	10.7
Electrical apparatus	52,989	38,063	14,926	71.8	28.2	72.1	27.9	68.5	31.5
Iron and steel products	299,373	277,230	22,143	92.6	7.4	92.6	7.4	92.5	7.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,687	37,055	1,632	95.8	4.2	95.7	4.3	95.2	4.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	30,800	27,383	3,417	88.9	11.1	88.8	11.2	88.9	11.1
Agricultural implements	18,726	17,676	1,050	94.4	5.6	94.5	5.5	95.3	4.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,776	110,425	6,351	94.6	5.4	94.5	5.5	94.1	5.9
Automobiles and parts	46,032	41,313	4,719	89.7	10.3	89.5	10.5	89.0	11.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	17,470	16,871	599	96.6	3.4	96.6	3.4	97.3	2.7
Heating appliances	8,529	7,964	565	93.4	6.6	93.5	6.5	92.2	7.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	12,098	11,168	930	92.3	7.7	92.2	7.8	92.0	8.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,661	8,255	406	95.3	4.7	95.5	4.5	94.7	5.3
Other iron and steel products	47,626	40,433	7,193	84.9	15.1	84.6	15.4	84.9	15.1
Non-ferrous metal products	50,317	42,698	7,619	84.9	15.1	85.3	14.7	85.2	14.8
Non-metallic mineral products	15,479	14,171	1,308	91.5	8.5	91.6	8.4	91.0	9.0
Miscellaneous	16,173	10,038	6,135	62.1	37.9	62.7	37.3	65.8	34.2
LOGGING	104,897	103,234	1,663	98.4	1.6	98.3	1.7	98.3	1.7
MINING	85,002	83,261	1,741	98.0	2.0	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Coal	25,416	25,180	236	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9
Metallic ores	42,714	41,887	827	98.1	1.9	98.0	2.0	98.0	2.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	16,872	16,194	678	96.0	4.0	95.9	4.1	96.2	3.8
COMMUNICATIONS	49,483	23,442	26,041	47.4	52.6	47.5	52.5	47.4	52.6
Telegraphs	8,394	6,822	1,572	81.3	18.7	81.1	18.9	80.1	19.9
Telephones	40,240	16,000	24,240	39.8	60.2	39.9	60.1	39.7	60.3
TRANSPORTATION	186,834	175,933	10,901	94.2	5.8	94.1	5.9	93.7	6.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	60,991	56,813	4,178	93.1	6.9	93.1	6.9	92.4	7.6
Steam railway operation	93,001	87,557	5,444	94.1	5.9	94.1	5.9	93.7	6.3
Shipping and stevedoring	32,842	31,583	1,259	96.2	3.8	96.0	4.0	96.3	3.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	243,568	239,047	4,521	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7
Building	116,952	114,009	2,943	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5	97.7	2.3
Highway	89,017	87,557	1,460	98.4	1.6	98.3	1.7	98.4	1.6
Railway	37,599	37,481	118	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
SERVICES (as specified below)	68,853	33,322	35,531	48.4	51.6	48.5	51.5	47.1	52.9
Hotels and restaurants	45,238	22,867	22,371	50.5	49.5	50.6	49.4	49.6	50.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,615	10,455	13,160	44.3	55.7	44.6	55.4	42.4	57.6
TRADE	297,369	175,392	121,977	59.0	41.0	60.3	39.7	57.4	42.6
Retail	215,986	114,465	101,521	53.0	47.0	54.6	45.4	50.3	49.7
Wholesale	81,383	60,927	20,456	74.9	25.1	74.5	25.5	76.3	23.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,118,696	1,668,783	449,913	78.8	21.2	79.1	20.9	78.8	21.2
FINANCE	87,408	46,327	41,081	53.0	47.0	53.0	47.0	52.9	47.1
Banks and trust companies	49,863	24,829	25,034	49.8	50.2	49.8	50.2	48.6	51.4
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,532	2,291	1,241	64.9	35.1	65.3	34.7	64.7	35.3
Insurance	34,013	19,207	14,806	56.5	43.5	56.5	43.5	57.7	42.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	2,206,104	1,715,110	490,994	77.7	22.3	78.1	21.9	77.8	22.2

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